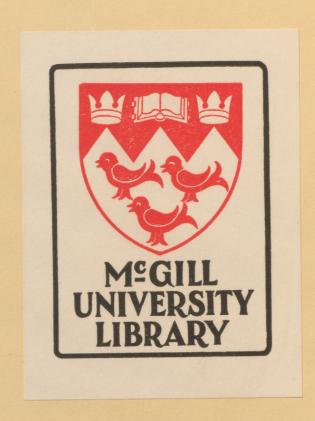
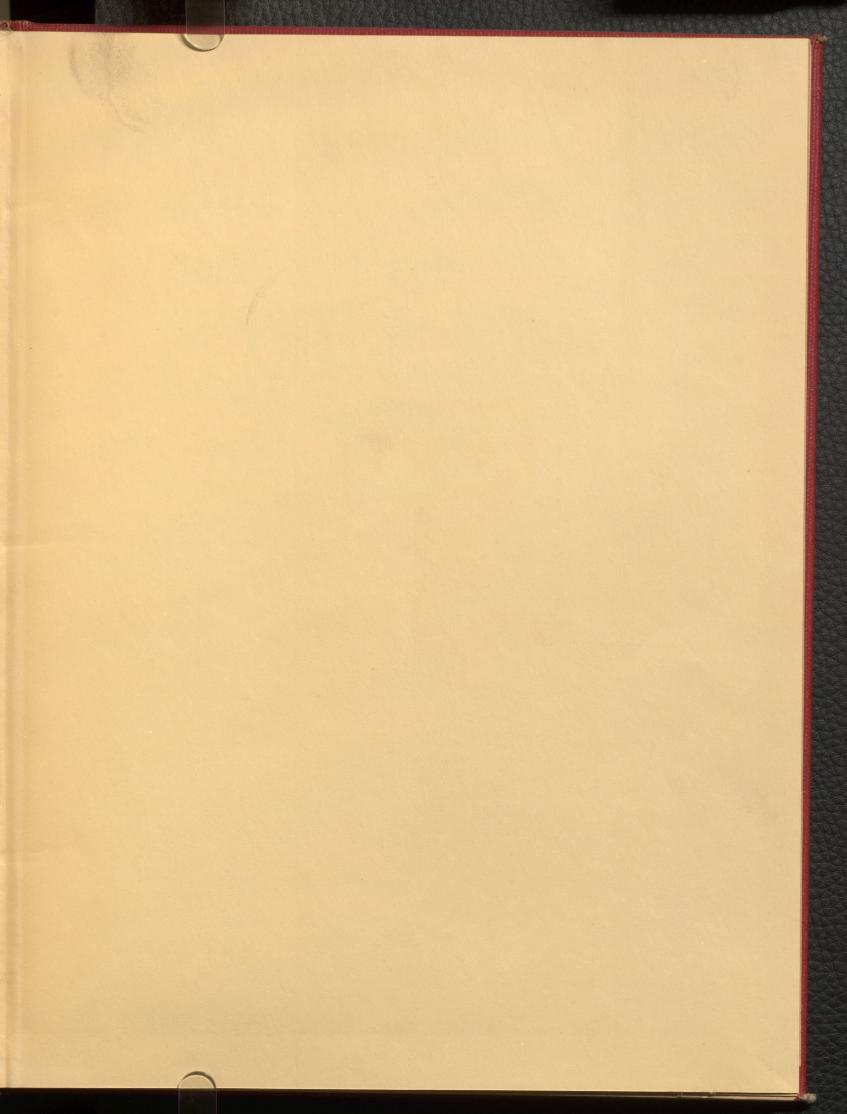
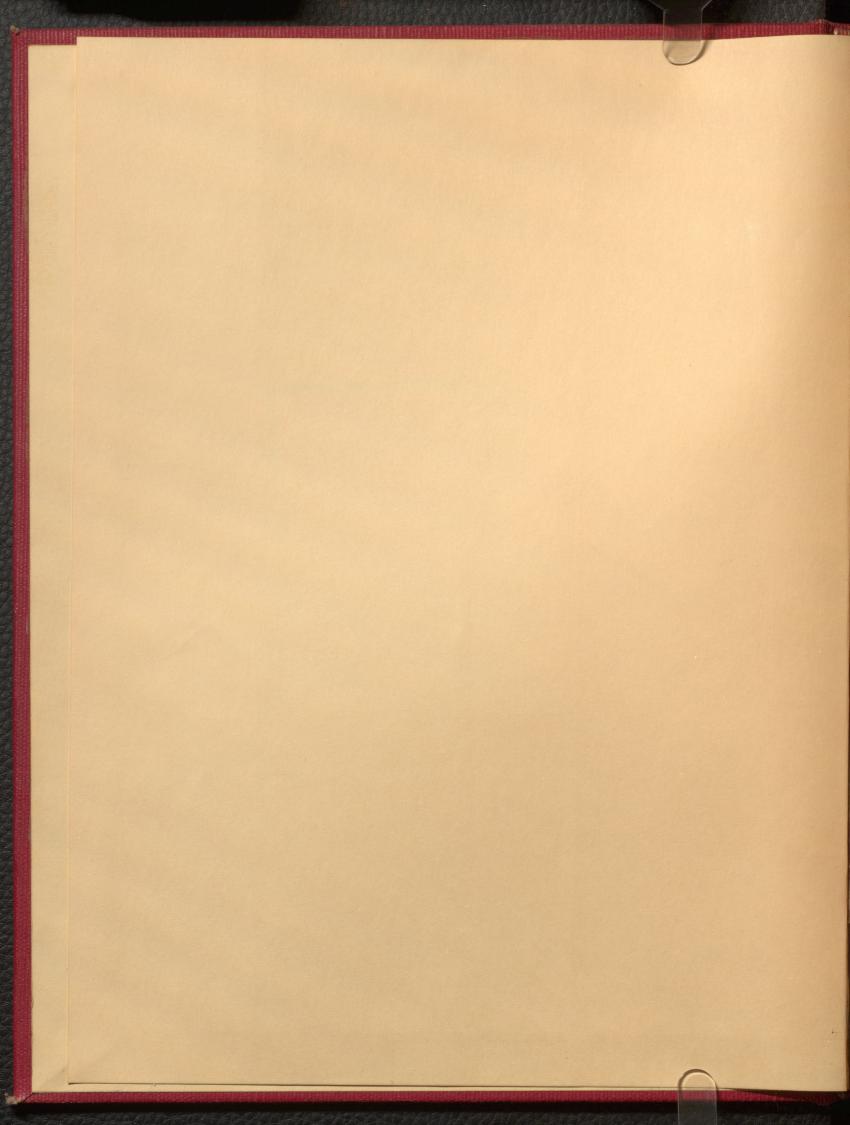


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THE MGILL NEWS



Address all communications to the Secretary, McGill News, McGill University, Montreal

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1919

No. 1

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OFFICIAL ORGAN of the GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

VOL. I

Montreal, December, 1919

No. 1

THE NEW PRINCIPAL

When Sir Auckland Geddes comes back to McGill, this time as its Principal, a decisive personality will bring an influence hard to calculate, on the academic development of Canada. It is in terms of personality rather than of academic achievement that one naturally thinks of him, considerable as that achievement has been. He came from a school as good as it is famous,

George Watson's at Edinburgh, and learned his medicine in Edinburgh, London Hospital, and Freiburg. He was on the staff at Edinburgh and later at Dublin, before coming to McGill as Professor of Anatomy. But the professional side of his career has been overshadowed, at least temporarily, by the extraordinary chances of war, which gave him unforeseen work to do in fields remote from his experience, and revealed a great capacity to carry it through. He is one of the most striking of those happy adventurers who flung themselves into the war and found work suited to their gifts. He did not, like so many men of all professions, find this height of good fortune in the field, nor like others did he find the exact place indicated by previous training and experience. He rose from post to post of very heavy responsibility in matters for which his earlier career might seem at first sight of little help, even something of a disqualification.

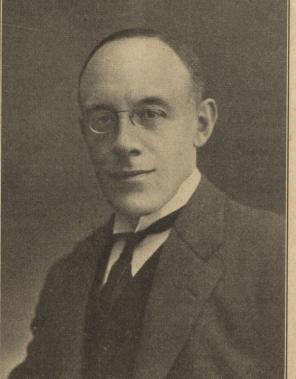
It has often been remarked that Sir Auckland's features have

(like Woodrow Wilson's) a professorial cast, and there was something more than the obvious resort of the journalist in the universal comment on his first appearance in the British House of Commons, that he looked a typical professor. Personally I am not sure what a professor does look like, probably because I can not see him as others see him. I recall Sir Andrew Macphail's remark of a character in his play, that "though a professor he was free from any suggestion of futility." And Professor Lowes' pathetic picture of one trying to talk naturally in a smoking compartment, but it was no use, "the damned spot will not out." But both these witty writers are themselves professors, and write with a justifiable malice born of experience of academic life. To be quite safe we will not define, nor measure him by Stephen Leacock's suggested criterion of clean linen, but simply report the general agreement that he looks like a professor. His figure is now one of the most

familiar in Imperial politics. He has reached that sure goal of eminence, to be often drawn by *Mr. Punch* in his running register of political fame. His deep voice gives impressiveness to his speech: he is a master of exposition, and has something of the monitory and final manner natural to those whose hearers must needs listen, and had better, with exams ahead, accept. I think I can recall the

picture of him that comes most readily to the mind of most McGill men. There was a crowd of men in khaki, disorderly with the effort of a sharp route march, trying to recover breath on the top of Westmount, while a cool clear voice explained to them with irresistible emphasis, "what an utterly useless rabble they were." The whole scene was staged in order to show us the need of training, and to convince us that the drudgery of drill would bring its reward in the business of war, and could only be neglected at our peril. The relentless logic and magisterial tones interpreted our dishevelled feelings in terms of failure. We were plucked. There was no doubt about it; we were insects. But we meant to do better and had confidence in our leader and his advice. The history of the McGill Battalion proves that he, and we, were right.

This combination of military zeal, organising power, and natural command, had already showed itself. At Edinburgh he had been mainly responsible for



THE RIGHT HON. SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES, K.C.B., M.D.

the institution and organization of the O.T.C. Nor was his knowledge of war theoretical. He had served in the South African war from 1899 till 1902 as a lieutenant in the 3rd Highland Light Infantry. When he came to McGill strenuous eforts were being made to create a C.O.T.C. When the stress of war brought out the need of this organization, Sir Auckland's war experience was at their disposal. He was on the reserve of officers, liable to be called up, and intensely impatient to go. After a very successful command of some two months in the McGill Battalion, he went overseas as major in the Northumberland Fusiliers; being second in command of a pioneer battalion raised by his brother, who was at that time general manager of the North Eastern Railway. There was a stirring scene when the McGill Battalion marched to his house to cheer him Godspeed, and not a man there did not wish he was going himself. As they cheered they little knew how soon they were to be divided into the majority who went, and the few who were turned down.

In May, 1915, he was thrown from his horse, and too much hurt to accompany his unit to France. After his recovery he paid a flying visit to Canada, and returning was sent to railway headquarters at G.H.Q. in France. Later he spent some months in the Adjutant-General's department, with the rank of Colonel. McGill men who were present at the Science dinner of 1913 may remember his description of himself: "I am only a very new comer here; but I am a lusty infant, and doing well!" "Doing well" is a consistent and excellent habit of Sir Auckland's; he grew up sturdily and fast in the public service. The height of his military career was reached when he was appointed Director of Recruiting, with the rank of Brigadier. In August, 1917, it was decided to enlarge the scope of this department, and to put it in charge of recruiting for all kinds of war work, civilian as well as military—an enormous business, as the nation was now mobilising all its labour to direct it towards the winning of the war. This was so inclusive of the nation that it was judged wise to place it under civilian control. Sir Auckland doffed his uniform to become Director of National Service, with the K.C.B., which gives him his title. We need not stay to answer the question raised in a gay college song of happy memory:

> "Ah! lucky Frank, now he's changed his rank, Ah! lucky Frank, has he riz or sank?"

a humorous doubt which arises again on his return even to a commanding rank in his original craft. It is enough to say that there were very few posts as onerous and as honorable in the gift of the British crown.

From this time his career (like that of Sir Eric) has been full of change both in honour and responsibility. The government found in the brothers a very great capacity and industry and force, to which it could entrust various duties of the highest importance with full confidence. In Sept.-Oct., 1918, Sir Auckland was in temporary charge of the Local Government Board, while his place was taken by Mr. Vaughan, whose great ability found its "bit" in the National Service, when he resigned the bursarship of McGill to offer himself to the Imperial Government. After a recasting of portfolios, Sir Auckland is now President of the Board of Trade, an extremely important post, for it is one of the strategic points in the campaign of reconstruction in Britain (the others being Health, Labour, and Education), whose issues are as vital as, and only less

urgent than, was the prosecution of the war.

Meanwhile a sudden tragedy had darkened McGill. Sir William Peterson was stricken beyond all hope of resuming his work. He had hoped not to retire till he had welcomed the boys back from the war, seen the memorial to those who return no more, and seen old McGill enter its second century with a new lease of prosperity-best memorial of all both to the fallen and to his own long devotion. A sensitive man, of deep feelings and strong emotions which he was too shy and proud to show, except to his intimates, the war told on him very heavily. Passionately devoted to the Allied cause, he felt also the loss and injury of every McGill boy as a personal hurt; and the stern self-control with which he kept himself in hand only put additional strain on health already undermined. Yet, knowing clearly the danger, he never spared himself but answered every call, and sank at last from harness to that helplessness which he has borne with heroic and cheerful patience, lightened by that simple boyish gaiety of heart which it was given to too few to know. His fate and his bearing of it place him among the men whose glory and

pain he shared so deeply, where he is surely proud to be counted, among the men broken in the war.

The name of Sir Auckland occurred naturally to those who were considering the succession, for Sir William Osler was past the age when he could take so onerous a post. But there was a grave doubt whether Sir Auckland, having just crossed so brilliantly the threshold of a political career whose future opened unlimited possibilities, would be inclined to accept. The decision must have been exceedingly hard, though its very difficulty is his highest honour. McGill must be proud of his choice. At the memorable dinner in London where the announcement of his acceptance was made, the highest tributes were paid him by his colleagues, Lord Milner and Mr. Bonar Law. Indeed the latter stated quite frankly that he thought the decision mistaken, so sure was he of the greatness and scope of the career which lav before Sir Auckland at the very centre of Imperial government; it was impossible to prophesy what advancement lay before a man who had achieved such success by the age of forty. There is convincing proof of the sincerity of these words, for the Government found it impossible to dispense with his services during this very critical time, even after giving him, in his own words, his "demobilisation papers," to allow him to return to his chosen line of life. At that dinner Sir Auckland told us the reasons for his choice, his intense faith in Canada and in the part that her Universities are to play in her service. This faith will ensure him the heartiest goodwill of every member and friend of old McGill when he returns to guide her destinies, and of every patriotic Canadian.

He has, as we have said, the great gift of personality to bring us. A University needs of course competent teachers-it cannot exist without them. But it needs much more. Necessary as is the preparation for exams and degrees, the really vital thing for student and nation alike is the contact of plastic youth with the inspiration of personality—that combination of knowledge, insight, sympathy and character, without which the best of professional schools is still lacking, and with which "Mark Hopkins at one end of a log and a student at the other" is a true University.

Professor J. A. Dale.

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The Re-organized Graduates' Society—Are You a Member?

THE Graduates' Society of McGill University exists to maintain a connection between the University and its graduates. The policy of the Society is to provide means whereby that connection may be strengthened and maintained. To this end the Graduates' Society has already done much; much more is planned for

Shortly before the war, the Graduates' Society was

re-organized. Arrangements for the financing and construction of a stadium and playing field were completed and plans for a re-union of all of the University's graduates at the opening of the stadium in the fall of 1915 had been established. The outbreak of war interrupted these plans. The construction of the stadium and playing field continued and they are now completed.

The stadium and playing field were financed and built by a group of graduates. The cost of construction was \$113,000.

The money was borrowed from the University and the interest on the expenditure was guaranteed by a group of graduates. The management of the sta-dium is vested in a Stadium Committee composed of five graduates. Two of its members are appointed by the Governors and three by the Graduates' Society. This Committee

appoints the Controller of the Students' Council who advises the students in financial matters. The management of the stadium and of the revenue earned by it are in the hands of this Committee. The stadium is used for all of the University's field games; in addition, many applications are received from public bodies in Montreal who wish to employ it for reviews and for functions of a similar nature. During the war it was often employed for military and semi-mlitary purposes. The revenue earned by gate receipts and rentals is devoted, firstly, to paying interest charges on the cost of construction; secondly, to providing for up-keep and, lastly, the remainder is set aside for a sinking fund for the support of student athletics and other activities and for future developments.

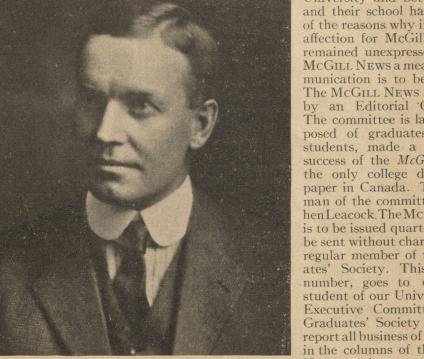
During the war there was no revenue from the stadium; but the guarantors were not called upon, as the University added the interest charges to the capital cost of the stadium. By his will, Captain Percival Nolson, who died in action at Lens, left \$75,000 to the stadium. His bequest leaves the present indebtedness of the stadium at \$43,000. The annual interest charge on this amount is \$2,150.

The Intercollegiate games, held on October 25th, 1919, in the stadium were interrupted by a bref ceremony. A parchment acknowledging Captain McIson's gift was handed by the President of the Stadium Committee to Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, M.C. In it the Graduates espressed to Colonel Molson the University's appreciation of his brother and their gratitude for his gift. Permission was asked to dedicate the stadium as "The Percival Molson Memorial Stadium." Permission was granted. The Percival Molson Memorial Stadium is fittingly known by the name of the man who did most to create it.

The following paragraphs make brief reference to the proposals which the Executive of the Graduates' Society is considering and realizing.

The lack of a familiar method of communication be-

tween the graduates of the University and between them and their school has been one of the reasons why interest and affection for McGill has often remained unexpressed. By the McGill News a means of communication is to be provided. The McGILL NEWS is managed by an Editorial Committee. The committee is largely composed of graduates who, as students, made a permanent success of the McGill Daily the only college daily newspaper in Canada. The Chairman of the committee is Stephen Leacock. The McGILL NEWS is to be issued quarterly; it will be sent without charge to every regular member of the Gradu-ates' Society. This, its first number, goes to every past student of our University. The Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society intends to report all business of the Society in the columns of the McGILL News, and to transact in its



GEORGE C. McDONALD

columns, as much as possible, the Society's business with its members. Also, in it will appear not only records of student and graduate activities but statements of interest and of policy from the University and its Governing Bodies.

The Reunion of McGill's old students did not take place in 1915; it is to be held in 1921. The University was founded in 1821, thus, the first Reunion of McGill's students will be a part of the University's centennial celebration. By the Reunion of graduates in Montreal it is expected, in renewing old acquaintanceships, to strengthen ties between the graduates and between them and their school. It is hoped during the Reunion, by a discussion of University problems, to secure an understanding of and co-operation in a realization of the University's aims.

The Graduates' Governors are to be elected in September next by the votes of all members of the Graduates' Society. In the direction of the University's affairs, final decision lies with a Board of twenty-five Governors; it so happens that, at present, eight of them are graduates of McGill. In order that past students may have a more directly responsible interest in the well-being of their University, the Governors have decided that three of their number should be elected by the members of the Graduates' Society. Each Graduates' Governor will be elected for a term of three years. Consequently, one of these three Governors will be elected yearly. It is expected that arrangements will be made by which the election of Members of Corporation, at present managed by the University, will be delegated to the Graduates' Society, and that the graduates will, yearly, receive from the Executive of their Society, through the McGill News, information concerning the candidates and ballots for the election of graduate representatives to corporation and to the Board of Governors.

A Department of Social Service was recently established in the University. Towards the cost of its maintenance the Graduates' Society has promised \$1,000 yearly, for three years, commencing in 1918.

The need for such a Department was urgent. Professional Social Service workers are quite as necessary in a modern community as are trained nurses. Until recently Montreal, like other Canadian cities, has depended upon persons coming from the United States, and trained there, when social workers with capital were required. This year fifteen students, three of them University graduates, are spending all of their time in studying and in training for the Department's certificate. In addition, seventy-five students are taking parts of the course leading to the Department's certificate and an Extension Course in Social work is being given to more than one hundred women.

In addition to training social workers, the Director, J. Howard T. Falk, has given much time to bringing about a closer co-operation of the social agencies existing in Montreal. A survey undertaken by him during the summer months, as Executive Secretary of a Committee of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, will shortly be published. This survey shows most convincingly not only the necessity for the training of social workers but that many economies can be effected in the expenditure of funds now spent by public institutions in Montreal.

The Department was founded on a three-year trial basis, with \$200.00 short of the salary of the Director pledged annually to its support. Over \$1,200.00 received in fees during the first year from Extension Courses enabled the Department to end its first year with a surplus, but the commencement of a certificate course this year, with the necessary extra expense for lecturers' fees, faces the Department with a deficit of \$1,600.00.

Will you help, if you have not already pledged your support, and send a cheque to the Secretary, the Graduates' Society, McGill University.

The Graduates' Appointment Bureau should become exceedingly useful to the University's graduates. Similar bodies operate successfully in British and American Universities. The Appointments Bureau receives applications for trained men from employers and, through careful communication and consideration with those who have had most to do with the training of men as students, places before employers the names of graduates who might suitably fill the positions vacant. The Director of the Bureau is Major G. S. Currie, D.S.O., M.C. He has the support of a strong Advisory Board composed of business men occupying prominent administrative positions in large industrial, transportation and financial institutions; he is also advised by the Deans of the University's Faculties.

The Students' Assistance Fund is not yet in operation. The Executive of the Graduates' Society is convinced from the experience of private persons who have helped students through college courses at McGill, that there is a useful place for such a Fund in the University. As soon as sufficient money, a few thousand dollars, is available, it is planned to put the fund in operation. The experience of those who have lent money to students during their college courses at McGill is in entire accordance with the experience of Student Assistance Funds of other Universities. If monies so advanced are carefully lent they

are well employed by the borrower and are almost invariably repaid within a few years after the borrower's graduation.

Our University can do sound work only when it has instant and accurate touch with the daily life of Canada. Our University can be kept in responsive understanding with Canadian conditions only through the experience of its graduates who are sharing in Canadian life and work. With their experience, graduates can repay a part of the debt owed by them to the University that taught them.

We do owe a debt for our teaching, because the cost of the equipment and instruction provided by McGill for her students is far from being borne by those students' fees. We must recognize that debt. Graduates can repay it in many ways. They do so by pointing out opportunities for new development and for improvement in the University's work. They do so, by telling those who seek instruction of the opportunities for graduate and undergraduate study which their University offers. They do so, not only by generous gifts from themselves, but by directing to their University benefactions from those who are about to give for public uses. These are services owed to McGill by each of her children.

The foregoing paragraphs give a brief account of recent work undertaken by the Graduates' Society and of its plans for the immediate future. Many who read this copy of the McGill News will have already received a Circular Letter sent, with copies of the Constitution and By-laws of the Graduates' Society, to all past students of the University whose addresses are known. That letter was issued in order to inform McGill men of the Society's work and to impress upon them that their University could not achieve its full usefulness without the assistance and support of each of its members. A university consists not of buildings, not of staff, not of governing bodies, nor yet of past students; a real university, has active co-ordination and co-operation of all of these.

The Executive of the Graduates' Society have promised the Board of Governors that when the election of the Graduates' Governor is held next September, at least three thousand members of the Society will cast votes. At present, the Society has not so many members although there are living seven thousand former students of McGill.

The Graduates' Society will be unable to carry out its plans without the support of each man and woman who has studied at the University. The future of McGill lies in their hands. The fee for regular membership in the Graduates' Society is \$3.00; the fee for Life Membership is \$50.00 for new life members; \$25.00 for those who were life members under the old constitution. Cheques should be made payable to the Graduates' Society, McGill University, and all communications for the Graduates' Society should be sent to its permanent secretary who, at present, is Mr. J. W. Jeakins. His address is McGill University, Montreal. He will gladly give any information concerning the Society for which he may be asked.

Mrs. H. R. Howell and Miss Kilgour represented the Alumnae Society at the presentation of the address from the Women Workers of Montreal to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This choice of representatives was made as a slight recognition of the great amount of work done by Mrs. Howell and Miss Kilgour in connection with the lecture fund for the Alumnae Soldiers Libraries and Service in the Libraries.

McGILL GRADUATES FORM BRANCH SOCIETIES

NE of the phases of University life which has been very little developed so far at McGill is the organization of Graduates' Societies in various parts of the country. It is true that there are some active Societies which do all they can to help along the parent University: the McGill Graduates' Societies of New York, of the Ottawa Valley, of the District of Bedford and of Vancouver, are outstanding examples. But it is equally true that for a University of the size and importance of McGill the number of these Societies is so far lamentably small.

Now the experience of American Universities shows that organized and keen bodies of graduates can do an immense amount of good work for their Alma Mater, along many lines. They can "boost" their college in their particular district and attract to it youngsters who would otherwise go elsewhere; they can provide scholarships for needy students from their province or county; and when the parent university sends out a nation-wide call for funds for new buildings or extensions, their organization is ready to take up the challenge and to canvass the graduates and friends in their district for subscriptions.

Many other cogent reasons exist for the organization of university graduates. There is no need to dwell upon the personal advantages, and the personal pleasures that ensue upon the meeting together of old class-mates from time to time. But surely it may be urged, upon higher grounds of national welfare, that the existence of organized centres of educated opinion is a good thing for the country in these unquiet times.

Why, then, have not more Graduates' Societies been formed at McGill? Perhaps the chief reason is this: until, say, twenty years ago, McGill was a small University with little more than a local appeal. Since that time her rapid expansion has marched side by side with that of Canada. The great development of our country's natural resources has produced a corresponding increase in the numbers and importance of the Science Department, which has been further swelled by the immigration of students from England in large numbers. The rapid settlement of the great West has produced a demand for doctors and has reacted upon the Department of Medicine. While a general increase both in population and prosperity has had its counterpart in every branch of the University's activities. Evolution and progress have been the order of the day.

Some twelve years ago, the old forms of student government were found to have outlived their usefulness. A radical change was brought about. A Students' Council, composed only of students, was put in control of student affairs. A great quickening of interest followed, and led to the establishment of a daily Students' paper, the *McGill Daily* by name. The student body of McGill is now united, active, and intensely enthusiastic.

The graduates all over the country must follow suit, and adapt themselves to the changed conditions. An active student body must be supported by an active and organized body of graduates. A great deal of the preliminary work of organization has already been done. For the first time a permanent Graduates' Secretary, with an office in the University buildings, has been established. A paper—this paper—has come into existence to keep the graduates in touch one with another. The graduates themselves must do the rest. Associations must be formed in every province. And year by year, as the graduating classes from the old college disperse over the face of the land, these Associations will be recruited by young and enthusiastic supporters.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD GRADUATES' SOCIETY

The officers of the District of Bedford Graduates' Society for the year 1919-20 are the following:

President: Dr. N. M. Harris, Knowlton, Que. Vice-President for Missisquoi County: Dr. G. F. L. Fuller.

Vice-President for Brome County: Dr. A. C. Paintin. Vice-President for Shefford County: Dr. J. A. Corcoran. Secretary-Treasurer: Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., Knowlton, Que.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor is also a member of the executive of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

In the past this Society has been most active in promoting the interests of McGill in the District which it serves. Meetings were suspended during the war on account of the absence overseas of many of the members, but it is hoped to resume regular meetings in the near future. All McGill Graduates who are not members and who reside in the District of Bedford should send in applications for membership to the Rev. Mr. Taylor at Knowlton.

A phase of the activities of this Society which might well be copied by other Graduate Societies, is the Exhibition in the Arts Faculty, of an annual value of \$120.00: this Exhibition is awarded to a "matriculated student in Arts whose parents reside in the District of Bedford, and whose candidature has been approved by a committee of the Society." No student has qualified for this scholarship during the present year.

A proud but melancholy record is that of the first winner of the Exhibition, Harold E. Ralston. Enlisting in the ranks of the 5th Mounted Rifles, an Eastern Township Unit, he fell at the battle of Sanctuary Wood in 1916 while serving under another gallant Eastern Township soldier, the much lamented Lieut.-Col. Harry Baker, M.P. Thus has the Society had the sad distinction of adding one more name to McGill's great Roll of Honour.

OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY

NE of the most active of the branch Graduate Societies of McGill is the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society, whose officers for 1919-20 are the following:

Honorary President: Sir James Grant, M.D., K.C.M.G. President: A. W. Duclos, B.A., B.C.L.

Vice-Presidents: J. B. McRae, B.Sc. O. S. Finnie, B.Sc., D.L.S. F. W. Mohr, M.D.

Secretary: Gordon McL. Pitts, M.Sc., 323 Somerset Street, Ottawa.

Treasurer: Frederic E. Bronson, B.Sc.

Executive Committee: C. H. Brown, B.A., M.D.; J. Blizard; Gordon G. Gale, M.Sc.; S. Hadwen, D.V.S.; F. E. Buck, B.S.A.

Two representatives from this Society attended the annual meeting of the McGill Graduates' Society held in the McGill Union last June, and one of them, Mr. Pitts, the Secretary, read an interesting and exhaustive report which had been prepared by the Ottawa Society, and containing its views as to a large number of matters of immediate interest to McGill men. The representatives of the Ottawa Society were publicly thanked by the Chairman, Mr. George C. McDonald, for the interest shown by the Society and for the valuable suggestions made.

McGILL GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE

At a meeting held in Vancouver on November 3rd last, the Executive of the McGill Graduates' Society of British Columbia appointed a committee consisting of Mr. L. M. Robertson, B.A., Mr. F. D. Patterson, M.D., C.M., and Mr. G. S. Eldredge, B.Sc., to make a study of and early report on amendments to the Society's Constitution and By-Laws, especially as regards membership and fees, with a view to greater co-operation with the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting and dinner of the Society during the last week of January next, and a committee consisting of Dr. Patterson, Dr. MacDermott, and Messrs. McQueen, DeBeck, Elliott and Raphael, was appointed to look after the arrangements for the meeting.

GRADUATE SOCIETIES, NEW AND OLD

T is pleasant to see the awakening that is taking place among McGill graduates all over the country. Mr. J. W. Jeakins, the newly-appointed Executive Secretary of the parent Graduates' Society, has lately received applications for the formation of branch Graduates' Societies in three different parts of the continent.

Mr. Colin H. Livinstone, Arts '86, American National Bank Bldg., Washington, D.C., has undertaken to cooperate in the formation of a Graduates' Society in Washington.

Mr. G. R. Johnson, Med. '02, is actively organizing a Society in Calgary, Alta., and vicinity. His address is 516

Lancaster Bldg., Calgary.
The Rev. J. A. Thompson, Arts '93, of The Rectory, Bridgewater, Mass., is promoting a Boston Graduates'

Every graduate or past student of McGill who resides in or around Washington, Boston or Calgary, is urgently requested to communicate with the above-named gentlemen respectively, and to help in every way possible to promote the formation of these new branches.

There are three Graduates' Societies already established from whom no information has been received for some time, and which have not furnished lists of offices for insertion in the McGill Calendars.

They are the following:

McGill Alumni Association of Chicago; McGill Graduates' Society of Honan, China; McGill Graduates' Society of Manitoba;

Any information about these Societies and their activities will be gladly received at the office of this paper.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER WAS RECENTLY SENT TO ALL SCIENCE GRADUATES AND IS NOW PUBLISHED FOR INFORMATION

TO THE GRADUATES OF THE FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE:

The "Applied Science Graduates" was formally organized at a banquet held in Montreal on the 28th of April, 1909, in connection with a great reunion of the Graduates of the Faculty of Applied Science. Previous to this reunion, a bulletin of some 55 pages had been issued by a few of those interested in the organization of these Graduates. These steps had been taken largely on account of the (at that time) moribund condition of the "Graduates' Society of McGill University," which had held no meetings for ten years, had never issued publications of any kind to the Graduate Body, and had never taken any steps towards holding reunions or otherwise stimulating the *esprit de corps* of the Graduates as a whole.

For ten years "The Applied Science Graduates" have carried on their self-appointed tasks. They have issued 17 bulletins, containing University news, class news (personal items), statistics (often represented graphically) concerning the growth of the Faculty and its work, address lists of the Graduates, etc., etc. These bulletins have been sent regularly to all Graduates of the Faculty whose addresses were known, whether subscribers or not, and great pains were taken to find these addresses, very few Graduates being missed. In this way, many who had entirely lost interest in their Alma Mater have been reclaimed as friends, and others have had their enthusiasm considerably stimulated. It was also partly on account of this work that the University decided to send the Calendar and the Annual Report regularly to all Graduates.

Now the "Graduates' Society of McGill University" has been reorganized, with a new constitution, and placed on a very progressive basis; it is ably officered and has laid out a splendid programme of aggressive work—one, perhaps the most important, item of which is the regular issuing of a publication covering the work of all the Faculties and including news of all classes of Graduates of the University. The Honorary Secretary of the Applied Science Graduates is one of the vice-presidents.

As the "Graduates' Society," who have now an active

executive, a paid secretary and an office at the College, would, to a large extent, duplicate the work carried on by the "Applied Science Graduates," we feel that the question should be brought before our members as to whether it would not be well to bring our activities as a separate organization to a close, and practically amalgamate with the larger Society which now appears to be placed on a basis which assures success. Our own Honorary Secretary has tendered his resignation, feeling that he can no longer perform the time-consuming duties of the office; and it will be difficult to find a successor, unless an adequate salary (for which there are at present no funds) can be provided.

Your Committee, and the Honorary Secretary, after giving the matter most careful consideration, recommend that action be taken in accordance with the sense of the preceding paragraph. They feel, however, that such a decision should be arrived at only after the Graduates themselves have expressed their wishes in the matter, and in accordance with these wishes. Hence, you are asked to answer each of the following questions on the enclosed post-card, and mail it to the Honorary Secretary; your committee will then act according to the majority opinion thus expressed.

Are you in favor of terminating the activities of the "Applied Science Graduates," letting the "Graduates' Society of McGill University" take its place?

If not, how do you propose that the "Applied Science Graduates" should be financed and carried on?

Are you in favor of donating our equipment, consisting of typewriter desk, filing cabinets, addressing outfit (addressing machine, typograph, address plates, cases, etc.), to the "Graduates' Society of McGill University?"

If not, what do you recommend should be done with them?

Signed: F. B. Brown, '03, Chairman E. S. Mattice, '90 W. D. Lawrence, '04 R. S. L. Wilson, '11 J. R. Donald, '13.



MISS MARGARET TAYLOR

MISS ADA DICKSON

MISS HELEN R. Y. REID

McGill Women's War Work

THE conflict of the last four years has called in a very special way for trained intelligence. Excepting only the courage and high spirit of her soldiers, Canada, it may safely be said, has had no greater national asset in her hour of trial than her body of university-trained citizens, both men and women. The absence at the front of great numbers of university men has made the call for the services of women who have received similar training doubly urgent. The assistance which they have been able to render has laid at rest forever in this country the old controversy of the merits from a national standpoint of

"higher education" for women.

In war services McGill University women have taken an honoured place. Unfortunately an adequate survey of their work is, at present, out of the question. Their activities in Canada, like their homes, have been scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, while many have rendered valuable services beyond the Dominion in the actual theatres of war. Wherever a McGill woman has lived, there, it may confidently be said, the war activities of the neighbourhood have benefited, but the tale of what they have done lies buried in the reports of hundreds of organizations. Definite information of only the smallest fraction of their work has come into the hands of the Alumnae Society, and this small fraction naturally bears largely on the activities of women whose homes or occupations are in Montreal. Because of this incompleteness of records, the present article makes no pretense of measuring the length and breadth of the services rendered through the past five years of McGill Women Graduates to the common cause, it merely attempts to sum up the various items of information which, from time to time, have filtered into the Alumnae records.

The great bulk of the war activities of McGill women have naturally had their seat in Canada; they have formed part of that civilian support system without which those holding the front line trenches could not have won through to victory. For the most part this war work has been carried on in the few hours of the day remaining when teaching or other regular occupation has been over. Only a favoured few of our graduates have been so fortunately placed that they have been able to render personal full time service overseas. News of those lucky ones has been

received with the most envious interest.

Dr. Catherine H. Travis (1895) early in the war took charge of a children's hospital at Nish, Serbia. This later became a military institution and on the advance of the Bulgarians into the country was for a time left behind the lines. During this period, Dr. Travis met with most

trying experiences as the enemy had their own ideas as to the relative importance of Serbian and Bulgarian wounded and the proper distribution of care to the two. Dr. Travis finally returned to Canada, making her way home with the greatest difficulty through Russia, accompanied by a young Servian boy whom she wished to educate in this country.

Miss Agnes Warner (1894) on the out-break of the war war was the superintendent of a hospital at Divonne, France. When this institution was taken over by the French military authorities, Miss Warner was given a post of responsibility with a flying column of nurses on the

Belgian front.

Mrs. R. G. McConnell (J. T. Botterell, 1890) was for some time the commandant of a seventy-bed hospital near

Bournemouth, England.

The following graduates are known to have acted as V.A.D. nurses for greater or shorter periods in English hospitals.

Miss Gertrude Macaulay (1907) in the Northern

General Hospital, Leeds.

Miss Helen Taylor (1914) in Aubrey House Hospital, one of Lord Knutsford's special military hospitals for nervous cases.

Mrs. Percy Colthurst (Alice C. MacKeen, 1914) in University War Hospital, Southampton.

Mrs. W. L. Cassells (K. Lawrence, 1912) in a small hospital at Hindehead, Surrey.

Miss Margaret Taylor (1910) for some months acted as

a volunteer nurse in Clermont Ferrand, France.

Two of our graduates served overseas as motor ambulance drivers. Miss Ada Dickson ('04), now the President of the Alumnae Society, from February, 1917, to June, 1918, drove a car for the Canadian Army Service Corps in the London area, changing then to an ambulance transport attached to the French Army in the Verdun area, till the close of the war. Miss Isabel McCaw (1915) during two years, drove a motor ambulance for the Scottish Women's Hospital in Serbia, and was decorated by the Serbian Government for distinguished service. Both these graduates have given interesting accounts of their experiences to meetings of the Alumnae Society.

A unique war contribution was that of Miss Caroline Holman (1900) whose volume, entitled "In the Day of Battle," has become one of the most popular and best-known collections of war verse. The sale of this book, which went through two editions, produced a substantial sum of money for the funds of Maple Leaf Clubs, but its importance lies in the great influence it had in keeping the

ideals of the war prominently in the foreground through the long years of the struggle. Miss Holman also crossed to London in November, 1916, to assist in the work of the Canadian Red Cross under the direction of Lady Drummond. For a year Miss Holman was in charge of the Visitors' Department of that organization at the London headquarters in Cockspur Street.

Canteen work in England and France secured the assistance of some McGill Graduates. Mrs. W. L. Cassels (K. Lawrence, 1912), and Miss Margaret Taylor are known to have been connected at various times with this work.

Of the less conspicuous, but no less necessary work carried on at home by McGill University women in behalf of the war, the efforts put forward by the Alumnae Society as a body should perhaps be mentioned first. Since the autumn of 1915 the Society has in each year arranged for a series of public lectures to be given under its auspices in the Royal Victoria College Hall for the purpose of raising funds to be used in the aid of wounded soldiers. In all over twenty-six hundred dollars have been raised. Two of the women graduates, Dr. Maud E. Abbott and Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, were among the lecturers, the gift of whose services made it possible for the society to raise this money. The greater part of the fund has gone to the support of an undertaking which since the spring of 1917 has been looked upon as the Society's own special war work. This is the establishment and maintenance of a number of soldiers' libraries in connection with military hospitals and convalescent homes in or near Montreal. Over eleven hundred dollars has been spent upon this work. A special article elsewhere in this review tells the story of the development and splendid work of these libraries. The name of Miss Inez Baylis (1907) is that most closely associated with the success of this undertaking, but in the work connected with the soldiers' libraries many graduates have found the type of war work best suited to their abilities.

Other war enterprises which have benefited by donations from the Alumnae Lecture Fund are The Prisoners of War Fund, No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), South of France Relief Association and The Khaki Convalescent Home. Sums of money have also been sent at different times to some of our graduates engaged in hospital work overseas to be expended at their discretion for the relief of needs which might seem to them especially pressing for the moment.

The great work involved in preparing the programmes and in selling tickets for these series of public lectures under the auspices of the Alumnae Society is illustrative of the vast amount of labour, of which there is little public evidence and to which there is little acknowledgment attached, which has been uncomplainingly undertaken by many graduates whose names are never mentioned in connection with the achievement.

A vast deal of hard unobtrusive work on the part of many graduates also went into making the various Victory Loans a success. A generous share of the work was done through the Alumnae Society, but other organizations also provided a means through which the women graduates accomplished really amazing results along this line. The Montreal Protestant Teachers' Association should be expecially mentioned in this connection. One of the graduates, Miss Isabel E. Brittain (1894) has been for the last two years President of this association, which through its war activities and other undertakings has done so much to raise the whole teaching profession in the estimation of the general public.

An association which, like the Alumnae Society, has a close connection with the University and which has ab-

sorbed the energies of many McGill graduates, is the McGill Women's Union. This society whose work is treated fully elsewhere, undertook from the autumn of 1914 onward to provide comforts for the McGill men at the front and to assist in the making of Red Cross supplies. The knitting of thousands of pairs of socks and the making of countless shirts, hospital gowns, caps and supplies for distribution either to McGill men in the field or training camp or to institutions for the care of wounded and sick, account for an endless toll of busy hours given freely from their small store of leisure time by McGill women graduates to the common cause.

Of the organizations unattached to the University in whose work McGill women have borne an important part, the Canadian Patriotic Fund and the Red Cross Society

are the most prominent.

The Convenor of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been since its organization a McGill Graduate, Miss Helen R. Y. Reid (1889). M1. Paul U. Kellogg, an American sociologist and editor who visited Montreal for the purpose of making an inquiry into all phases of the work undertaken by the Patriotic Fund with an eye to its bearing on American war needs, published in his review entitled "The Survey" an article in which these words of appreciation of the work which Miss Reid is doing occur:

"Hard-won experience and the bonds of courage and sacrifice would not in themselves have created filing systems nor organized seven hundred self controlled, largely inexperienced, women into a city-wide piece of team work which has gone on evenly and competently through zero weather and summer epidemics, in the face of misunderstanding as well as public recognition, day after day, week after week, month after month—and will go on so long as

the war lasts and for a year thereafter.

"The answer lies in the woman who brought experience and courage and sacrifice and more beside—a genius for organization and the unmistakeable flame of leadership. This is Helen R. Y Reid, director and convenor of the Ladies' Auxliary, and Lady of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem. Americans who know less and care little of chivalric orders may yet be interested to know that the crosses which she may wear only in the presence of royalty, and quaint prayers she can say, hark back to the Crusades, and were given a vear ago in rec-



ognition of a full MISS ISABEL McCAW decade of constructive philanthropic work. (Concluded on page 55)

SIR WILLIAM PETERSON

the close of the college session last May, Sir William Peterson retired from the Principalship of McGill University after twenty-four years of service. For several months the condition of his health had been precarious. The war with its activities and worries and the continuous demands it made upon his time and energy had severely taxed his already weakened strength. During the summer of 1918 he had been urged by his physicians and friends to rest because of his failing health. He did not heed the advice; he felt indeed that he could not in that

troubled and anxious time obey it. He refused to curtail his activities and he continued to give his great ability and his unstinted service in every way to help the allied cause. On Sunday the 12th of January, 1919, although he was not then in good health, he presided at a meeting in Emmanual Church where Sir Harry Lauder spoke on behalf of his "Million Pounds Fund" for the benefit of the dependents of Scottish soldiers and sailors killed or disabled in the war. While the meeting was in progress Sir William was stricken with apoplexy and partial paralysis. In the course of a few weeks he recovered his speech almost entirely, and later he regained the partial use of his right leg. When it became evident that he could not recover sufficiently to resume his place at the head of the University he resigned, and after May 1st he ceased to be Principal of McGill. On July the 24th he sailed from Montreal for England, where he will in future make his home. During August he lived near Oxford. Some weeks ago he moved to Bath, where he

will pass the winter and where, it is gratifying to know, his

health continues to improve.

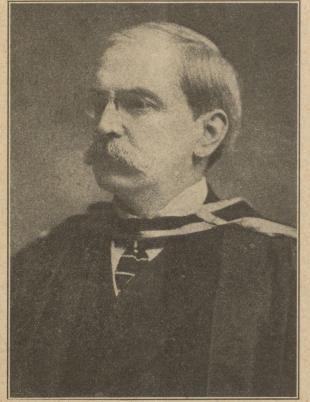
Sir William Peterson's career has been characterised by great distinction, untiring energy and copious industry. He was born in Edinburgh in May, 1856. He may be said to have begun his educational career at the Royal High School of Edinburgh. There while still very young he was a distinguished pupil, and his scholastic record gave great expectations for his future success. He later entered Edinburgh University, and graduated with the class of 1875. Although he was the youngest member of his year, he headed the list with First Class Honours in Classics and won the Greek Travelling Fellowship. He then went to the continent for post graduate courses and spent some time in study at Gottingen and elsewhere. Upon his return to Edinburgh he was awarded the Mackenzie Scholarship for eminence in Classical Literature, and later he gained an open scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Subsequently, he won the coveted Ferguson Scholarship competed for by candidates from all the Scottish Universities. His course at Oxford, where he then followed post graduate study in Classics, was one of great distinction, and he graduated with high honours to begin his active educational career.

On leaving Oxford he was appointed Assistant to the Professor of the Humanities in Edinburgh University, a post which he held for over two years. In 1882, upon the inauguration of University College, Dundee, he was appointed to the Principalship and to the chair of Classics and Ancient History. He held this position for thirteen years. His task here was extremely difficult because of the peculiar educational situation and because of the efforts to effect the affiliation of University College with St. Andrew's University. In this latter endeavour he took a very prom-

> inent part. His work at Dundee was unusually successful and he became widely known as a brilliant scholar, a capable teacher and an administrator of great

ability and foresight.

In 1895 Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill, retired because of advancing years and failing health. The offer of the vacant Principalship was made to Dr. Peterson of Dundee by Sir Donald Smith, then chairman of the Board of Governors, and was accepted. The new Principal arrived in Montreal early in September, 1895. The records of that year tell that he met the students of McGill for the first time on the afternoon of September 24th in the old Molson Hall. In a brief address he there stated his idea of the place of a university in the national life. Like Eliot of Harvard, he believed in the two-fold function of the University, first "to make good citizens," and secondly "to hand on the torch of knowledge to successive generations of students." Dr. Peterson was Principal of McGill University until last May, a period of twenty-



SIR WILLIAM PETERSON

four years. As actual teaching in the University did not begin until 1829, his tenure of office as the chief guide of McGill's destinies covers more than one-quarter of the

University's history

In addition to his arduous duties as head of a great University, Dr. Peterson found time to devote to scholarship and literature. His writings extend over a wide field. Among the most noted of his published works are Quintilian's Institute of Oratory, the Dialogues of Tacitus, The Speech of Cicero for Cluentius, The Cluni MS of Cicero, Cicero's Virrine Orations, Cicero's Post Reditum Orations, The Junior School Poetry Book, and Canadian Essays and Addresses. He was Canadian Editor of Nelson's Loose-Leaf Encyclopoedia and also of the Child's Book of Knowledge. He also wrote Introductions to works by various English and Canadian authors.

As a result of his educational eminence and of his efforts in advancing the cause of Imperialism, many honours came to him. Before his appointment to McGill he had received the Honorary Degree of LLD from St. Andrew's University. During his quarter of a century at McGill he received at various times honorary degrees from Princeton University, the University of New Brunswick, Yale University, Johns Hopkins University, Queen's

(Concluded on page 43)

THE ACTING PRINCIPAL

RANK DAWSON ADAMS, Acting Principal of McGill University and Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, is a McGill man in the best and fullest possible sense. Born in Montreal, educated in the Montreal High School and in both the Arts and Science Faculties of McGill and since 1889 a member of the teaching staff, it might be feared by one who does not know him that his outlook would be too local or provincial for his present great responsibility; but as McGill is at once local, national and imperial in its activities and its influence, so is Dean Adams in his training and ex-

perience.

After he had completed his studies in pure and applied science at McGill, he went to the United States for a year of advanced work at Yale and then joined the technical staff of the Canadian Geological Survey at Ottawa, but after a brief period there he obtained leave of absence and gave nearly two years to advanced study at Heidelberg, the centre of scientific teaching in Germany, and at that time the the most notable school of geology and mineralogy in the world. From Germany Dr. Adams returned to the Survey, and in 1892 to McGill, where he had already been a lecturer for some years and on the retirement of Sir William Dawson in 1893, he was appointed Logan Professor of Geologyandhead of the Geological Department. He still, however, retained his connection with the Geological Survey and for many years spent his summers in field work. The value of his work in this connection alone may be judged from the fact that the index of the Survey refers to nearly 150 items under his name.

In 1906 Dr. Adams was appointed first chairman of the newly created committee on Graduate Studies, which was McGill's first systematic move toward establishing a Graduate School, and in 1908 he succeeded Dr. Bovey as Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science—a position which he still holds, although for the last eighteen months more pressing duties have made it necessary for him temporarily

to give up this work.

In spite of the exacting nature of his duties as a teacher and administrator, Dr. Adams' interest in research has never flagged. His investigation of the flow of rocks under pressure and heat, which brought him in 1907 the coveted honour of Fellowship in the Royal Society of London, is probably his most notable single achievement in research. Various other studies have been successfully carried out, and the experience thus gained has been freely placed at the service of the Dominion in connection with the work of the Commission of Conservation and the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, on both of which bodies he has held seats from the time of their creation.

No account of Dr. Adams' services to the cause of education would be complete without a note of his recent

connection with the Khaki University and its successor—the Educational Services of the Canadian Overseas Military Forces. Thousands of undergraduates from McGill and other Canadian Universities dropped their studies early in the war to enter the army, and it was soon realized that means should be taken to keep in touch with these men and, wherever possible, to give them a certain measure of teaching along with their army work. Dr. Adams interested himself in these proposals from the start, and soon after the Khaki University was established Dr. Tory

succeeded in persuading him to join the organization in London where he remained from June, 1918, to June, 1919, as Deputy

Director.

The above statement has been deliberately limited to a mere record of the career of a man who, endowed at the start with unusual ability and force of character, has consistently and strenuously devoted his life to educational and scientific work. It remains necessary to bring out the personality and humanity of the man; and the fact that the writer of this sketch has been intimately associated with Dean Adams for the last twenty-five years, deprives him of the perspective necessary to deal suitably with this part of his

Fortunately the Dean's individuality has impressed itself on the great majority of the thousands of men who have passed through McGill in the last quarter of a century, and these men need not be reminded of his untiring personal interest in his students and their affairs both public and private, his generous hospitality, his dry and

sometimes caustic humour, and when occasion demanded it, his happy combination of firmness and kindness in

dealing with difficulties.

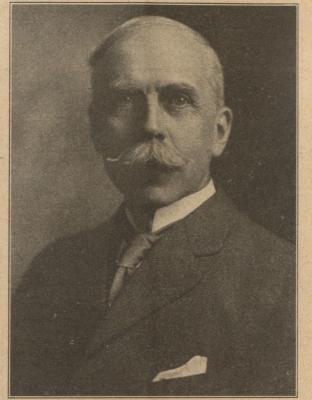
It may be doubted, however, whether these men, each in turn taking up his share of the Dean's time with his own affairs, realized that the Dean also somehow manages to play a considerable part in the affairs of the country, of a dozen different societies and charities in the city, and last, but not least, that he has proved a most acceptable and efficient presiding officer for many years of one of the most ticklish of all organizations, namely, a College Faculty.

The following incomplete list of Dr. Adams' appointments and honours will probably be of interest to many of

his old students:

B.Sc., McGill (first class honours), 1878.
M.A.Sc., McGill, 1884.
Lecturer in Geology, McGill, 1889.
Ph.D., Heidelburg, 1892.
Logan Professor of Geology, McGill, 1893.
F.R.S., Canada, 1896.
D.Sc., McGill, 1902.
Chairman, McGill Committee on Graduate Studies.

1906. (Concluded on page 55)



DR. FRANK D. ADAMS, F.R.S.



THE Convocation Hall of the Royal Victoria College was the scene of a notable function when on Oct. 31st, McGill had the honour of conferring the honorary degree of LL.D. on his Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales.

The Hall was crowded for the occasion with both graduates and undergraduates, all eager to do honour to their future king.

At five minutes past twelve the members of Convocation entered and the heads of department and of the affiliated Theological Colleges took their places on the platform. There was a long wait while the Prince reviewed the Boy Scouts of the Province on the campus. At twenty minutes to one His Royal Highness arrived, and entered the hall accompanied by the acting Principal, Governors of the University, and the four Deans. During his progress to the platform a flourish of trumpets was sounded. When the Prince had taken his place on the platform, spontaneous cheering broke out and was continued for some time.

On the right and left of the Prince were Dr. Moyse, the Vice-Principal, and Dr. Adams, the acting Principal. When the cheering had subsided and all were seated Acting Principal Adams read the following address:

"To His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Duke of Cornwall in the Peerage of England, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, in the Peerage of Scotland, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., G.C.M.G., M.C., etc.

"May it please Your Royal Highness-

"The Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill University beg to extend to Your Royal Highness a sincere and affectionate welcome. They deeply appreciate the honour of Your Royal Highness' visit and the distinction you confer upon the University by graciously accepting its Honorary Degree. This memorable occasion naturally recalls to the minds of many who are present the visit of your royal parents in 1901, when the University had the honour of conferring on them the same degree prior to the formal opening of the Strathcona wing of the Medical Building.

"The University feels that the time of Your Royal Highness' visit is most opportune in the history of the

"It has been remarked by an eminent historian that in the eighteenth century Great Britain seems to have acquired almost half of the world in a fit of absence of mind. The potentiality of newly-won possessions that then seemed too remote for real union remained long undiscerned. But now that potentiality is revealed and a distinct feeling of imperial nearness is developing. The marvellous acceleration of travel has made more than ever available that personal knowledge of the constituent parts of the Empire which is of absolutely vital moment to its sound and stable development. It was Your Royal Highness' conviction of that truth, Sir, that prompted you, by visiting Canada, to ascertain what Canada really means.

"The University rejoices in that Your Royal Highness' visit follows closely upon the victorious conclusion of a war that threatened to overwhelm the Empire, and through its prolonged course taxed the material resources and the spirit of the Empire to the uttermost. Canada promptly responded to the appeal for volunteers with loyal enthusiasm and unflinching determination. In that temper her men fought and fell. And the University is proud to remember that Your Royal Highness mingled with Canadian officers and men amid the perils of the front, to which your innate sense of duty led you. Your Royal Highness' frank and gracious disposition always made your presence very welcome and stimulating to them, and to those who have returned is now most happily given the grateful opportunity of welcoming you in their own land.

"As might have been expected, McGill University, like all universities, responded to the Empire's call with alacrity and whole-heartedness. The ideals that were at stake in the war are particularly such as appeal to academic thought, temper and tradition. A noteworthy feature of the war record of the University is the first offer of a distinctive Medical Hospital made by any Canadian University, which was gladly accepted by the military authorities. Of the past and present students of McGill more than two thousand five hundred went to the front. In all, well over four hundred won military distinction.

"The tale of our dead is three hundred and twenty-five, the Honour Rolls on which their names are inscribed will ever be the University's most precious and stimulating possession.

"As Your Royal Highness is aware, McGill University is of recent origin, and the fact of its growth in a young and rapidly developing country has made its influence all the more potent. It will celebrate its centenary in 1921. Among the most prominent universities of Canada, it stands alone in being almost absolutely dependent for its existence on private benefaction. It owes its origin to the private endowment of a leading Montreal merchant whose name it bears; its development, to Montreal citizens imbued with the founder's spirit. McGill University is thus at once the creation, as it is the pride, of the City of Montreal. This relation gives it complete academic free-

dom, and has caused it to be regarded in a sense, as the

national University of Canada.

"The University begs that Your Royal Highness will, on your return, convey to our illustrious Sovereign and our beloved Queen its most dutiful respects. And it hopes that your visit to Canada will be one of Your Royal Highness' most happy memories—a memory alike inspiring to you and to the country that has exhibited such intense loyalty to your person and to the throne."

After the address Dean Moyse presented His Royal Highness for the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Nicholson then placed the hood upon his shoulders. After shaking hands with the Prince, Dr. Adams ended the ceremony with the customary Latin formula, and the Prince signed the register for honorary graduates on the same page that his parents had signed in 1901.

His Royal Highness then made a most charming and effective speech.

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen:

"I consider it a very great privilege to receive the Degree of Doctor of Laws at McGill University, and it is interesting to know that I follow my father in this respect. Although the University has not quite attained its centenary, it has done splendid things. Some of the men who have gone forth from it have been famous not only in Canada and the Empire, but throughout the world. It has a great war record. Its members came forward in the most

inspiring way. Six companies were formed at the beginning of the war. From these 400 went to Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The 7th and the 13th Siege Batteries were also raised, and No. 3 General was a hospital entirely manned by McGill men. The Honour Roll is very long, numbering 300, and I wish to express my sympathy not only to the University but to the relatives of the fallen. My next visit is not so far distant, for I expect to be in Canada frequently. I only hope that the future of McGill University will be as successful as its past."

When His Royal Highness had finished speaking three lusty cheers and a tiger were given, followed by the McGill yell. The band then played "God Save the King."

Immediately afterwards, the Prince left the Convocation Hall. The ceremony had lasted only fifteen minutes, but it was a ceremony that will not easily be forgotten by those privileged to be present.

At precisely one o'clock the doors of the Royal Victoria College were thrown open and His Royal Highness emerged from the Convocation, escorted by Acting-Principal Adams and Vice-Principal Moyse. Cheers greeted the appearance of the Prince, and while His Royal Highness chatted with the University authorities at the head of the stairs the McGill yell was repeated.

The Prince stood at attention while the band played "God Save the King" and then walked smilingly down the steps of the Royal Victoria College to his car, which was waiting to hurry him away to another official duty.

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

In the heart of Montreal's foreign quarter, on the western fringe of the "red light" district, and in the notorious No. 5 police district (a section of the city known only too well to "headquarters" and the criminal courts), stands the University Settlement. Its official address is 169 Dorchester street west, to most graduates of McGill it will more easily be located mentally by a knowledge of the fact that it is on that part of Dorchester street between Bleury and St. Lawrence Main.

Some McGill graduates know the Settlement well. Cheques find their way to it every year from every corner of Canada—the contribution of past students who know and appreciate what this outgrowth from old McGill means to the community of Montreal. To other "grads" it is a name only; they have a vague idea that it is some kind of a charity; its connection with the University is to them uncertain, and they have no conception of the nature of the work it is doing.

The Settlement was founded over a decade ago by McGill graduates. Neighborhood work had been begun in that district by a little group of women graduates, even before that date, and from their efforts the Settlement eventually arose. Its work was carried on at first by volunteer help only, then came the advance to a resident wokerr, while to-day the permanent staff of the Settlement consists of a head worker, a boys' worker, a girls' worker, a kindergarten, and two trained nurses. They are assisted by a staff of some seventy-five volunteer workers, among whom is included a highly efficient librarian and a Scoutmaster of many years' experience. The building which the Settlement occupies to-day is a roomy, three-storied factory building, but already its activities are becoming too vast for its quarters and plans for an extension of space must soon be made.

Two residences close by on St. George Street are owned by the Settlement, and are used as homes for the workers. One of the buildings has only recently been taken over for this purpose. Besides the resident workers they house students and others who are interested in social service and who give some of their spare time to volunteer work in connection with the various clubs of the Settlement.

The McGill Alumnae Society has had a very intimate connection with the Settlement from its foundation. Two of its members must sit on its board of management; more are generally to be found there.

The faculty of the University is also represented, by the way, by two representatives on the board.

The Alumnae is in close touch with all Settlement activities, and supplies not only financial assistance but

sympathetic co-operation and volunteer aid.

The Settlement's activities are manifold. The daily press has lately announced that Francis Hankin, known widely in the city for his extensive knowledge of reconstruction problems, is forming a working men's club at the Settlement, which will study the present industrial situation and its bearing on the future of the nation. It is impossible to tell how successful such an effort will be in a neighborhood where the skilled artisan is the exception rather than the rule, but the experiment will be worth watching. Possibly it may prove the seed of the movement that has proved so popular in England, the extension of university courses to working men.

One reads of late of the activities of the Anti-Child Labor League, which is an outgrowth of the Settlement. A few months ago the newspapers were speaking of the travelling baby clinic (which consisted of the University Settlement's motor ambulance, its doctor and one of its trained nurses), and of the work it was doing in the crowded industrial district of Point St. Charles, some miles from the immediate neighborhood of the Settlement. By such items of news is the public kept informed of some of the things that the Settlement is doing, but such are only by-products of its really vital work, the activities that make it an integral part of the neighborhood in which it is situated.

The great task which it has found for itself has been the interpretation of Canadian standards and ideals to the foreign-born and their children. It stands to assist the people about it towards self-expression. It is not a charity in the ordinary sense of the word. The boys and girls who come in their hundreds to its clubs and its entertainments do not seek charity. They want opportunity for self-expression; they want healthy recreation. The settlement offers them a chance to dance, a chance to sing, to play athletic games, to tinker with tools, to read, to cook, to talk, and to do a host of other things. It has no creed, let it be remembered and its membership comprises many races. Its workers are of every faith. Christians and Jews alike give volunteer help to it. Some fifteen boys' clubs meet regularly. The longest-established of these clubs, the "Young Canadians," consists of lads of eighteen and upwards who arrange for themselves debates, lectures, dances, etc. Something of their growth towards independence is witnessed in the fact that last year they contributed \$50, the proceeds of an entertainment they had



A Celebration at the Settlement

given, towards the upkeep of the Settlement that had housed their club since, as little shavers, they were enticed in from street corner haunts to have the "gang" become an authorized club. Billiard tables are provided for the lads and carpentry classes are arranged. The Settlement Boy Scouts win honor and trophies in abundance.

Thirteen girls' clubs meet in like manner. Every club has a worker in attendance at its meetings. Twice a week dances are held for the young men and the girls of the neighborhood, and the Settlement is proud to find that as a point of attraction, it can compete with the cheap dance halls of the neighborhood, and can draw, by the opportunity it offers for healthy recreation, those who would otherwise find their way to the vile resorts that exist within a stone's throw of it. The "Mothers' Club" should also be mentioned among the Settlement's flourishing organizations. The Settlement library is the largest free library for children in the city. It is giving out from 200 to 300 books a week to little ones who are hungry for reading matter. A kindergarten for the wee children who are not yet of an age to be accepted by the public school kindergartens is held during during the mornings. A gymnasium in a near-by school has been secured for Settlement classes on certain nights of the week. In winter facilities for skating are arranged. Last summer a garden was planted on land lent by the General Hospital (which is close by) and

dozens of boys and girls who had grown up in the slums had their first chance to see "green things" grow.



A very essential adjunct of the Settlement is the allied Baby Health Centre, which is housed in a big upstairs room. The health centre, with its staff of two nurses and a doctor, cares for scores of the babies of the district. Milk, modified to suit the individual babies, is sold at cost; the little

ones are weighed and examined, and advice regarding care and feeding is given.

Baby clinics are held several times weekly by the physician-in-charge, and all possible help is rendered to the mothers. The nurses make home visits; indeed home visiting is considered a very essential part of the Settlement's work

Milk can be bought at the Health Centre for 10 cents a quart, a boon to the children of the neighborhood, for the retail price in Montreal is 16 cents. For several summers a Baby Welfare Camp has been maintained by the Health Centre on Fletcher's Field, near the base of the mountain, for the benefit of the city's babies, and the health centre's motor ambulance makes daily rounds, collecting mothers and little ones, and taking them from the slums to the cool grove on the mountain side for long days out of doors. Nurses are in attendance there, milk is provided, and mothers can rest luxuriously while the wee ones sleep in the hammocks that are slung between the trees.

Never has the Settlement been so active as it is at present. To Miss Bella Hall, the resident head worker, who resigned in the autumn, belongs the credit for the great hold which the Settlement has upon the neighborhood. To Miss Evelyn Bolduc, Miss Hall's successor, has gone the loyal support of the resident staff and the big

band of volunteer workers.



A Healthy Specimen

In Miss Bolduc's own words - the Settlement ideal: "Is it not possible that'rapprochement' and real knowledge of each other may in time clear away a great deal of the misunderstandingwhich exists now between classes? When college graduate and mechanic have discovered the same broad heaven above us, the same wide, lonely world before us, it will not take long before they try to make each a corner of heaven for the other, and the world a bit less lonely.'



GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

Published Quarterly by the Graduates' Society

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 $\label{eq:Address} \begin{tabular}{ll} Address all communications to the Secretary, McGill News, McGill University Montreal. \end{tabular}$

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1919

No. 1

HE present issue is the first number of the first volume of the McGILL NEWS.

Those who have sat around the cradle of this infant publication venture to hope grand things of its future. Like every other infant it comes into the world at exactly the opportune moment. It is intended to perform the timehonoured functions of "filling a long felt want" and of giving articulate expression to the common aspirations of the graduates of McGill University. This magazine, if one may call it by so pretentious a name, will make no attempt to enter the field of general literature. It does not desire to oust from the bookstore; of Canada the picture periodicals of New York. It will leave undisturbed and unchallenged the well-merited success of the McGill Daily. It has nothing but sympathy and admiration for the fine service that has been rendered to this and to other Canadian Colleges by the University Magazine. The McGill News, in short, is a competitor to nothing and to nobody. It proposes to occupy a field that will be all its own, a small acreage covered at present by a mingled growth of flowers and weeds but in the soil of which the NEWS thinks to detect a rare fertility. The NEWS comes to the Graduates of McGill University and it brings to them a message. Indeed it brings them several. But the first message that it brings them is the whispered request for three dollars. This is not for its own sake; the NEWS would scorn such an act. But it comes to the graduate and asks him why he has never joined the Graduates' Society. And when he hangs his head in shame, the NEWS brings him the glad message that it is not yet too late, that a full forgiveness awaits him and that his three dollars will be accepted as readily at the present moment as ever in the past. Indeed the present moment is par excellence the time for the graduate to join himself anew to his Alma Mater. A new life is beginning for this and every other Canadian University. The bitter years of the war have brought forth a higher spirit in our commonwealth. The iron has been beaten upon the anvil to a firmer temper. The grain has been thrashed out from the straw in the tribulation of the conflict. And in the new life that is beginning in Canada, there is need of every instrument and agency that can serve as an inspiration of national citizenship. The Graduates of the Universities are, or ought to be, a chosen class, capable of much and

with a responsibility higher than that of the crowd. If not, our education is without value. Nor is anything more necessary for the maintenance of a true college spirit among the graduates than that they should be held together in some definite and formal way. The Graduates' Society of McGill is intended to accomplish precisely this purpose. It has now been in existence for over half a century. Its origins, indeed, are so remote that even its most diligent historian is unable to indicate within ten years the date of its first formation. But the Society has recently been reformed and reconstructed to meet the needs of the hour. It will interest itself especially in trying to hold the graduates in active sympathy and in close connection with the work and progress of the University. It will use its best endeavours to bring about a great reunion of McGill men in the near future. And as one of its most immediate and re diest activities it has undertaken to put before the public the McGILL NEWS as the official quarterly bulletin of the Society. The NEWS will not be a magazine in the ordinary sense of the term. Its mission is other and its aim is higher than that. It will be primarily a record for circulation among the graduates of the college of what is being done at McGill and of what is happening in the world outside that concerns the welfare of the University. It is hoped that on such terms and with this expectation, this wonderful publication will find a warm welcome and a ready appreciation in the hearts of those to whom it directs its appeal.

7ITH all the figures approximate there are something over 600 women graduates of McGill University, 225 of whom are resident in Montreal. Two organizations exist through which these college women may keep up their connection with their Alma Mater, namely the "Graduates Society," for membership in which all graduates of the university are eligible, and the Alumnae Society, which, as its name announces, is open to the women graduates only. For many years women graduates have played a prominent part in the administration and undertakings of the Graduates Society, holding office in the executive and, through personal effort, particularly of late years, carrying through to success the society's undertakings in the field of social science.

The Alumnae Society has, throughout the thirty years of its existence, been not only the medium through which the Alumnae have kept in touch with one another, but has also done a not inconsiderable amount of social work, founding and carrying on the Girls Club, from which sprang the University Settlement, and taking an active part in carrying on the work of the latter for many years. The record of the special form of war-work done by the Alumnae as a society is told in detail in following pages.

The women's membership in the Graduates Society was, under the old constitution, which held up to May of this year, 24, and the membership of the Alumnae has fluctuated for some years around 150; what then of the ninety-and-nine, or more accurately of the 400 odd women graduates? These, as far as statistics can be obtained, severed all connection with "Old McGill" on that day, when they joined the procession advancing with awful dignity to receive the outward and visible sign of their erudition, to that classical and venerable chant of "Hop along, Sister Mary, hop along, hop along, hop along, Sister Mary, hop along.

Sister Mary has hopped very far along in many directions since the first of her sisterhood were privileged to append after their names, in inverse order, the first two two letters of the alphabet. Women graduates of McGill are scattered the length and breadth of the continent, and

their interests range from the domestic, through every form of educational work into various professions and even to the field of politics. There is, however, a common interest for all, an interest bound up with the four years which, even to the least sentimental, have in reminiscence a place of their own in the tale of youth. Membership in the graduate societies is the common bond which not only links the graduates one with the other, but also identifies each individual with the projects for social and national benefit to be entered into by these societies. It is hoped in the near future to evolve some scheme by which the Graduates Society and the Alumnae Society may be united. Doubtless the next issue of this magazine will make a definite announcement in this regard, but in the meantime to be a member of either society, is to be a member of "Old McGill" in active standing.

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MONG the various university projects towards which the Graduates of McGill might with profit direct their earliest efforts, there is none more important than that of the establishment of students' dormitories. It was the good fortune of one of the editors of the NEWS to spend two days recently at Harvard University. Among the various wonders that were shown to him, there was nothing that so much called forth his admiration and envy as the magnificent residential dormitories which have recently been built at Harvard and which take their place beside the old "Halls" that date back to the eighteenth century. President Lowell has been especially active in extending the dormitory system at Harvard. At the present time the accommodation is such as to take in all the men of the first-year classes, for whom residence in halls has been made compulsory, and a large number of men in the upper years. The Harvard dormitories themselves are models of simple architectural beauty built upon the quiet lines of the colonial style and presenting a few years after their erection, by some magic in their colour and construction, all the appearance of venerable age. The students live in groups of a hundred or so in each unit, with large pleasant common rooms and handsome dining rooms. The cost of even the most elaborate accommodation afforded is not great. A rich student can rent a beautiful little suite of rooms—a study with an open fire, a bedroom and a bathroom—for \$240 a year! The premises in which he lives would represent a Montreal rent of about \$1,000 a year. A student less fortunate financially can obtain very good but plain accommodation for \$40 a year. All the students share equally and on a democratic footing in the general facilities and in the common life of the dormitory. One contrasts with a sigh the unhappy lot of the McGill student, housed upon a squalid street and paying for a dim or gloomy attic near the sky a sum far greater than the average cost of the splendid rooms at Harvard. Nor is the question at issue merely one of relative cost and relative comfort. It goes deeper than that. It is a matter of the real meaning and purpose of University life. The higher activities and the highest value of a University lie in the things that are outside of the four walls of the classroom. A University training is not something that is learned out of a book and written upon a blackboard. It is a form and mode of life and association; and it is through the common life in a dormitory and the friendships and associations that it brings that the highest objects of University education are achieved.

It would not be at all difficult to establish residential dormitories at McGill. The writer of this editorial is certain that he could at any time take an afternoon off and arrange the whole thing. The cost is very small. McGill already has the ground site. The initial cost of building and the runing cost of maintenance are met in part by the

revenue from the occupants. All that is needed is an invested fund sufficient to fill the gap between the cost and the revenue. In other words it is only necessary to capitalize the deficit. The University itself could easily make the initial advance of money necessary to begin. One can hardly conceive a more magnificent war memorial for the college to erect, or for private citizens to endow, than a set of buildings that would commemorate by the benefits they confer upon the students of the future; the heroism of the students of the past.

The first term of the session will end on December 20th, In the field of athletics this term has been one of almost unprecedented success for McGill. After the break of four years, caused by the war, when athletics like everything else had suffered from lack of organization and lack of men, the revival of interest on the part of the students has been keen. More men have taken part in the different branches of athletics than ever before. The physical examination, has been strictly enforced and the students have been advised of the branch of sport they should enter in order to derive the most benefit. In this way the danger of strain and permanent injury resulting to men who, though physically unfit, desire to take part in the most strenuous forms of athletics has been lessened. The University supported three football teams; senior, intermediate and junior. The senior and junior teams were champions of their respective leagues. In the Intercollegiate meet, which was held at McGill this year, the red and white scored a sweeping-victory over Queens and Toronto. The harriers, too, were victorious, defeating the teams sent down by the other Universities. These victories are a healthy sign for McGill. There is no doubt that much of the enthusiasm for healthy sport is the result of the experience of the returned soldiers, of whom there are many at the University, who have learned through hardships the benefits of physical training.

As a forerunner of the McGill News, a circular letter, addressed to all graduates of McGill was recently sent out by the Graduates' Society. In this letter the programme of the Graduates' Society was outlined and an appeal was made for members. The response to this appeal was very gratifying. Many new members were enrolled in the Society. With the issue of the first number of the News, it is hoped that many more graduates will show their interest by filling in the membership blank. The aim of the Graduates' Society is to have every graduate an interested member. It is only in this way that the Society can hope to make a success of its present programme and extend its activities in the future.

In 1918 the Department of Social Service was founded at McGill. Its functions are threefold: (1) to teach; (2) to investigate, and (3) to spread information. It was felt, at the time that this department was organized, that graduates should take a direct interest in the work, and when Sir William Peterson expressed the need for funds to carry on the Department of Social Service the Graduates' Society pledged itself to contribute \$1,000 a year for three years, beginning in 1918. Last year, subscriptions from a very small percentage of the total number of graduates were sufficient to meet the obligation incurred. This year only half the amount required has been contributed. It is universally realized that the most serious problems of the times are those that have to do with social law and order. It is felt that the Social Service Department of McGill is deserving of the generous consideration and support of the graduates.



MISS INEZ M. BAYLIS

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McGILL ALUMNAE LIBRARIES

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MISS B. HALL

WHILE many graduates of McGill were doing splendid work overseas, those at home were also doing their part to make conditions caused by the war easier for our returned men. Even now that the war is over, the work undertaken by the McGill Alumnae Society—that of establishing and conducting Libraries for the benefit of soldier-patients in the Hospitals—is being contried on

In the Spring of 1917, the Library work was organized and a Committee appointed by the Society to manage it. The main financial support has come from the Alumnae Society—\$1,150 of the money raised by the public lectures held during the past three winters under the auspices of the Society at the Royal Victoria College having been given for the support of our Libraries, and \$426 donated by societies and friends. Because of the many donations of books, furniture, stationery, etc., this money has been sufficient to pay our expenses.

With the co-operation of the Military authorities, our first Library was established at the Drummond Street Hospital in April, 1917, where a large room was allotted us. One side of the room is covered with shelves put up by the hospital authorities; books, donated or bought, placed on the shelves; and the room made comfortable with suitable furniture, presented by societies or bought with our money. All books and magazines are stamped with the stamp—"McGill Alumnae Library"—and a modification of the system used at McGill University is used for cataloging. No charge is made for the use of these books. After the man has chosen his book, the card is taken from a pocket in the back of the book, signed by him, and given to the Librarian in charge. The date is stamped beside the name and card placed in card-tray. When the book is returned, the date is stamped on the reader's name, the card put back in the pocket, and the book replaced on the shelves. This system has been and is still followed in all our Libraries.

Although this Hospital has passed from the Military to the control of the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, our work is carried on in the same quarters. A Librarian is in attendance certain hours each day when the shelves are open and books may be secured. At no other time and in no other way can men obtain books. Often soldier-patients are awaiting the arrival of the Librarian in order to exchange books. On late arrival of the Librarian one morning recently, a patient exclaimed: "Oh! Sister, I thought

you were never coming, and you know I must have my book each morning!" And he does actually read one book a day!

On a large table in the centre of the room, current magazines are always to be found. For this Hospital we subscribe to eight magazines; 928 books are on the shelves. Three writing tables, with all necessary equipment supplied by us, are here for the free use of the men. Twice a week the Wards are visited and books taken to patients confined to bed. The smiles on the faces of some of these men as the books are brought to them more than repays for the work entailed.

In all, nine libraries have been established, and six are at present in operation. The work at the Grey Nunnery was carried on until the fire of February, 1918. Bi-weekly library service was continued in the Military Wards at the Montreal General Hospital until these were vacated and again used for civilians in March, 1919. For the few months-January to May, 1919-when the Presbyterian College was used for the soldier-patients, the Alumnae Society supplied all books needed. The books from these three libraries, disbanded in June of this year, were used for the establishment of Libraries in three other hospitals for our returned men—the Military Annex (the home for tubercular patients in the city), the Mount Royal, and the Dorchester. Many of these unfortunate patients, who may probably be there for the remainder of their lives, are unable to handle books, and for their benefit lighter magazines are supplied. One of the Committee makes weekly visits to these Hospitals and one of the Hospital Staff acts as Librarian.

In February, 1918, a Ward Service was inaugurated at the Royal Victoria Hospital similar to that conducted at the Montreal General Hospital. Twice each week the Military Wards there have been and are now being visited by two workers. Books chosen from the 445 volumes in the cupboards are placed in trays made for the purpose and taken from bed to bed. An incident happening recently in this hospital might be cited as evidence of the benefit derived from books. One soldier-patient was found very down-hearted and after a few minutes' conversation it was learned that an operation awaited him the following day and this he dreaded exceedingly. It was suggested that perhaps if he took one of the books and read it he might for a time forget his trouble. A thrilling tale was chosen and signed for, and the following week, his thanks

were most profuse, the reading of this book having

mitigated mental and physical suffering.

The Library where the most important work is now being done is that established in January, 1919, at the Military Hospital, St. Anne de Bellevue. At first, the books had to be kept in cupboards in the dining room, but since the building of the Recreation Wing, the library has been most comfortably settled in a large room allotted it. This room has been furnished and equipped on the same lines as that at Drummond Street Hospital, or, as it has recently been named by His Royal Highness, "The Prince of Wales Hospital." There are 1,162 English and 169 French books on the shelves, and 11 magazines are subscribed for.

When organizing this branch of the work at St. Anne's, the impossibility of daily attendance of one of the voluntary workers (all the workers are voluntary), was realized by the committee and the difficulty was submitted to the Commanding Officer. As a result he appointed, as permanent Librarian, one of the Nursing Staff, connected with McGill, Miss Claire Harrington, who, though under military authority, receives orders for library work and supplies from the committee. The Librarian is in attendance daily from 9 to 5, when books are given out to men able to be around, and three times a week the wards are visited and books taken to bed-patients. On an average 110 books are given out daily and about the same number returned. The demand for standard writers, books of travel, scientific and technical works in this library is amazing.

The work is appreciated, not only by patients but by officials, and recently a handsome donation, given to one in authority to be used as he considered most beneficial for the patients, was handed over to the Alumnae Society for the purchase of the latest novels and books of a more

serious nature.

It would have greatly encouraged supporters and workers and made all feel more than repaid for money, time and energy spent in this work to have heard the mother of one of the patients, with tears in her eyes, when she said to the Librarian: "Sister, you have saved my son's life, for he never could have endured the sufferings he has been through without the aid of your books!"

R. V. C. HISTORICAL CLUB

F the new clubs among graduates or students of McGill, perhaps the youngest is the Historical Club of the Royal Victoria College. This club was founded by Miss Vera Brown, M.A. First, that it might keep together a body of students of history and others interested in the subject and, second, that by means of association, a broader knowledge of history might be acquired than could be obtained individually

The membership is limited to twenty-five, and is by invitation only. Graduates who have taken Honour history or have had that subject as a major, have felt for a long time that such a club was necessary, as it is difficult when one has left college to keep up adequately one's intimate acquaintance with the many phases of history which are almost essential to a proper understanding of

The programme for the year will be drawn up by the officers of the club and promises to be thoroughly interesting. The officers elected for 1919-1920 are President, Miss Vera Brown; Vice-President, Miss Mary Muir; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Gwyneth Craig, and reporter, Miss Enid Price. Meetings will be held every second Tuesday evening.

Fraternity News

HONORED MEMBERS WHO FELL IN WAR

N Saturday, October 18th, the McGill Chapter of Phi Kappa Pi Fraternity unveiled in their chapter house on University Street a tablet in memory of

the members who fell in the Great War.

Capt. Wm. C. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C., performed the simple, but most impressive ceremony. He was assisted by Prof. Bancroft, Ph.D., Rev. Dr. Clark and Rev. Dr. Silcox. Messrs. Arthur and Paul Scott furnished appropriate music. As the tablet was slowly unveiled a bugler sounded the Last Post.

An interesting feature was the use of the Naval ensign flown by a British destroyer, while escorting the surrendered German fleet into Scapa Flow last November.

The tablet, a beautiful piece of workmanship by the firm of H. Birks & Sons, Limited., is of cast bronze, surmounted by the McGill crest, also in bronze. The whole is backed by a solid oak mounting.

Inscribed on the tablet is the following:

ROLL OF HONOR PHI KAPPA PI McGill Chapter 1914–1919

Below this is a Latin inscription which in translation is: "To the honor and everlasting memory of the brothers of this fraternity who gave their lives for their native land.' Then follow the eleven names of the fallen:

> WILFRED C. BROTHERHOOD WILLIAM R. LESTER FRANK LAWSON PAUL S. CLARK JOHN B. FOTHERINGHAM M. CURTIS DEROCHIE GEORGE L. TRAPP SAMUEL S. RICHARDSON KEITH P. EWART WILLIAM M. HAMILTON HARRY I. MORRIS

In addition to the tablet a large photograph of the fallen, suitably inscribed, has been hung in the chapter house. A further memento of the fraternity's effort in the war is in the form of hand illuminated roll of service splendidly executed by Mr. Edwin Cox. This bears the ninety-six names of members who served in various capacities. Of these eleven were killed, twenty-three were decorated, and twenty-two wounded.

DELTA UPSILON

In the spring of 1916 the Fraternity was forced owing to the voluntary enlistment of the complete active chapter to close its doors. In this state of suspended animation the chapter remained until January, 1919. The Alumni during this month saw the necessity of once more opening up the "House," and, if possible, procuring new members. A temporary rush committee consisting solely of alumni was appointed and due directly to the said committee's efforts during the spring of 1919 eight new men were obtained.

The Active Chapter assembled in October at the opening of college to find great encouragement in the fact that it was seventeen strong. Since then eleven more names have been added to the membership role, thus the strength of the active chapter stands at twenty-eight. This figure

is the highest reached in many years.

CHANGES AT THE UNIVERSITY

NEW FACULTIES AND DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

THE Department of Dentistry which was organized under the Faculty of Medicine in 1904, with Dr. A. W. Thornton, as Head, has just been raised to the dignity of a Faculty, and will henceforth have the privilege of managing its own affairs directly under the Corporation of the University. In the day of small things it was, of course, necessary that the organization should be associated with the Faculty of Medicine, but now that the number of students has greatly increased and the number on the staff to correspond, it has been thought well to give them a separate existence. The need for this is also emphasized by the fact that after the first year at least there is very little in common between the two courses. The Department started out with a very small attendance of students. To-day there are nearly one hundred enrolled, and it looks as if this number will not only be maintained but steadily increased.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

At the opening of last session a Social Service Department was organized, in line with the policy of the best universities, under the directorship of Mr. J. Howard T. Falk, who had been doing somewhat similar work in the city of Winnipeg.

Notwithstanding the fact that time was required for the study of conditions and the preparation of a curriculum, a promising beginning was made. This year a full one year Certificate Course is being given embracing the study of such subjects and methods as a social worker needs to know. Special courses are also provided.

The organization of the Department was made possible by the action of the Co-operating Affiliated Theological Colleges, the students of which are required to take a certain number of the courses given, the better to fit them for the work of the ministry. In consideration of this fact this body is paying half of the Director's salary. The Graduates' Society has also undertaken to raise at least \$3,000 for the same purpose.

The Department appears to be filling a want in the community as is evidenced by the attendance this session, there being 14 in the full Certificate Course (which means a whole session of steady work), 40 taking one or more of the courses prescribed for the certificate, and 70 the Extension Course on Social Problems, Methods and Agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

At the commencement of the present session the Department of Physical Education, which had hitherto been running on a rather uncertain basis, was formally organized and placed in charge of a full-time director, Dr. A. S. Lamb, a graduate in Medicine of the class of 1917. Dr. Lamb is thoroughly fitted for the work, both on the ground of his medical knowledge and more especially because of the fact that he had, before entering the Faculty of Medicine, obtained the degree of Bachelor of Physical Education from the Y.M.C.A. Training School in Springfield, Mass. Dr. F. W. Harvey will be Medical Director as before, and Miss Ethel Cartwright, who has so efficiently

attended to the physical training of the women students for a number of years, will continue along the same lines.

As may be supposed this Department has full charge of every phase of physical activity, and is, therefore, concerned with sports and athletics generally as well as the exercises in the gymnasium.

During the latter part of the war military training was compulsory for every British student. Prior to that time no person was compelled to take physical instruction or to do any form of physical exercise. This session, however, physical training is compulsory for students of the first three years, although as a matter of fact it can be made to apply only to those of the First and Second Years because of the inadequacy of the accommodation in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, which the University is obliged to rent until its own is ready. Indeed, it is quite probable that even the Second Year students will also be exempted. It must not be supposed, however, that all training is to be done in the gymnasium. All forms of sport are recognized, and a student who plays football, for instance, is not required to do gymnastic work during the playing season and similarly in the case of those who play hockey, or who belong to a swimming or a wrestling club. No student is allowed to take up any sport or to undertake any exercises without being medically examined and passed as fit. The students are classified in three grades, according to their medical fitness for physical exertion, and there is provision made even for those who cannot take any particular form of exercise. For such, a course in remedial gymnastics is laid

The Department will be working under considerable disadvantage until the University has a gymnasium of its own. As things are now classes have to fit in with whatever hours are available, whereas with a University Gymnasium the hours could be made to suit the class requirements. It is hoped that by next session this difficulty will be removed. If labour conditions are more satisfactory than they are at present, the construction of the new gymnasium may be begun next spring. With the gymnasium and skating rink completed there will be little wanting in this connection. The-new playing field with its stadium, capable of seating between eight and nine thousand, already provides for the usual outdoor forms of exercise.

It is fortunate that through the beneficence of Sir William Macdonald space has been acquired for the erection of the necessary buildings and grounds. When behind the Stadium three or four residences are erected, the purpose for which the land (some 30 acres) was purchased, will have been fully attained. There is a sum in hand of about \$200,000 for the erection of the residences, but this will not go very far. A million dollars at least will be necessary to carry out the plans which have been already made.

The question as to what place military training will have in the life of the University is not yet settled. A good deal will depend on the policy which the Government of the Country adopts in this respect. If military training is made compulsory for the country as a whole, it will of necessity be made so in the University. Even if it should not, it is quite possible that some organization for the training of officers, if for no other reason, will be established, and if so, an armoury may be provided in the new gymnasium, on the ground floor. Should this be done, it is expected that the Government will bear a proportionate share of the cost of the whole building.

NEW COURSES ESTABLISHED

Within the last three or four years two new degree courses have been established in connection with the

Faculty of Arts and Macdonald College:

(1) A course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, granted on the completion of two years in Arts followed by two years in the School of Agriculture. Holders of this degree will be able to obtain an Academy Diploma, which is the highest teachers' diploma issued in the Province of Quebec; being thus placed on the same footing in this respect as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts:

(2) The course for the degree of Bachelor of Household Science (B.H.S.), the first two years of which are taken in the Royal Victoria College under the Faculty of Arts, and the last two in the School of Household Science at Mac-

donald College.

(3) A new course has also been established in the Faculties of Law and Arts leading to the degree of Bachelor of Law (LL.B.). The first two years are taken in the Faculty of Arts and the last two in the Faculty of Law. Graduates of Arts, Applied Science and Medicine are eligible to enter the Third Year of this course. This is intended to supply a broad and sound education in general Law, and is not primarily meant for those whose intention it is to follow the profession of Law. As the Civil Law in the Province of Quebec is different from that in the other provinces of Canada and in the United States of America, it follows that the first duty of the McGill Law School is to train men for the Provincial Bar. Hitherto this only was attempted. Dr. R. W. Lee, who was appointed Dean a few years ago, saw at once the need of appealing to a larger constituency if the school was to be the success it should be. This has been made possible by the appointment of a Professor of Common Law to train students for practice in the outside provinces of Canada and in the United States, as well. A course has, therefore, been established, with this end in view, known as Course "B" for the B.C.L. degree, so that the McGill Law School can now be considered national in character rather than provincial, as it had been hitherto.

EXTENSION OF COURSES PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED

(1). The Course for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, which formerly covered a period of three years has been extended to four.

(2). A few years ago the Course for the degree of Bachelor of Architecture, which up to that time was one of

four years, was lengthened to five.

(3). The Course in the School of Commerce, which hitherto led to the Diploma of Commerce after a twoyear period of study has since been enlarged to take in an extra year, and the degree of Bachelor of Commerce will be conferred on those who successfully complete the programme laid down. The work of the first two years, whilst having some reference to commercial subjects, is rather more or less of a fundamental character, being intended ather to train the mind than to fit a person for any paricular business or profession. It does not, therefore, differ very materially from the course for the first two years in the Faculty of Arts. The main difference is that Latin is not studied in the Commercial Course. It is replaced by such subjects as economics, commercial law, commercial organization and accountancy. The third year, however, is one of specialization, and the student has the choice of studying for whatever particular line of work he intends to take up in life, the four options being: Accountancy; Manufacturing; Banking; Insurance, etc.; and Trade and Commerce. By arrangement with the Accountants' Associations of Montreal and the Association of Accountants of

the Province of Quebec, one who has obtained the degree in the Accountancy option can be admitted to the Association on completion of an extra year in an office and on passing an examination on the practical work thus done.

(4). The principal change, however, under this head has been made in the Faculty of Medicine, where the course for the degree of M.D., C.M., has been extended from five to six years. This has been effected after consultation with the University of Toronto, and the programme of studies is practically the same for both schools. Several reasons have been advanced for the extension, the principal ones being:

(a). That more time is required to thoroughly cover the work which is considered essential for medical students, and especially in the case of those subjects which are fundamental to the study of medical subjects

proper

(b). To meet the requirements of the Medical Boards of the United States, which call for two years study of pre-medical subjects and four years straight medical instruction. The main difference between the course as established at McGill and that in the United States is that in the former the so-called pre-medical work is done in the Faculty of Medicine instead of in the Faculty of Arts, so that we have now what would have been considered most anomalous in former days, medical students studying such subjects in their medical course as English, French, economics and philosophy. This course has only just begun, and already there are proposals for some change. It is difficult to say at this writing whether or not the present arrangement will be adhered to in its entirety. There does not seem to be much doubt as to the need of a six-year course, but there is a difference of opinion as to the way in which it should be carried out. The subjects studied in the First Year under the new curriculum are physics, chemistry, biology and English.

NEW COURSES SUGGESTED

(1). A Graduate Course for Nurses. This would have to be established under a new department, as the work required could not fall, as a whole, under any particular Faculty. The bodies that would be concerned, more or less, would be the Faculty of Medicine, the Departments of Education and Social Service and the School of Household Science at Macdonald College;

(2). A Course in Veterinary Science which might be carried on in connection with the Faculty of Agriculture

at Macdonald College.

(3). A Department of Forestry. This could be established under the Faculty of Applied Science, and, indeed, might almost be added as Course No. 10 to those already

existing.

It is practically certain, however, that no new courses will be established before those already in existence are strengthened and placed on a secure and sound basis. The authorities of the University are fully of the opinion that it is better to do a few things well than to spread their efforts over too wide a field. The reputation of McGill must depend not so much on the number of its students as the quality of its graduates. There are three departments, at least, in which its reputation can be maintained and increased, namely, Medicine, Applied Science and the Graduate School. The last-named has not as yet attained any distinction, for the very good reason that the work in it is carried on by professors in the undergraduate courses. It will never be as successful as it should be until it has a home of its own and until there is a Graduate School staff appointed, almost wholly, or altogether, independent of undergraduate instruction.

THE NEW PROFESSORS

RADUATES will be interested to know something of those who have been recently appointed to im-

portant positions in the University

Dr. John Tait, who fills the Chair of Physiology, has been a conspicuous member of the staff of Edinburgh University for some years, and is well known as an authority in his particular department. He is a comparatively young man; has served in the war, both in Macedonia and on the Italian Front, has contributed many papers to scientific journals, and has done much research work of a valuable kind.

Dr. Samuel E. Whitnall, who occupies the Chair of Anatomy, had been connected with Oxford University, and on account of his reputation in his chosen field of study and teaching, was selected for his present position by Sir Auckland Geddes, than whom there was no one better qualified to make a choice, on account of his own high standing in the same field. Judging by previous work and also by what he has done since taking up his duties at McGill, he is thoroughly well qualified for the chair.

Dr. Horst Oertel, who has been appointed to succeed Dr. Adami, as Professor of Pathology, is a graduate (M.D.) of Yale University (1894). After taking post-graduate courses in several German universities, he was appointed as Instructor in Pathology in the University of New York, and afterwards in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University. In 1903, he was appointed Director of Pathology in the Russell Sage City Hospital, and in 1907 Pathologist of the City Hospital, New York. In 1913 he was attached to Guy's Hospital in London, carrying on research work, and in 1914 was appointed Associate Professor of Pathology in McGill University and Pathologist to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Professor Herbert Arthur Smith, who has been appointed Professor of Common Law, is a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Professor Smith was born in India in 1885 and educated in Cheltenham College and Oxford. He obtained the B.A. degree in 1908 and the M.A. in 1911. He was Fellow and Law tutor of Magdalen College and was Professor of Common Law at Wadham College from January, 1911, to December, 1914. He was also Public Examiner in Oxford University. He relinquished all these duties for service in the war; was commissioned in December, 1914; wounded in August, 1916; and thereafter was Courts-martial Officer in England, attached to the War Office in the Prisoners of War Branch, until April, 1918, when he was sent to the United States on propaganda

Dr. Robert Alexander McLean, who has been appointed Assistant Professor of Classics, is a native of Smith's Falls, Ont., is a graduate of Queen's University, Kingston; and Ph.D. of Chicago. He had been on the staff of his Alma Mater, and, immediately before the war, in the University of Manitoba. He enlisted with the Winnipeg Grenadiers as a private. In England he was transferred to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; went over to France as a Lieutenant in that Battalion in 1915, afterwards rising

to the rank of Captain.

Under this head mention might also be made of the new Principal of the Congregational College, the Rev. David Lake Ritchie, D.D. He is a native of Kingsmuir, Scotland, and was born in 1864. He graduated from Edinburgh University and has had charges at Dunfermline and Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1904 he accepted the Principalship of Nottingham College, England. In the winter of 1917-18, Dr. Ritchie visited Montreal and gave a series of lectures on homiletics in the co-operating Theological Colleges. The war had emptied his own College at Nottingham, and this is how he was able to undertake this work in Canada. At that time he was invited to accept the Principalship of the Congregational College, but owing to duties connected with the troops in France, he was unable to do so. During the summer, however, he accepted the offer and is now discharging his new duties, as Principal of the Congregational College, and a Professor in Theology on the staff of the larger body—the United Colleges.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE STAFF

December 11th, 1018

A. Norman Shaw, D.Sc., Associate Professor of Physics.

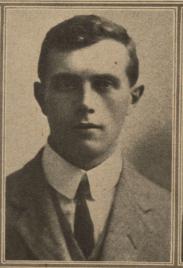
April 14th, 1919

Right Hon. Sir Auckland Campbell Geddes, K.C.B., M.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

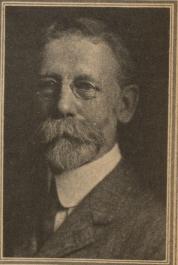
(On April 11th, 1919, Sir Auckland was granted leave of absence for one year on account of the urgent need for his services in the British Cabinet, and shortly thereafter Dr. F. D. Adams was appointed Acting Principal during the period of Sir Auckland's absence).

John Tait, B.Sc., M.D., D.Sc., of Edinburgh University, Professor of Physiology.









H. OERTEL, M.D.

H. A. SMITH, M.A.

JOHN TAIT, M.D.

The Late C. H. GOULD B.A.

Samuel E. Whitnall, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., of Oxford, England, Professor of Anatomy.

July 24th, 1919

Robert Alexander McLean, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Classics.

Herbert Arthur Smith, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, Professor of Common Law.

September 26th, 1919

Gerhard Richard Lomer, M.A. (McGill), Ph.D. (Columbia), University Librarian.

Pierre Beullac, K.C., Lecturer in Civil Law.

PROMOTIONS ON THE STAFF

December 16th, 1918

G. W. Latham, B.A., to the rank of Assistant Professor of English.

Miss Clara Lichtenstein to be Associate Professor of Music.

February 17th, 1919

Dean Sinclair Laird, M.A., B.Phil., to be Professor of Education.

July 24th, 1919

F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., appointed Acting Principal of the University.

J. A. Gray, D.Sc., to be Associate Professor of Physics. Cyril Batho, D.Sc., to be Associate Professor of Civil Engineering.

Albert J. Kelly, B.Sc., to be Assistant Professor of Surveying.

James Weir, B.Sc., to be Assistant Professor of Geod-

Cyrus Macmillan, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), to be Associate Professor of English.

Horst Oertel, M.D., to be Strathcona Professor of Pathology and Director of the Pathological Museum.

August, 1919

A. S. Eve, D.Sc., F.R.S., to be Macdonald Professor of Physics and Director of the Physics Building.

September 26th, 1919

Robert Summerby, B.S.A., to be Professor of Cereal Husbandry.

M. A. Jull, B.S.A., Manager and Lecturer in Poultry Department, Macdonald College, to be a member of the Faculty of Agriculture.

Otto Maass, M.Sc., to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry.

DEATHS

Francis J. Cronk, Assistant Professor of Railway Engineering, died of influenza in October, 1918.

S. W. Werner, Lecturer in Metallurgy, died of influenza in November, 1918.

George E. Drummond, Esq., a member of the Board of Governors. Mr. Drummond died of pneumonia while on a business visit to England on February 17th, 1919.

Charles Henry Gould, B.A., University Librarian, July 30th, 1919.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE STAFF

Thomas W. Ludlow, B.Sc., M.A., Associate Professor of Architecture. Granted a year's leave of absence for war work in connection with the Fourth Military District on May 16th, 1918. Resigned in 1919. Now a Professor on the staff of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa. April 3rd, 1919

Sir Wm. Peterson, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor, on account of ill health.

April 9th, 1919

H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S., Macdonald Professor of Physics, on account of ill health.

April 14th, 1919

John Macnaughton, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Classics, to accept the Professorship of Latin at Toronto University.

P. B. Mignault, LL.D., K.C., Professor of Civil Law on his appointment to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench of Canada (re-appointed as Lecturer in Legal Ethics)

J. George Adami, M.A., M.D., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Pathology, to accept the Vice-Chancellorship of Liverpool University, England.

September 26th, 1919.

Sir Herbert Ames, Governor, to accept an important post under the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

HONOURS CONFERRED ON MEMBERS OF THE STAFF

HILST overseas Col. A. S. Eve was admitted to membership in the Royal Society of Great Britain, one of the most coveted distinctions of scientific men.



Dr. GEORGE E. ARMSTRONG

Dr. George E. Armstrong has been recently elected President of the American Surgical Association. Medical graduates, at any rate, will understand how high a distinction this is. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. F. D. Adams and Professor Stephen Leacock by Queen's University at a special convocation held in connection with the installation of their new Principal in October last.

Professor E. E. Howard, of the Faculty of Law, has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and Honourable Mr. Justice R. A. E. Greenshields, Associate Professor of Criminal Law, has been promoted to the Court of King's Bench.
Dr. F. D. Adams and Dr. R. F. Ruttan have been from

its inception members of the Honorary Advisory Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research, established

under the Federal Government.

It is not possible to mention within the space allowed the many distinctions which had been conferred, as a result of the war, on persons connected with the University, graduates, undergraduates or staff. It should be stated, however, that the number exceeds four hundred, among which were two V.C.'s, Dr. F. A. C. Scrimger and the late Fred Fisher, and that four of our graduates rose to the rank of Brigadier-General, namely, Dr. H. S. Birkett, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (Medicine, 1886), Harold French Macdonald (Applied Science, 1907): George Eric McCuaig (Applied Science, 1906), and Andrew G. L. MacNaughton (Applied Science, 1910).

MEMBERS OF THE STAFF AT THE WAR

INETY members of the staff of the University have been overseas, serving their country in one capacity or another in the Great War. With the exception of a few to whom reference is made in another section, all have returned to their old positions.

Dr. H. S. Birkett is again Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Drs. George Armstrong and Alex. Hutchison have rejoined the Department of Surgery, and Drs. F. G. Finley and C. F. Martin, the Department of Medicine. Dr. Starkey has again taken up his duties as Head of the Department of Hygiene, and the various other Instructors are filling their respective positions, in a few cases indeed with higher rank. In this connection mention

may be made of the following:

Sir Andrew Macphail, Professor of the History of Medicine, who went over as Captain of No. 6 Field Ambulance, and who was knighted for distinction in literature and the war; Dr. J. M. Elder, Assistant Professor of Surgery, who was for a time in command of No. 3 General Hospital, and for his valuable services was created a C.M.G.

Dr. A. T. Bazin, D.S.O., Lecturer in Surgery and Applied Anatomy, Major of No. 9 Canadian Field Ambulance George C. MacDonald, B.A., M.C., Lecturer in Ac-

countancy, who was a Major in the Princess Patricias.

Col. A. S. Eve, who enlisted as Major of the 148th Battalion, and who was afterwards selected by the Admiralty in connection with the research work carried on by that branch of the service.

Dr. J. A. Gray, Associate Professor of Physics, who also rendered valuable service in the research branch of

the Admiralty Department.

Dr. W. D. Tait, Assistant Professor of Psychology, who went over as Commanding Officer of the McGill

Siege Battery.

Dr. Cyrus Macmillan, Associate Professor of English, who was Second in Command of the McGill Siege Battery, and was afterwards transferred to the command of another unit of the same kind.

Dr. Fraser B. Gurd, Lecturer in Immunology.

Dr. J. R. Goodall, Assistant Professor of Gynaecology and Lecturer in Obstetrics.

Dr. S. Hanford McKee, Lecturer in Bacteriology. Dr. W. G. M. Byers, Lecturer in Ophthalmology.

Dr. R. St. J. Macdonald, Lecturer in Hygiene.

Dr. C. A. Peters, D.S.O., Lecturer in Medicine, who at the outset commanded No. 9 Canadian Field Ambulance.

Dr. Philip Burnet, D.S.O., Major in No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance.

Dr. W. G. Turner, Lecturer in Orthopedic Surgery, who was an officer in the McGill General Hospital.

P. E. Nobbs, M.A., Professor of Architecture. Mr. J. G. Dodd, Lecturer in Civil Engineering.

George S. Currie, B.A., M.C., D.S.O., Lecturer in Accountancy, an officer in the Princess Patricias.

J. C. Kemp, B.Sc., M.C., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering, who was Captain and Adjutant with the 60th Battalion.

H. C. Burgess, M.D., Lecturer in Obstetrics.

Albert J. Kelly, M.C., Lecturer in Surveying, who enlisted as Lieutenant with one of the reinforcing University

Companies of the Princess Patricias.

Rene du Roure, Associate Professor of French, who, while fighting with the French forces as Company Commander in the 361st Regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner in August, 1914.

Dr. George S. Cameron, Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, and Dr. James B. Morrison, Professor of Ortho-

Sir Stopford Brunton, a graduate in Applied Science of 1910, who went over in command of the reinforcements for the McGill Siege Battery, which was afterwards organized into a separate unit.

L. A. Browne, B.Sc., Demonstrator in Chemistry, who went across as a corporal in the 4th Universities Company,

To the above list should be added the names of those members of the staff who were obliged to return, for one reason or another, at a comparatively early stage in the history of the war:

J. L. Todd, B.A., M.D., D.Sc., Associate Professor of

Parasitology

H. M. Little, B.A., M.D., Assistant Professor of Obstetrics

Colin K. Russell, B.A., M.D., Lecturer in Neurology. E. W. Archibald, B.A., M.D., Lecturer in Clinical

C. B. Keenan, M.D., D.S.O., Lecturer in Clinical

A. MacKenzie Forbes, M.D., Lecturer in Orthopedic

J. J. Creelman, B.A., B.C.L., D.S.O., Lecturer in Railway Economics.

W. B. Howell, M.D., Lecturer in Anaesthetics.

In these lists only those members of the staff who had the rank of Lecturer, or above, are included, because of limitation of space. A large number of Demonstrators and other Assistant Instructors also enlisted. Their names will appear in the University Honour Roll which, it is hoped, will be issued in the course of the session.

THE MEMBERS OF THE STAFF WHO DIED WHILE ON ACTIVE SERVICE WERE:

Roland P. Campbell, B.A., M.D., Lecturer in Genito-Urinary Surgery, Lieut.-Col. of No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance, killed in action, September, 1916.

J. L. Dashwood, B.A., M.C., Assistant in English at Macdonald College, Major, 58th Battalion. Killed in action, April 21st, 1917.

William Dalgleish Ford, B.S.A., Demonstrator at Macdonald College, Corporal 2nd Universities Company, P.P.C.L.I. Killed in action, June, 1916.

Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, B.A., M.D., Lecturer in Pathology. Died of pneumonia at Boulogne on January 28th, 1918, and a memorial service was held in the Royal

Victoria College on February 4th, 1918.

H. B. Yates, B.A., M.D., C.M., Lecturer in Bacteriology, who went over as a Lieut.-Col., second in command No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) on the Medical side. He was afterwards transferred to the command of a convalescent hospital in England, where he died of pneumonia on January 21st, 1916.

THE PROFESSORS AND OTHER INSTRUCTORS WHO HAVE NOT REJOINED THE STAFF ARE:

Dr. J. G. Adami, who was appointed Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool.

Professor Herbert J. Rose, M.A., who accepted the Professorship of Classics in a Welsh University

Dr. J. C. Meakins, Lecturer in Medicine and Pathology, who has been appointed Professor of Clinical Therapeutics in the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Kenneth Cameron, Lecturer in Clinical Surgery, who is now in Command of the Military Hospital at Ste.

Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Dr. William Hutchinson, Lecturer in Genito-Urinary Surgery, who has accepted an appointment under the Dominion Government in connection with Military Hospitals.

Dr. Lawrence J. Rhea, Associate Professor of Pathology, who was obliged to relinquish work for a time in order to recuperate from the effects of German gas.

A. G. L. MacNaughton, M.C., D.S.O., who has also accepted an appointment under the Federal Government.

next session. It is to be a Graduate Scholarship in any department of learning, and in the award of it, the chief points to be considered will be the ability of the candidate, his desire for further study, and his need for assistance.

(5). The Louis Robertson Prize, founded by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Robertson in memory of their son, John Louis Armour Rebertson, who was killed in action on July 18th, 1916.

PROFESSORS IN THE KHAKI UNIVERSITY

Dr. F. D. Adams, who went over in May, 1918, and was appointed "Deputy Director of the Educational Services of the Overseas Military Forces of the Dominion," with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Dr. Adams returned in June to assume the duties of Acting Principal of the University.

J. A. Dale, M.A., Professor of Education, and Dr. F. C. Harrison, Principal of Macdonald College, both of whom went over in November, 1918, and until the following summer were engaged in the educational work of the

Two members of the staff of the Co-operating Affiliated Theological Colleges were also overseas in the same connection, being specially concerned with the Theological Faculty of the so-called Khaki University, viz.: Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, Principal of the Diocesan College, and Rev. Dr. R. E. Welsh, Professor of Apologetics and Church History in the Presbyterian College.

MEMORIAL GIFTS

A number of individual memorial gifts, have been made.

(1). The Allen Oliver Scholarship, in Economics and Political Science, awarded annually to the student who stands highest in honours at the B.A. examination. This is a Graduate Scholarship, and is of the value of about \$600. It was founded by Mrs. Frank Oliver, of Edmonton, in memory of her son Allen Oliver, B.A., who was killed in action at the Somme on November 18th, 1916. Mrs. Oliver has intimated her intention of increasing this Scholarship with an extra endowment of \$10,000, as provided in her will.

A Gold Medal was also founded by Mrs. Oliver for the

same purpose.

(2). The Gordon Home Blackader Library, for students in Architecture, of the value of \$5,000, founded by Dr. and Mrs. Alex. D. Blackader in memory of their son, Captain Gordon Home Blackader, who died on August 10th, 1916, of wounds received near Ypres two months before.

(3). The Sidney J. Hodgson Exhibition founded by his father, Arthur J. Hodgson, Esq., in his memory. Sidney Hodgson was a student of the First Year in Arts, and was killed in action on September 27th, 1918, while serving in the 66th Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery. Of the two Exhibitions provided for, one is of the value of \$125, and is tenable in the Faculty of Arts, Law or Medicine, and another of the value of \$300, tenable in the Faculty of Applied Science. They are open only to pupils of the Westmount High School.

(4). The McGill Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity Scholarship founded in memory of their members who had fallen in the war, twenty-two in number. This Scholarship is at present endowed with the sum of \$10,000. It is expected it will be increased to at least \$20,000 before

DONATIONS IN KIND

There have been few donations in money during the year, apart from the magnificent gift of \$1,000,000 from the Carnegie Foundation of New York "in recognition of the noble and devoted service and sacrifice of McGill towards Canada's part in the Great War."

Of the gifts in kind mention may be made of:

(1). A number of aeroplane engines and instructional equipment from the Royal Air Force, of the value of \$125,000, by means of which the University will be enabled to give a laboratory course in aeronautics. The only thing wanting is a proper place in which to house the machinery, and at present the authorities do not feel justified, when other needs are so pressing, in spending money for this special object.

(2). Machinery for the testing laboratory from the Imperial Munitions Board, including a 50-ton Buckton

machine.

(3). A number of valuable donations to the Library from Mr. Francis McLennan, Mrs. Liv. Weaver, Miss W. Brainerd and Mr. Durie McLennan, in memory of their father, Mr. William McLennan; and from Mrs. F. W. Mussen and Miss C.E. Mussen, in memory of their husband and father respectively, the late Rev. Canon Mussen.

The most noteworthy of all the donations, however, was that known as the McCord Historical Collection. This is to be placed in the Joseph house, which will be used altogether for the purpose. It is one of the most valuable historical collections in Canada, and the University is to be congratulated on its acquisition. The authorities are exceedingly grateful to Mr. McCord for his generosity in placing this at their disposal, and he is no doubt in a measure grateful to the University for providing a permanent home for this valuable collection, the work of a lifetime. Mr. McCord will be Curator of this Museum, and will be given such assistance as may be necessary for its proper arrangement and care.

CONCESSIONS IN THE CASE OF EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

N order to serve the needs of those who had sacrificed their time and prospects to do their duty in the Great War, McGill, ir common with all other Canadian Universities, agreed to make the conditions of entrance for this class of men as easy as possible, consistent with the subsequent requirements of the several Faculties. No change was made in the degree courses, as it was not considered advisable, either in the interest of the University or of the student himself, that this should be done, but it was thought that certain subjects of the matriculation requirements, which could be considered more or less non-essential might to some extent be overlooked, evidence of the ground having been generally covered only being required. Depending on the Faculty, however, certain subjects had to be passed, mathematics, for entrance to

Applied Science, and Latin, French and mathematics, for Arts. In the case of Law and Medicine, where the matriculation subjects are not continued, a candidate could obtain admission on passing in any eight papers of the required ten or eleven. This arrangement was put into effect last session, has been continued this year, and in all probability will be continued, although possibly not to the same extent, next year as well.

As already stated, no modifications have been made in the course after entering, and consequently in order to enable such students to overtake the work, tutorial classes were established not only for First Year men but also in some cases for those in the Second Year, especially in the Faculty of Applied Science. This was rendered necessary owing to the alienation from study by army life, but more particularly because of the fact that a great number of this class were late in entering the University, some indeed

as late as the first of January.

For the benefit of those who were not qualified to enter, Matriculation Classes were started and ran through the session and the greater part of the following summer. In these forty or fifty, who would not otherwise have been able to overtake the work, were made ready to enter on the undergraduate course this year. In the Faculty of Medicine, where there is so much laboratory work in the First Year, it was not thought well to admit students after the month of November, but to enable those who had met the matriculation requirements to save a year, a new First Year course was started on the 1st of February and ran on, with a month's intermission, to the 1st of October. A considerable number took advantage of this opportunity to save time.

In the Faculty of Applied Science two summer schools of six weeks each were carried on for the benefit of students who had been previously in attendance and who had enlisted before the completion of their year's work, and also for others who cared to take advantage of this means of getting back into the ways of study. The main object of these schools was to help those who had deficiencies to wipe them off, so that they might be able to start the work of the following session with a clean slate. In this way many students in this Faculty saved a year.

The professors gave their services practically free, the University undertaking, however, to pay their expenses during the summer. The whole cost to the University of the tutorial classes, summer schools and matriculation

classes was over \$10,000.00.

This session a certain amount of tutorial work is being done, and the Matriculation Classes are again in operation, but a fee of \$50.00 is exacted in the case of the latter.

The most important concession made for returned men, however, is that, although the degree courses in Law and ledicine have been lengthened from three to four and rom five to six years respectively, those who had served the Forces will be able to complete these courses under

the old conditions.

ENROLMENT OF STUDENTS FOR 1919-20

THE number of students in attendance this year breaks all records. This is due to the unprecedented number who registered for the first time, and this in turn is doubtless due to the release from war service of thousands of young men who had qualified for entrance previously, but who, instead of coming to college, had gone to the war. The universities of Canada had thus to provide all at once for this large accumulation of the past four years. The result is that our class rooms and laboratories

are taxed beyond capacity, and all sorts of expedients have had to be devised to provide the necessary accommodation, in some cases lectures having to be repeated as often as three times. The congestion in the laboratorie is even greater than in the class rooms, and it is quite evident that satisfactory work cannot be performed under such conditions. But all, both students and staff, have accepted the situation philosophically and are determined to make the best of it. It is possible, however, that there is another reason for the large influx this year. The war seems to have been a striking object lesson of the value of education, for as a rule those who had the benefit of a college, or at any rate a high school, education were the ones who advanced in rank most rapidly. The man with the trained mind was the man needed in the army, as everywhere else, to control and lead. The tragedy of it is that so many of those who learned the lesson and wished to profit by it, are not able to do so through lack of preliminary education. Moreover, army life, as everybody knows, has had a most unsettling effect, so much so indeed that nobody seems wholly satisfied to resume his former occupation. Everybody wants something better, and consequently there is a pronounced movement towards the higher education. As might be supposed, the increase of students is in the professional faculties. Men who have dropped three or four years out of their lives, as it were, cannot now afford to spend any time on what may be considered as non-essential subjects in the Faculty of Arts.

The following will show what our attendance was just before the war, the point to which it fell during its progress and more particularly in the session immediately preced-

ing its close, and how it now stands:

	Session	1913-	-14	Session	1917	-18	Session	1919	-20
Arts	Men Women	359 169	528	Men Women	183 184	367	Men Women	294 222	516
School of Commerce	Men		25	Men Women	10	air.	Men Women	96 3	99
Applied Science			581 383	Men Men Women	360 5	365	Men Men Women	636	643
Dentistry Pharmacy Law			33 78	Men Men Men Women	43	40 35	Men Men Men Women	132	93 33
Music			22 125	Women Men		75 69	Women Men		111 157
School of Household Science School for Teachers	Women Women		114 169	Women Women		62 176	Women Men Women	144	80
		7	2,058			1,426			2,656

It will be seen that the increase on the whole this year over the attendance for the pre-war session (which was at high water mark), is about 600, and it is 1,230 over that of last year. This is due mostly to the abnormal entry in the First Year.

The following tabular statement shows how great this First Year increase is when compared with the figures of the session before the war:

	Enrolment in First Year 191 -1914	Enrolment i First Year 1919–1920	Increase
Arts	163	228	65
Commerce	25	77	52
Applied Science		269	83
Medicine	109	216	107
Dentistry	9	52	43
Pharmacy		33	33
Law	38	86	48
Music	45	71	26
Agriculture	61	90	29
Household Science	61,	54	7
School for Teachers	169	146	decrease 23
Total	852	1,322	470
		The state of the s	

UNIVERSITY FINANCES

OUGHLY speaking, the annual income of the University from all sources is \$1,000,000, and the annual expenditure is generally a little higher. In 1916-17 the deficit was \$21,744.00, and in 1917-18, \$17,732.50. This is accounted for chiefly by the decrease in the number of students, owing to the war. The loss of income from fees, however, was made up to some extent by the increase in revenue from investments, because of the higher rate of interest obtained. For the session 1918-19 the University is fortunately able, however, to announce a surplus of \$618.50, and this notwithstanding the fact that under the head of salaries there was an increase of \$37,000.00 in permanent additions and bonuses. They have been able to make this showing because of an increase in fees over 1917-18 of \$175,387.72, but more particularly because of the Carnegie Foundation endowment of \$1,000,000.00, which was received during the latter part of the financial year.

Without a larger income than is now obtainable it is quite evident that there can be no expansion, and even no means of providing for immediate and pressing needs. Money, and much of it, must be had if McGill is to attain the place she deserves in the University world.

MISCELLANEOUS UNIVERSITY NEWS ITEMS

Miss Helen Richmond Y. Reid, B.A., was appointed a member of the Corporation of the University by the Board of Governors, as a Governor's Fellow in 1918. She is the first woman to receive such an appointment. It was made chiefly because of her conspicuous services in connection with the administration of the Canadian Patriotic Fund in Montreal. Miss Reid gave herself untiringly to this particular work, and her administration was marked by the greatest efficiency and success. She is a graduate in Arts of 1889.

Dr. Louis V. King, Associate Professor of Physics, has been obliged to take a long rest because of a breakdown in health caused by overwork.

Founder's Day Lecture this year was delivered by Dr. A. D. Blackader. His subject being "Our Medical Faculty and the Value of Continuous Medical Research."

It may perhaps be necessary to note here that Founder's Day is the birthday of James McGill, October 6th, and is always celebrated by the delivery of a lecture to which the students, staff and general public, are invited. This lecture is generally given by one of the new members of the staff. The custom, however, was not followed on this occasion.

It will be of interest to a number of the graduates to know that Sir Ernest Rutherford who, from 1898 to 1907 had been Professor of Physics at the University, has recently been appointed to the Chair of Physics in Cambridge University, probably the most important Chair in this subject in the world.

During the past year salaries have been increased to keep pace with the increase in the cost of living, so that at present they range as follows:

Professors, from \$3,800 00 to \$5,000.00.

Associate Professors, from \$3,000.00 to \$4,000.00. Assistant Professors, from \$2,000.00 to \$3,000.00.

Lecturers, from \$1,500.00 to \$2,200.00.

The present scale of salaries shows an increase of 33 per cent over those of 1914.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, was the guest of the City of Montreal from Monday, October 27th

to Sunday, November 2nd, and on Friday, October 31st, he received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from McGill University.

The Faculty of Law which used to carry on its work in the East Wing of the centre building, above the offices of the Administration, is now located at 746 University Street. This building was owned by the University, and at a comparatively small expenditure has been adapted for the needs of the Faculty. On account of the extraordinarily large attendance in the First Year, there is some difficulty in the matter of lecture room accommodation, but that is not at all likely to be permanent.

During the past few years considerable attention has been given to the organization of Extension Courses for the benefit of those who cannot attend classes in the day time. This session the following courses, for instance, are given:

Chemistry of Every Day Things, Industrial Chemistry, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Algebra, English Composition and Business Correspondence, Elementary and Higher Accountancy, Literature.

The fact that over 700 are enrolled in these classes is sufficient to show that they are being appreciated, and are meeting a need in the community. Others might well be added, such as classes in French and Spanish, for which there seems to be considerable demand.

There has been naturally considerable discussion in University circles as to the form the memorial in honour of the students and graduates who had served in the war, and more particularly of those who had fallen, should take. The idea which seems to obtain the most favour is that of a Convocation Hall to be erected on the site of the Joseph house at the corner of Sherbrooke and McTavish Streets. As yet no scheme has been devised for raising the necessary funds. Probably not much will be done in this direction for a year or two. It is to be hoped that the project may be realized. It might be mentioned here that the graduates of the University of Toronto are undertaking to raise the necessary funds for the memorial which has been planned.

The first Faculty to erect a tablet in memory of their students who had fallen in the Great War was the Faculty of Medicine, and a suitable ceremony of unveiling was carried out on April 21st last. On the tablet are engraved the names of the nine students of that Faculty who had laid down their lives for the cause, namely, A. E. Beckwith, of Victoria, B.C., Class 1920; J. K. Bertram, of Dundas, Ontario, Class 1916; J. S. Brown, of Quebec, P.Q., Class 1917; M. S. DeRochie, of Cornwall, Ontario, Class 1918; K. E. Dimick, of Boston, Mass., Class 1919; C. S. Mc-Kenzie, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Class 1915; C. B. Tinling, of Montreal, Class 1917; G. S. Tucker, of Bermuda, West Indies, Class 1918; and M. C. Ward, of Kentville, N.S., Class 1919.

DONATIONS IN MONEY

\$8,000 from Arthur J. Hodgson, Esq., to endow the Sidney J. Hodgson Memorial Exhibitions.

\$2,000 from the McGill University, College of British

Columbia.

\$2,450 from Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Blackader—Balance of endowment for the Gordon Home Blackader Memorial.

\$12,500 from the late Mrs. John H. R. Molson Estate

Bequest, additional payment.

\$2,000 from the Estate of the late G. B. Cramp Additional payment on bequest.

Death of the University Librarian

RADUATES generally, and those of the last twentysix years more particularly, will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Charles Henry Gould, B.A., the Librarian of the University.

He had not been in good health for some time but his death, nevertheless, came with a shock to his many friends. Notwithstanding that his medical advisers had urged him to take life as easy as possible, he persisted all along in attending to the duties of his position, and even on the day he died was at his desk in the Library as usual. His death was due to schlerosis, and it was while he was consulting his physician, in anticipation of taking his summer holidays, that the fatal stroke came.

The late Mr. Gould graduated from McGill in Arts in 1877, winning the Hiram Mills Gold Medal for proficiency in Classics. After spending sixteen years in business, for the greater part of the time in association with his grandfather, the late Ira Gould, he was appointed Librarian of his Alma Mater, which position he continued to fill with marked efficiency until the day of his death on July 30th, 1919

The graduates of earlier days will recall memories of the old Library on the ground floor of Molson Hall, where for a number of years Rev. Dr. Cornish, Professor of Classics, was to be found for certain hours every day in the capacity of Honorary Librarian, being ably assisted and in fact relieved of all administrative work towards the end of his official career, by Mr. Henry Mott, whose kind offices were so greatly appreciated by the students of his time.

The McGill Library was a comparatively small thing in those days. From the Report for 1892, the year before Mr. Gould took charge, we find that the number of volumes on the shelves was 33,724. The fact that to-day there are over 170,000 will of itself be sufficient to indicate the great progress that has been made since that time.

When the Library was removed from its earlier quarters to the new building erected by the late Peter Redpath, in 1893, a long stride forward was taken, and the progress ever since has been well maintained, though, as is the case with University libraries everywhere, not as rapid as might be desired. Through all these years Mr. Gould labored early and late to make the library more and more an important factor in the life of the University and of the city and, indeed, by means of the system of Travelling Libraries which he established, of Canada generally.

The establishment of the travelling branch was made possible through the generosity of the heirs of the late Mr. Hugh McLennan, with the special assistance of his son, the late Col. Bartlett McLennan. This scheme has proved to be a great boon to the people in the outlying districts of our country and in other sections where books are not easily obtainable. During the past year one hundred and thirty-seven libraries, comprising more than twelve thousand volumes, were sent out to sixty-seven different places in the Dominion. But books are not the only things distributed under this head, for during the year in question, in addition to the twelve thousand volumes referred to, there were sent out sixty-five sets of stereoscopes, one hundred and twenty-six lectures with lantern slides and thirteen wall pictures.

The cataloguing system which Mr. Gould inaugurated is as near perfection as a system can well be, and the only want—a want which Mr. Gould ever strove to fill—is

books and more books to catalogue, magazines and more magazines to fill the empty shelves.

But efficiency of system and increase in books were not the only aims which Mr. Gould had. He had one pet project, namely a School for Librarians, which occupied no small share of his thought and planning. Realizing that (for a time at any rate) the larger project could not be attained, he established and carried through a summer school most successfully for several years. This school proved exceedingly helpful to two classes of people more particularly: (1) those who found it necessary to catalogue their private libraries, and (2) those who wished to become assistants in libraries of a public character.

Mr. Gould's great ambition, however, was to make McGill a centre for the training of persons who would be competent to accept positions as librarians on graduation. He hoped to see the day when there would be in existence a school with a course extending over two or three years leading to a degree, and although he knew that his days here could not be many, he cherished the desire that this might be an accomplished fact even in his own lifetime.

It should be said here that Mr. Gould was not, however, McGill librarian and nothing else. He took an active interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the city of Montreal and to the graduates of McGill. He was an ardent supporter of every movement that promised betterment of conditions in the city in which he lived, and was an active and influential member of more than one organization which existed for this purpose. He did what he could, as every man should, to make that small part of the world in which he lived healthier and happier than when he found it. He was no recluse, although he had a large measure of the characteristics of the true book-man, who is generally able to find more or less full satisfaction in his own realm.

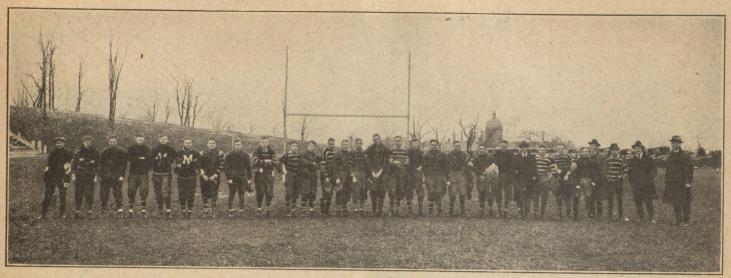
Another outside interest with which Mr. Gould identified himself was the Graduates' Society of the University. From its inception he was one of its most active members. His name was to be found for a number of years among the list of officers, in one capacity or another. To the last he maintained his interest in this organization, and his counsel and experience were of great value in the reorganization of the Society under the new constitution.

Both as a man and an official he was ever obliging and always a gentleman. Many a graduate of McGill will remember him with grateful heart for timely advice and fruitful suggestion in connection with his University work.

Of his class of thirteen, five, at least, have gone to their long rest; among the number being Mr. R. D. McGibbon, who, in his lifetime, was a prominent lawyer in the city of Montreal. Of those who are still living the following may be mentioned: Mr. Eugene Lafleur, one of the leading lawyers of Montreal; Ven. Archdeacon Forneret of Hamilton, Ont., and Rev. Dr. W. H. Warriner, Professor in the Congregational College and for some time the Acting Principal of that institution.

This brief notice can, perhaps, not be more fittingly concluded than by a quotation from the Resolution passed in this connection by the Library Committee, with which the Corporation of the University took occasion to associate itself:

"A scholar, a patriot, a gentleman. These are great words to add of one who was master of his own craft and they were eminently true of the late Charles H. Gould."



THE CHAMPIONS

McGILL WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

THE revival of intercollegiate athletics this year was signalized by almost unprecedented successes on the part of McGill's representatives in various branches of sport. This was largely due to the increased enrollment, which meant a larger field from which winning teams could be picked, and to the immense amount of interest which was taken by all in the different branches of athletics. The opening of the splendid new Stadium was also a great factor in arousing enthusiasm; and the undergraduates, with this concrete evidence before them, realized as never before that they had the support of the alumni. The fact that every undergraduate is expected to participate in some form of sport or physical training is another incentive to excel in competition with students of other years or faculties.

The University authorities and the Students' Council deserve congratulations for the support they have given the athletes of McGill, everything possible being done to encourage the students in their efforts to bring laurels to their Alma Mater.

One of the most pleasant features of the athletic revival, both to undergraduates returning to McGill and to graduates who have re-visited the university, is the presence of such old friends as "Shag" Shaughnessy, Dr. "Dad" Lamb, Tom Graydon, "Jack" McBriarty, and Coach Smith, all of whom are again with McGill and helping the student athletes in every branch of sport.

With all these factors to aid them it will not be surprising to see McGill teams adding more championships to those already captured this fall. The football, track, and harrier teams have all come out victorious, and in our next issue we will be able to report on the hockey, basketball, water polo, boxing, wrestling and fencing contests.

The fight for the football championship was entirely between 'Varsity and McGill, for the Queens team did not prove to be of the same calibre as either of the other fourteens. After both the "red and white" and the "blue and white" had scored easy victories over the Kingston aggregation, much interest was aroused in the race for the championship. The McGill team, by easily defeating Toronto on its own grounds, however, showed that it was superior and when the return game was played on McGill grounds our team was again the victor by an even larger score. The McGill 1919 team, in fact, came through the

season with the splendid record of never having an enemy cross its line, and only individual points through rouges were scored against it.

McGILL WINS FOOTBALL TITLE

November 15, 1919, will be a famous day in the annals of McGill football, for on that date our fourteen carried off another intercollegiate championship and incidentally gave Toronto 'Varsity the worst defeat that the "blue and white" has ever suffered at our hands. Twenty-one to one was the final score, and it about represented the respective merits of the two teams. No less than three tries were scored by Shaughnessy's team, two of which were converted by Flanagan. The third was at an almost impossible angle. The other points were scored by rouges, McGill's wings following down so fast that the Toronto backs had no opportunity to clear Flanagan's long punts over their goal line.

It had been expected that McGill would win the game by greater strength on the line, but our back division also outplayed the Toronto backs. In the second and fourth quarters, when playing against the wind, Captain Montgomery tried out many trick plays and McGill made yards again and again through the Toronto line; but in the first and third periods a kicking game was played and the "red and white" halves showed to splendid advantage.

McGill got the lead right at the start, two fumbles by Carroll and a kick into his own scrimmage putting the home team into a position from which it was easy to send over the first try. The second try came shortly after when Anderson went through in pretty fashion. McGill's third try came in the second quarter when a fumble by Breen allowed Seath to fall on the ball for five more points. Although some of McGill's points came through Toronto fumbles there were other occasions when we were unfortunate not to score again. Twice, after going through the Toronto line again and again until there were only a few yards left to go, McGill lost the ball for offside.

Toronto had one bit of hard luck when it looked as if they were about to cross the McGill line and score the only try of the year against the hitherto invincible machine which "Shag" had built up. Heney dropped a high punt







AT THE VARSITY GAME

with the Toronto wings tearing down upon him and one of them kicked it towards the McGill goal and raced after it. It looked as if nothing could stop him; but the referee's whistle blew and called him back. Another Toronto man had tackled Flanagan when he attempted to retrieve Heney's mistake and this interference cost the visitors a possible score.

A crowd of seven thousand witnessed the game and, had it not been for the intense cold, no doubt the entire vast new stands would have been filled. It was a fine clear day, but the frozen ground made it a hard game for the players and towards the end many men were temporarily laid out. Cope of McGill was the only local man who had to leave the field. He suffered from a badly twisted knee. His injury gave "Norm" Williamson, who had been out of the game since early in the season through injuries, a chance to appear once more. As "Norm" graduates this year it was his last game for McGill, and he got a great round of applause.

Four others of the championship team will be missing next year: Montgomery, Heney, Seath, and Gilhooley; but there are many good substitutes and McGill is sure of a strong team to hold its laurels.

Of McGill's senior squad this fall no less than twelve were returned men, most of the remainder being youngsters just from "prep" school.

A great many former McGill stars were present at the game, prominent among them being Dr. Elder ("Buck"), who has missed very few since he captained the team somewhere back in the 'eighties. Dr. Gibson, who managed the team at the time, "Sars" Nagle captained it and led it to its first championship after the intercollegiate league had been formed, were also in the stands. Vaughan Black, a former captain and star outside wing was also present; and Bill Steedman, the famous old scrimmage man, was "rooting" for his old team.

After the game a dinner was tendered to the visitors and the greatest good fellowship prevailed.

The way the players lined up:

McGill		Varsity
Seath	Flying wing	Hughes
Flanagan	Half	Breen
Heney	Half	Holmes
Anderson	.Half	Carroll
Montgomery	.Quarter	Duncan
Livshin	Scrimmage	Birdsall
Baillie	.Scrimmage	Shoebottom
Timmons	.Scrimmage	Montgomery
Notman	Inside	English
Hall	Inside	Beattie
Ross	Middle	Wallace
Cope	Middle	Guthrie
Parkins	Outside	Perlman
Cilhooley	Outside	Rolph

Jack Hazlett, formerly of Queens, and "Sinc" Mc-Evenue, once captain of the McGill fourteen, handled the

game splendidly. "Sinc" coached the Toronto Argonauts this year, and, though the interprovincial title went to M.A.A.A., coached by another old McGill boy, "Bill" Hughes, everyone admits that "Sinc's" Argos were pretty near as good. They beat Hughes boys on one occasion right in Montreal, but M.A.A.A. showed more consistent form throughout the season. McGill and M.A.A.A. after considerable discussion decided not to play off for the city or Dominion laurels and the idea of a championship series, looked forward to by many, was abandoned.

QUEENS AT McGILL

The first regular intercollegiate match to be played on the new campus was the game against Queens and it resulted in an easy victory for the McGill fourteen. The Kingston team fought hard, but were outplayed from start to finish and the score of twenty-five to two about represented the play. There was a large crowd present and the "rooters" were very much in evidence. Led by Archie Jenckes they gave the old cheers with all the old time 'pep" and introduced a number of new songs which amused the crowd. The McGill band was in attendance and indulged in an extensive range of selections varying from the latest rag time to the Dead March, when anyone was slightly hurt. The R.V.C. yell was satisfactorily given by the rooters; but "Silk" Murphy's attempt to lead the ladies themselves in a genuine version of their war-cry failed dismally. Possibly with a little more practice they will show more confidence. The new grounds have seating capacity on one side only, the other being reserved for automobiles, but ten thousand spectators can be accommodated. Students escorting lady friends to the games are much pleased with the new arrangement. It is quite a change to the old days when, on the old grounds, those favoured with company had to lead them into the reserved seats on the west side in full view of the "bleachers" on the east and to the accompaniment of encouraging remarks from jealous friends.

To return to the game, there were few features about it. Heney, a new half back, was tried out for the first time and ran and plunged after the manner of "Smirlie" Lawson; but Queens had not Hilary Bignall to stop him. It was a muddy field and on dry ground he will be even more effective. The "rooters" seemed to enjoy the spectacle of players burying themselves in the wet earth and evolved the following cry:

"There ain't no mud on us!
There ain't no mud on us!
There may be mud on some of you guys;
But there ain't no mud on us!"

This lack of sympathy was not resented by the players who appeared to enjoy the joke.

For Queens, McKelvey showed great ability on the half line, especially as a punter, but got little protection from his wings and had several kicks blocked.

Dud Ross scored two of McGill's tries and is playing in his 1914 form.

Teams and officials:

McGill		Queens
Seath	Flying wing	Campbell
Anderson	Half	Carroll
Lапојеу	Halt	McKelvev
Heney	Halt	Brownfield
Montgomery	Quarter	Evans
Livshin	Scrimmage	Ferguson
Baillie	Scrimmage	Sills
limmins	Scrimmage	Ellis
нап	Inside	Brandon
Notman	· Inside	Freda
Cope	Middle	Elliott
Ross	Middle	Abernethy
Parkins	Outside	Vanalstvne
Gilhooley	Outside	McIntyre

Spares: McGill; Wallace, Weiser, Parsons, Allen, Mallison, Kern, Gallery. Queens; Nickle, Young, Stuart, Gibson, McNeill.

Officials: Col. Constantine, referee; Ted. Savage, umpire.

'VARSITY BEATEN IN TORONTO

HE McGill players had their first real test of the season and scored an unquestioned triumph when they journeyed to Toronto and defeated the 'Varsity team on its own grounds by sixteen points to three. The oldest graduate will rack his brains in vain to remember any occasion when McGill so clearly outplayed its old rivals on Toronto grounds. In fact, the records show only one other victory for McGill under similar circumstances, this being when Shaughnessey's coaching, Billington's punting, George Laing's brilliant work at outside wing, backed by steady play on the part of all squeezed out a victory. On two other occasions the McGill supporters did not lose hope until the end, once being when Dan Gillmore lead the red and white fourteen and lost out by ten to nine, and the other in the last big pre-war game when 'Varsity scored a touch down and took the lead in the last minute of play after Laing, Montgomery and Jeffrey had been disabled.

The game this year did not bring to the fore any outstanding stars among the McGill players, but Shaughnessey had in action perhaps the best balanced team that has ever represented us. The men played together like a machine and the manner in which they tore through the Toronto line time and again for yards was a revelation to the 'Varsity supporters. The backs kicked and caught fault-lessly and the trick plays went with a precision that indicated how carefully "Shag" had drilled his squad. As usual we had a spell of bad luck, three of the team being injured; but the substitutes soon settled down and Toronto could not take advantage of the opportunity. Flanagan, one of the half-backs; Montgomery, who was playing quarter; and Ambridge, the big inside wing, were the casualties. The former tore a ligament in his shoulder; Monty suffered a slight concussion; and Ambridge was badly shaken up.

'Varsity was weak on the line but very fair on the back division. Breen, at centre half, was particularly strong and bids fair to earn himself a place in the Toronto gallery of immortals along with Hughie Gall, Smirlie Lawson, Jack Maynard and other mighty men who won the Dominion title for the Ontario University for many consecutive years.

A huge crowd witnessed the game, over twelve thousand being crowded into the stands. The Toronto rooters were as well trained as ever, but McGill was not unrepresented and had many friends to cheer them on.

McGill's points were made up of two converted tries, two rouges and a safety touch. One of the McGill tries was earned by steady line plunging but the other came through a fumble on the part of one of the 'Varsity half backs and the quick work of Seath who fell on the ball.

McGill appeared to be the better trained team and showed more variety in action. Toronto cried a large number of end runs but the McGill wings usually pulled the blue and white players down for a loss.'

The best of good feeling prevailed between the teams and the crowd were generous in their applause even when McGill was scoring. In the evening a banquet was tendered the victors by the Toronto team and the only event to mar the proceedings was "Reddy" Griffiths little speech. Harry just hates to see his team lose and could not resist commenting unfavourably on McGill's trickplays. He classes these as "American" tootball and wants to see the "Canadian" game played once more. However, everyone present knew "Reddy" pretty well and took his remarks for what they were worth, well knowing that the opinion of the referees that a play was legitimate could hardly convince him in the face of the fact that his favorites were defeated by the aid thereof.

The teams lined up as follows:

McGill		Varsity
Seath	Flying wing	Box
Anderson	Left half	Sullivan
Flanagan	Centre half.	Breen
Gallery	Right half	Holmes
Montgomery		Duncan
Livsnin	Lt. Scrim	Birdsall
Danne		Shoehottom
1 HHHHHS	Rr. Scrim	Houstan
Ambridge	Left inside	Hughes
Notman	Right inside	Beatty
Cope	Left middle	Wallace
Ross	Right middle	Ketchum
Cill 1	Left outside	Perlman
Gilnooly	Right outside	Shatz

Spares: Wallace, Hall, Allen, Nicholson, Weiser, Mallison, Laffoley, Heney, Kern, Wilson, Forbes.

Referee: E. Sliter. Umpire: J. T. Malcolm.

HOCKEY

Hockey prospects are so bright this year that two senior teams will be organized. One of these will, as usual, play in the Intercollegiate League with Toronto and Queens, while the other will figure in the schedule of the Montreal City League. We hope next issue to be able to report that both are being successful. A play-off between the two for the amateur championship would be an event worth witnessing; but as both have strong aggregations to meet there is but a slight chance of such a happening. Montgomery is the only one of the 1914 team at McGill again this year. There are, however, a large number of last year's players back, together with a few new recruits who are expected to make a splendid showing.

OUEENS PROVED WEAK

Queens have always been plucky antagonists and especially hard to beat on their own grounds, so it was not an over-confident team which represented McGill in our first game of the intercollegiate football season this fall. Despite the fact that Toronto had defeated the Presbyterian fourteen easily the week before, Shaughnessey put a strong team in the field and took no chances. The Queens team, however, was not a formidable one, and McGill won by a score of thirty-two to two. Queens deserve credit for their good sportmanship in placing a team in the field this year as they had few experienced players at the university and some members of their fourteen were almost strangers to the game. They had not been training as long as had our own squad and lack of condition was noticeable in the later stages of the match. They also are without the services of a regular coach and McGill's trick plays frequently caught them off their guard. It was a fine clean exhibition of football, however, and the Kingston men played their hardest to the end. The old Queens grounds have a new grand stand this year and this was crowded with Queens students who shouted their old Gaelic war-cry with great vigour

The teams lined up as follows:

Queens		McGill
Stewart	Flying wing	Seath
Campbell	Left half	Anderson
Carroll	Centre	Lаполеу
Brownfield	Right half	Williamson
Evans	Quarter	Montgomery
Freda	Scrimmage	Livshin
Aitcheson	Scrimmage	Baillie
Gibson	Scrimmage	Timmins
Brandon	Wings	. Ambridge
Rowman	Wings	Notman
Flliot	Wings	Ross
Fllie	Wings	Cope (Hall)
Harrie	Wings	Gilhooley
MacIntura	Wings	Parkins
Macintyle	wings	

Spares: Queens—Sills, Blakenan and Banalstyne. McGill—Kern, Campbell, Hall, Nicholson, Gallery, Weiser and Little.

Referee: Prof. Malcolm. Umpire: W. Morrison.

INTERCOLLEGIATE vs. INTERPROVINCIAL

Early in the season the McGill team played an exhibition game on its own grounds against the Ottawa fourteen and demonstrated the superiority of the brand of football played by the universities over that displayed in the interprovincial league. Shaughnessey's boys outplayed the Ottawa men from the start and won by nineteen to one. To recent students at McGill the game was chiefly of interest because of the fact that Andy Davies is figuring on the Capital team this year. Andy could not be on hand for the Old Boys' game as Ottawa had a fixture elsewhere on that date, so everyone was glad of this opportunity of seeing him again in action. When not playing football Andy is practising medicine, and if he plays with his old time vigour should have quite an extensive practice among the players of opposing teams.

ENGLISH RUGBY

To the great regret of those who see in it a chance to tempt out players who are not familiar with the rules of Canadian rugby, English rugby was not resumed in earnest this fall. It will be remembered that one of McGill's greatest players was discovered at an English rugby practice and that Eric Billington might never have become known to fame had it not been for the English Rugby club. Unfortunately lack of grounds on which to practice have prevented the game being resumed so far.

CHANGE IN FOOTBALL RULES

An effort was made this year to adopt a uniform interpretation of the rules of the game so as to avoid discussion later in the season. A meeting of the referees was held and decisions were arrived at in regard to a number of points. The centre scrimmage buck was eliminated and it was agreed that holding would be strictly barred on the line. The most difficult problem was to settle to what extent interference should be permitted. The rule adopted was that interference should only be permitted on the line of the scrimmage to open holes in the opponents line; and that only the men on the line of scrimmage when the ball was put into play could interfere. The man carrying the ball must be the first to pass through the line and no running ahead of him is permitted. There must be eight men on the line of scrimmage and they must not be moving towards the other side's goal when the ball is put into play. It was hoped that these rules would systematize the game and Varsity supporters anticipated that McGill's coach might be non-plussed by the changes. However "Shag" evolved a new collection of tricks well within the law and used them with devastating effect.

VARSITY'S CONSOLATION

As some slight consolation for losing the senior football championship, Toronto 'Varsity carried off the intermediate title from McGill seconds in a home-and-home series. By winning the first game in Montreal by 19–14 they went into the final game on their own grounds with a five point lead, and this they increased still further by again coming out victorious to the tune of 19–11.

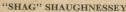
McGILL WIN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

McGill juniors won the championship of the City and District after a good struggle with many contenders this fall. The final game was against the Railroad Y.M.C.A., and was almost a record in low scoring, the Railroaders failing to score at all, while McGill only gained points once, when a safety touch netted two points.

SWIMMING

LTHOUGH no such stars as George Hodgson, who won the world's championship at the last Olympic games, are at McGill this year, a large number of first-rate candidates are out for honours with the aquatic teams. Both seniors and intermediates are entered in the city water polo league and should give a good account of themselves; while the annual meet with Toronto is to be revived and should result in a victory for McGill. Harold Fiske, who won many places in Canadian championship events last summer, is President of the Swimming Club. He swam second in the indoor half-mile Canadian championship in October. Parsons, another McGill man, got a third in the breast stroke event. Some McGill graduates have also won honours in the aquatic world. Frank McGill won both the fifty and the hundred yards in the outdoor championships in August. George Hodgson did not enter any of the individual events this year, but in the relay race was a member of the M.A.A.A. team which swam second. Both Frank McGill and Dr. A. A. Mackay, who used to swim for McGill, were to swim with him, but had to go to Toronto with the M.A.A.A. football team. Otherwise the M.A.A.A. would undoubtedly have beaten the American four which came up and captured the relay race.





THE OLD BOYS

"MONTY" MONTGOMERY

THE OLD BOYS' GAME

NE of the most interesting events of the football season was a game against the Old Boys, which proved to be a regular reunion of athletic graduates. It is hoped that this match will become an annual occurrence as it evoked great interest and the appearance of the famous players of previous championship teams against this year's talent provided plenty of entertainment for a large crowd.

Nearly all the members of the veterans' team had seen service overseas and many had not met each other for several years; while, in addition to the players, there were many graduates present in the grand stand and the match was a fine opportunity for renewal of old acquaintances.

The Old Boys showed that they were not too old to play strong football by defeating the present generation by eleven points to seven; but in justice to the student team, it must be recorded that Montgomery, Seath and Norm. Williamson, three of the best and most experienced of the McGill squad, were lent to the graduates for the game, so that the old 1913–14 team, most of the members of which were on hand, could be as complete as possible. Deprived of these players the McGill team did not work as smoothly as at previous practices and succumbed to the greater experience of the older men.

Dr. "Pud" Argue was responsible for getting the Graduates team together and made a great success of it. Incidentally he acted as umpire but seldom had to blow his whistle, the game being an easy one to handle and the referee, the well-known Billy Morrison, being as efficient as ever.

George Draper played a fine game for the winners at centre half, outpunting the student backs and catching and running with his old-time skill. Hilary Bignall and "Chuck" Waterous played the middle wing positions and showed that any team in the country would be glad to make a place for them if they cared to resume the game seriously. "Chuck" tore big holes in the line and gave his opponents plenty to do to bring him down. Stuart and Norm. Forbes were the outside wings. "Baldy" has less hair than ever, but dives for a runner as ferociously as in the past. Art Brown and Lally at inside wings and Ferguson, Fred Davies and Mathewson in the scrimmage made

up the rest of the line. Fred is no bigger up and down than in his college days, but has put on weight which he used effectively.

Montgomery played his usual fine game at quarter, while Norm. Williamson and Ross Laing completed the back division. Pringle Seath at flying wing played a fast game.

division. Pringle Seath at flying wing played a fast game. "Dud" Ross, another of the old players who is back at McGill this year, was forced to watch the game from the side lines as he had injured his leg in practice.

Among former famous players for the red and white who were noted in the grand stand watching the game were Walter Molson, George McDonald, Teddy Savage, and Dan Gillmore.

The game itself was more interesting on account of the presence on the field of old-time stars than for the brand of football displayed. It was early in the season for the college team and the Old Boys were not in the best of condition nor very conversant with their improvised signals. There were flashes of brilliant play but in the second half the game became very slow and the teams welcomed any opportunity to take a breathing spell.

"Shag" occasionally enlivened the proceedings by addressing a few kind words to his pupils when ever their methods merited rebuke. He has still all his old-time vigour and drive and can be counted on as ever to get the very best results from the material at his disposal.

BILL HUGHES COACHES M.A.A.A.

Billy Hughes, who once played on the line with McGill, is now coaching the team of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association in the interprovincial league and, by way of a practice, brought his fourteen up one day for a work-out on the McGill grounds with our team. Possibly Shaughnessey did not teach Bill all he knew and held a little in reserve, or possibly Bill has not such good material to work with, but McGill seemed to have considerably the best of the game. No official score was kept. Frank McGill, a former McGill man, who distinguished himself chiefly in the swimming line while at the university, played quarter back for the M.A.A.A. Phil Abinovitch is also with M.A.A.A., playing at outside wing. Both add strength to the "winged wheel" squad.



W. R. KENNEDY

HAMILTON WINS THE MILE

R. L. HAMILTON

McGILL TRACK TEAM VICTORIOUS

HE McGill Track and Field team celebrated the opening of the Percival Molson Stadium on Pine Avenue by scoring a sweeping victory over the athletes from Queens and 'Varsity in the annual intercollegiate games on October 25th. Sixty-eight points were piled up for the red and white, while Toronto made but thirty-nine. Queens figured only twice in the scoring. R. W. Frank, capturing two weight events and netting ten points for the Kingston team.

As McGill with each event took a longer lead, graduates in the stands were reminded of the days when Kemp, Powell, Donahue, Waugh, McCuaig, Morrow and other famous athletes of the past used to bring the intercollegiate title to Montreal, and the presence on the field of Tom Graydon, who still acts as coach to the team, lent a familiar touch to the scene although all the competitors were strangers to the older spectators.

It had been expected that several records would be broken during the course of the afternoon, but, although some of the old marks were threatened, none were altered. It was a cold day with a sharp breeze blowing, and this handicapped the competitors, while the efforts of the jumpers and weight-throwers were further hindered by the slippery condition of the field.

McGill's victory was largely due to two exceptionally fine athletes: W. R. Kennedy and R. L. Hamilton. The former won the hundred yards and the broad jump, tied for first place in the high jump and ran second in the hurdle race. The latter, after winning both the half mile and the mile, entered the three mile, in which he was pitted against two 'Varsity runners who had not previously competed in any event. After a splendid race in which there was barely a yard between the three from the start until the last lap, Hamilton finished with a fine burst of speed and added a third victory to his credit.

McGill was weakest in the weights, no worthy successor to "Big Mac" having yet appeared. Queens as usual produced some sturdy Presbyterians and Toronto had some powerful entries. The records which MacDougall set up stood firm however, although the margin was small.

In the discus event in fact, Foster, of Toronto, failed to establish a new mark by one inch only.

In the high jump Kennedy was expected to set a new mark, as in the University Sports a week previous, he had broken the McGill record. Five feet six and a half inches was the best he could accomplish however.

Carruthers, the Toronto captain, was unfortunate in the hurdles. He has frequently broken the record in practice, but after taking a big lead he struck the last hurdle heavily, and although he managed to win the event, his time was spoiled. He deserved credit for his victory as he was also competing in the discus event and ran the race in the interval between two of his throws.

In six out of thirteen events McGill took both first and second places and in every event some points were scored. The relay race which wound up the day's events was a fine contest, Toronto taking a commanding lead early in the race, but losing out in the end through the strong finish of Hay of McGill.

There was a large crowd in the grand stand and a great revival of organized singing and cheering in the student section. The students' band made its first appearance, while cheer-leader "Archie" Jenckes conducted his 'rooters" in some new songs. The students of the Royal Victoria College were also in attendance and one of the cheer leaders attempted to induce them to give the R. V. C. yell, but with little success.

Among the officials who conducted the meet very successfully, graduates present could recognize many old friends, prominent among them being Dr. Elder, Dr. Tees, Dr. McMillan, Dr. Harvey, and many others.

The results in detail were:

Pole vault—Countryman, Toronto, first; Antliff, McGill, second; McIntyre, Toronto, third. Height, 9 ft. 9 ins.
Hundred yards—Kennedy, McGill, first; Hay, McGill, second; Cossitt, Toronto, third. Time, 11 1-5 secs.
Half-mile—Hamilton, McGill, first; King, McGill, second; Sparrow, Toronto, third. Time, 2 min. 7 3-5 secs.
Sixteen pound hamper Frank Queen's first; Foctor Toronto.

Sixteen pound hammer—Frank, Queen's, first; Foster, Toronto, second; McLellan, McGill, third. Distance, 125 ft. 6¼ ins.
Running high jump—Kennedy, McGill, and Foss, McGill, first; Ridley, Toronto, third. Height, 5 ft. 6½ ins.

Sixteen-pound shot—Frank, Queen's, first; Foster, Toronto, second; Notman, McGill, third. Distance, 37 ft. 1½ ins.
Running broad jump—Kennedy, McGill, first; Wells, McGill, second; Ridley, Toronto, third. Distance, 21 ft. 5¾ ins.
One mile—Hamilton, McGill, first; Antliff, McGill, second; Jamieson, Toronto, third. Time, 4 min. 50 3-5 secs.
Two hundred and twenty yards—Johnson, McGill, first; Hay

Two hundred and twenty yards—Johnson, McGill, first; Hay, McGill, second; Cossitt, Toronto, third. Time 24 3-5 secs.

Discus—Foster, Toronto, first; Dickie, McGill, second; Carruthers, Toronto, third. Distance, 114 ft. 5 ins.

Hurdles—Carruthers, Toronto, first; Kennedy, McGill, second; Gnaedinger, McGill, third. Time, 19 secs.

Quarter-mile—Smylie, Toronto, first; King, McGill, second; Ryckman, Toronto, third. Time, 53 2-5 secs.

Three miles-Hamilton, McGill, first; Leigh, Toronto, second; Toronto, third.

Relay race—McGill (McNider, Kyle, Kennedy and Hay), first; Toronto (Cossitt, Smylie, Ryckman and Sparrow), second. Time, 3 min. 45 secs.

FRESHMAN SOPHOMORE SPORTS

Both the Freshmen-Sophomore sports and the annual interclass meets provided good competition and showed that the team to meet Queens and 'Varsity would be a strong one. In the former the sophomores were successful by eighty-three points to thirty-two. Kennedy's work was the feature, as he won first place in the hundred, high jump, broad jump, hammer throw, hurdles and discus events. In the interclass contests Kennedy was again the star, winning first place in the same events except the discus, in which he was second. The sophomores piled up seventyfive points to the freshmen's twenty-six, while the seniors secured seventeen and the juniors only four. There were over fifty entries

TORONTO WON AT TENNIS

NUSUAL interest was displayed in tennis this fall and a very large number of candidates for the University team turned out. The courts on McTavish street are better than the old ones, which most graduates will remember, and attracted scores of students. The annual intercollegiate championships took place on the McGill courts this fall and 'Varsity managed to win out, although the red and white put up a hard struggle. The Toronto players scored twelve points to McGill's seven, while Queens were third with three. The Royal Military College failed to score. The singles championship was captured by Sheard of Toronto, after a hard struggle with Greene of McGill. Sheard outlasted the McGill champion, and after losing the first two sets came from behind and won the third 8-6 and the fourth and fifth, 6-3, 6-3.

Greene, with Kramer as partner, won out over the Dickson Brothers of Toronto, in the finals of the doubles. Although each of the rivals, McGill and Toronto, thus won one championship, Toronto were victorious at the meet as the remainder of the blue and white team were stronger than the red and white and piled up more points in the

A very handsome trophy which has to be won three times to be retained goes to the winners for another year. This makes the second time that Toronto has won the title, while McGill has also two victories, so the struggle next year should be a very keen one.

SOCCER

McGill was not represented in the intercollegiate association football series this year, and Queens and Toronto fought it out alone. Toronto won both games, the first in Toronto by three to one, and the second at Kingston by two to one.

THE ANNUAL GOLF MATCH

SHE revival of sports at the University extended to golf, and no event was more appreciated than the renewal of the annual contest between the Faculty and the Students. As usual in this match, experience triumphed over youth, and the Faculty scored a victory by forty-six points to eighteen. Thirty couples participated, and the scoring was according to the three-point Nassau system.

Among the Faculty team were a large number of players who, in pre-war days, used to bring victory to the learned over the learning. Not a few had been overseas for some time, but absence did not seem to have impaired their skill, and some excellent play was witnessed.

The revival of the event was due to the energy and enthusiasm of Dr. Ruttan, who got together a strong team to combat the students on the Dixie links. The victorious team was made up of Doctors F. S. Patch, C. A. Peters, A. S. Eve, A. D. Blackader, C. E. Armstrong, F. J. Tees, Penoyer, Lockhart, A. E. Orr, J. W. Scane, H. S. Birkett, W. L. Barlow, L. B. Keenan, R. A. Sutherland, Harvey, C. F. Wylde, A. C. Scrimger, H. P. Wright, Maccallum, Harrison, Cameron, Freedman, H. Falk, Burgess, Whitnall, Robertson, F. G. Finley, W. L. Barlow, and A. P. Glassco.

THE RIFLE CLUB

The Rifle Club which in 1914 merged its activities with those of the McGill C.O.T.C., was reorganized this fall, and the following officers elected:

Honorary President: Professor Macmillan.

Honorary Vice-President: Dr. Tait.

President: C. M. Bennet.

Vice-President: R. S. Omeara.

Secretary: J. L. Bieler.

Weekly shoots will be held at the Pointe aux Trembles ranges while weather permits, and in the winter an indoor range will be secured. Revolver practice will also be indulged in. It is hoped to revive both the inter-faculty and intercollegiate meets. For the latter a handsome Shield is awarded by Dr. Birkett.

BASKETBALL

An enthusiastic crowd of basketball men turned out for the first meeting of the Basketball Club this autumn. Officers were elected as follows:

Hon. President: L. C. Montgomerv.

President: W. M. Bourke.

Vice-President: R. H. Foss.

Secretary-Treasurer: S. H. Davis.

Publicity Agent and Reporter: G. F. McCarthy.

With a team in the Intercollegiate League, and also two teams in the Montreal City and District League, basketball will be one of the most popular winter sports this season.

BOXING AND WRESTLING

A record number of men are turning out for boxing, wrestling and fencing this year, and a good team for the intercollegiate competitions should be found. No less than eighty men are taking up boxing under the ever popular Jack McBriarty, while Coach Smith has almost as many wrestlers to train. Not a few of the athletes are returned men who did well in contests at brigade and divisional sports in England and France.





THE MEGILL STADIUMOSS COMMITTEE

has the honour to offer you this address on the occasion of the dedication of this Stadium to the memory of your brother, Captain Percival Molson, M. C., who graduated in the Faculty of Arts in 1901, and was elected a member of the Board of Governors in 1913

The record of Captain Percival Molson in University sports shows that he was one of the very best all-round athletes that Mc Gill University has ever produced. In his Undergraduate days he represented his Alma Mater with distinction in all forms of athletics, including football, hockey and track-field sports. Yet in thinking of Captain Percival Molson our memory dwells, not so much on his successes in the athletic field, as on the spirit of manliness and fair-play which he exhibited and tostered in University sport.

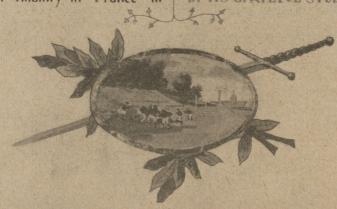
fostered in University sport.

In the early months at the war Captain Percival Molson qualified for his commission and assisted Major G. C. MacDonald, M.C., to organize the Second Universities Company for overseas service. He joined the Princess Patricias Canadian Light Infantry in France in

October 1915. So severely wounded was he in the course of the sanguinary struggles at thooge and Observatory Ridge in June 1916 that nearly a year possed before he was fit for service again. But for a man of his temper there was one place onlythe front line. He rejoined his battalion with the rank of Captain, and with the distinction of the Military Cross. A few weeks later, on July 47, 1917, he fell in action at Avion and was buried in Villers - au-Bois Station Cemetery Throughout his military career Captain Percival Molson displayed an unselfish patriotism and single-minded devotion to duty that inspired all those with whom he was brought into contact.

he was brought into contact.

Knowing the value of sport and sportmanship in building up a healthy body as well as in forming character. Captain Percival Molson signalized it by the munificient donation of seventy-five thousand dollars towards the construction of this Stadium. It bears his name and perpetuates it forever - a worthy monument to a man who displayed in the practical energies of academic and civil life qualities of the highest manhood and citizenship. HIS GIFT IS ACCEPTED BY A THANKFUL UNIVERSITY AND ACCLAIMED BY ITS GRATEFUL STUDENTS



THE PERCIVAL MOLSON STADIUM

O MORE fitting monument to a fine athlete and splendid sportsman could be imagined than the great Stadium which now stands above the city on the lower slopes of Mount Royal and commemorates a name which will always inspire students of McGill towards that which is finest and cleanest in the realm of sport. The "Percival Molson Stadium" is well named after one, who, living, organized his fellow graduates in support of its construction, and, dying, bequeathed to meet its cost a sum which made it certain that it would never be a burden on his University or a charge against his associates. Captain Molson met his death in France and fills a soldier's grave; but the memory of his loyalty to McGill and of his devotion to her interests will forever be preserved in the great work, the achievement of which his energy and generosity made possible.

The story of how the new campus with its fine track and great stands came to be constructed may be new to some McGill men. In 1911 the late Sir William Macdonald purchased and donated to our university nearly twenty-seven acres of land lying north of Pine Avenue between the Royal Victoria Hospital and Fletcher's Field. The question of how to utilize this munificent donation and how to finance the various projects suggested then came to be eagerly discussed. From the first it was anticipated that part of the new property would be devoted to a new football field and running track with suitable grand stands; and early in 1913 a group of graduates, foremost amongst whom was the late Captain Molson, met to discuss plans for the realization of this idea. At a meeting held on March 19th, 1913, the Graduates' Stadium Committee was organized and it was decided to take steps to arouse the interest of all graduates in a scheme by which work on a new campus and stadium could be rapidly started.

Among other graduates who attended this first meeting were the late Professor C. H. McLeod, always a warm supporter of student athletic activities; Dr. W. G. Turner, Dr. J. L. Todd, George McDonald, Paul Sise, Gregor Barclay, Norman McLeod, the late Captain Guy Drummond and the late Captain William Stewart. The two last named, like Captain Percival Molson, were killed while serving with the Canadian forces in France, Captain Drummond during the first terrible days in the Salient, and Captain Stewart only a few short weeks before the armistice. From time to time other graduates became associated in the work until a very large number were interested.

It was soon decided that a large part of the expense of grading, draining and turfing a football field, of constructing a track, and of erecting concrete stands could be met by the sale of rock excavated to level the ground and through the gate receipts which the great seating capacity would bring in. The University

advanced the money necessary to proceed with the work while the interest on the capital outlay was guaranteed by a very large number of graduates, each of whom undertook to be responsible for a certain sum annually if called upon. The cost of the campus, track and stands has amounted to over a hundred thousand dollars; but, by the will of the late Captain Percival Molson, a sum of \$75,000 was left to defray the expenses of construction, so that the balance should be eventually met without difficulty from the sources of revenue indicated.

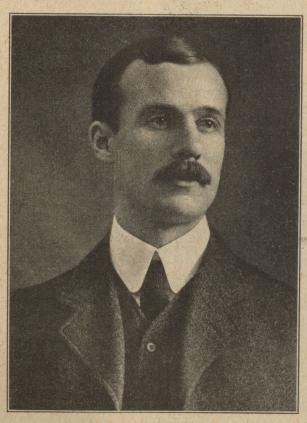
Long before the termination of the war the new Stadium was completed, although the official opening and dedication did not take place until this autumn. The grand stand is undoubtedly the finest in Canada. Solidly built of concrete it rises steeply on the northern side of the playing field against the natural slope of the mountain. There are some twenty-eight tiers of seats running from end to end of the field, and a crowd of eight thousand can be accommodated. From the stand one can see not only the football field, but far out across the city and the St. Lawrence. Temporary accommodation for thousands more could be provided in the ample space at either end of the campus. No stands have been erected on the south side of the field; but here there is parking space for scores of automobiles, in which many football followers now attend the games. The track, which circles the playing field, is a regulation quarter-mile one, eighteen feet in width.

On the occasion of the annual Intercollegiate game this fall in the presence of a great crowd of spectators, including many who had known the late Captain Molson intimately, the Stadium was officially opened and dedicated to his memory. It was appropriate that the occasion was one on which representatives of Toronto and Queens were present to join with the students of McGill in

honouring the memory of one who, in his college days, had been a worthy antagonist in many a friendly struggle on track and field.

Dean Moyse delivered the dedicatory address in which the character and achievements of the late Captain Molson were briefly set forth. Mr. Errol M. McDougall, chairman of the Graduates' Stadium Committee. then presented the address to Col. Herbert Molson, brother of the man in whose honour it was being named, and declared that the Stadium now officially opened would be known in future as the "Percival Molson Sta-dium," the crowd rising while the words of dedication were spoken. Colonel Molson replied, thanking the committee for the step which it had taken, and stating how interested his brother had always been in supporting student athletics and in maintaining the true spirit of sportsmanship.

Thus, in the simplest manner possible, in keeping with the character of the man whose



The Late PERCIVAL MOLSON

name they perpetuate, McGill's new athletic grounds were dedicated in his honour.

The Stadium however occupies only part of the land donated to the University and plans for the development of the remainder are already underway. North of the Stadium it is proposed to erect student residences; while to the south east, facing Pine Avenue, a gymnasium, swimming tank and possibly a drill hall will be built. Quite a large sum is already available for these objects, but with the increased cost of building the expenditure

required will be very large. For the gymnasium, Mr. J. K. L. Ross, B.Sc., has donated a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be added to the hundred thousand given some years ago by his late father, and which is to be devoted to the same object. For the residences Dr. James Douglas some years ago donated a hundred thousand dollars, and on his death bequeathed a further fifty thousand to the same cause. With these amounts as a beginning very great and extensive additions to McGill may be commenced in the near future.

The Re-Union to be held 1921

AREUNION of the graduates of all faculties of McGill was proposed almost ten years ago, and preparations were commenced early in 1912. In charge of these preliminary preparations was a Committee of which Dean Moyse was chairman and Professor N. N. Evans, Secretary. In February, 1913, this committee reported to the Corporation that it had laid plans for a Reunion to take place in May, 1913, but that these plans had not met with the approval of the Finance Committee of the University. The Corporation adopted their report heartily thanking the Committee for the work done, and decided to postpone the Reunion. A circular to this effect was issued to the graduates. A smaller committee was appointed to consider what further steps should be taken.

Acting upon the report of this smaller committee, the Corporation recommended that the Reunion be held in 1915, and that the graduates themselves should take charge of its organization. After careful consideration and also after consulting with graduates in different parts of the country, October of that year was chosen as the time for the gathering. By that time it being considered probable that certain buildings on the new campus would be completed which would be of service for such an event. Unfortunately the outbreak of war upset all plans and a postponement was again necessary.

With the return of Peace, plans have once more been laid, and it has been definitely decided that the Reunion will take place in the autumn of 1921. This will coincide with the celebrations of McGill's Centenary. With this

date in view, a committee of graduates resident in Montreal has been appointed with Brig.-Gen. Eric McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O. and bar, as chairman. Each province in the Dominion, and also Newfoundland and other parts of the British Empire, will be represented by a member on this committee. These representatives will be in touch with the graduate organization of their province or district and will plan out the campaign.

This Reunion will have special features. Not only will it include the centenary celebrations of our Alma Mater, but the graduates will tender their official welcome to Sir Auckland Geddes, the newly-appointed Principal of the University. The dates will be so arranged as to include the annual McGill-Varsity football game on the Percival Molson Stadium. Arrangements will also be made for holding a grand banquet; a reception, which will include inspection of the various buildings on the campus and the Stadium; a visit to Macdonald College, the Agricultural Department of the University; and also a conference or conferences at which the relation of graduates to the University will be discussed. It is expected also that a number of class dinners will be arranged by those more directly concerned.

This Reunion of the graduates of all faculties will be the first of its kind in the history of McGill University. Reunions of one faculty have been held, such as that which took place in the spring of 1909, when Applied Science graduates from all parts of the country flocked back to Old McGill, revisiting their Alma Mater and renewing the memories of their college days. Previous to that event reunions had not been a part of the graduate activities of the University and only occasional reunions of individual classes were held. It is indeed time that a Reunion of all the graduates of the University should take place.



THE STADIUM

One of the interesting features of the Applied Science Reunion was the formal opening of the Macdonald Engineering Building. On the evening devoted to this ceremony the building was illuminated and tastefully decorated, the machinery in the laboratories and workshops was running, and regular classes were held shewing the exact nature of the instruction given. About a thousand guests took advantage of this opportunity of seeing the splendid building with classes in full swing. The tables had been removed from two of the large draughting rooms and a dance was held in one of these while in the other supper was served.

The program of this Reunion extended over a period of four days and was a most successful function in every respect. Hopes were expressed that this might be the forerunner of many future such events. It had brought together with one common impulse from far and wide the graduates of Applied Science of many years. It would seem as if a Reunion of the graduates of all faculties might bring into being that college spirit in the graduate body which forms so characteristic a part in the many other Universities of the English speaking world.

In June, 1911, the Faculty of Medicine, which had arranged for the formal opening of the New Medical Building to take place at the time of the conferring of degrees in Medicine and Dentistry, decided to utilize that occasion for the carrying out of a long contemplated plan for the reunion of the graduates of Medicine. The programme of this event extended over a period of two days, features of which were the class reunions and the clinics and demonstrations in hospitals and laboratories. In the latter part of the same week the Canadian Medical Association met in Montreal.

The Reunion Committee for 1921 are planning a number of meetings of a social nature for the graduates to be held from time to time. The purpose of these will be to promote interest in the Graduates' Society and to encourage a large attendance at the Reunion.

The publication and circulation of the McGill News will, it is hoped, re-awaken mutual interest among the graduates and thus contribute materially to the success of the Reunion.

AN APPOINTMENTS BUREAU FOR McGILL MEN

HE Graduates' Society proposes to constitute a "McGill University Appointments Bureau" for the purpose of assisting McGill men to obtain employment after they have left the University and to meet the growing demand from Employers for Assistants who have had the advantage of a University training.

There is at McGill an increasing number of men who are anxious to take work outside the learned professions, and who appear to be qualified for such work, either by the possession of general ability, or by interest in subjects closely connected with business and administration. In some of these subjects the University has provided or is providing instruction.

The Appointments Committee will include on the one hand, representatives from each Faculty in the University, and on the other, persons of standing who are conversant with the world of affairs outside the University. The function of faculty representatives will be to keep themselves informed of the special qualifications of graduates and those about to graduate, in order that they may be able to recommend the right persons for the positions they are qualified to fill.

It will be the duty of the Committee to collect and distribute information respecting appointments which may be appropriately filled by members of the University, and to establish and organize means of communication between candidates for such appointments and the persons or bodies making the appointments.

It is not proposed to charge any fee or commission, either to employer or employed, on account of appointments obtained through the Agency of the Committee. It is possible, however, that a small and uniform registration fee to cover expenses will be charged to candidates for the privilege of placing and retaining their names on the Registers.

Suggestions from Graduates are invited as to the operation of the bureau. All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary of the Graduates' Society, McGill University.



J. K. L. ROSS

Undergrads and their Activities

HE opening of the 1919-20 session at McGill marked the renewal of every form of undergraduate activity. The various clubs, both social and literary, connected with the University, a number of which were totally extinct during the past four years, again came into existence and to-day are a very potent influence in the maintenance

of what is so often referred to as college spirit.

The whole atmosphere is in fact changed. The wheels which revolved wi h such military-like precision and regularity are turning in the opposite direction and this session the student goes about in much the same manner as in the old days. Books are thrown aside not for the uniform but for the gridiron togs and the tuxedo, and even to-day with the session scarcely begun, many are prophesying a red letter year for Old McGill.

THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

President, W. C. NICHOLSON Vice-President, E. S. MILLS Secretary, J. A. LALANNE

Last year the Council suffered a severe loss in the death of the efficient secretary, Howard Melville. Due to the untiring efforts of Ross Laing, the President, things were gradually straightened out, and this spring were taken over by J. A. Lalanne, who, after returning from four years of active service in France, completed his Arts course and received his degree with 1919.

"Billy" Nicholson, a popular choice as president, has expended time and energy to the end that student affairs

are organized as never before.

This autumn a complete cafeteria was installed in the old dining room of the Union and its popularity with the student body is now evident. The Council have taken over and now run the entire Union building. This is a big undertaking but the results will no doubt justify it.

At the semi-annual meeting held about a fortnight ago the financial statement for the past year was read and approved. Most activities showed a deficit, which was largely due to the conditions brought about by the epidemic of influenza. Those showing excess revenue were: Swimming Club, \$47.93; McGill Daily, \$511.48.

The initial dance under the auspices of the Council was a great success, nearly 450 students having availed themselves of this opportunity to spend a social evening. The programme for the winter includes four more informal dances and two formal, both of which will be held after Christmas.

THE UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETIES

Presidents:

Science, L. H. MAHAFFEY Arts, C. H. ADAIR Law, M. VERSAILLES Medicine, J. McDougall

N every faculty much activity has been manifest. Programmes including smokers and banquets are being arranged, a smoker having already been given by the Arts executive in the Union. This proved more popular amongst the new men than ever before. Probably the greatest hit with the men of the first two years was in the arranging of a "rush." Such an affair was last year banned by the Committee on Morals and Discipline, and it was thought that the ancient custom would be dropped altogether. However a modified form met with approval,

and was sanctioned by the Committee. It took place at the Stadium and resulted in a general victory for the more strategic sophomores.

THE McGILL DAILY

President, E. S. MILLS Managing Editor, J. N. PETERSEN Editor, A. I. SMITH

The record of the "Daily" is singular. With war came the elimination of many college dailies all over this continent, but due to the efforts of a few men now graduates, the daily edition here was maintained. Last year it was felt that the work carried on was underestimated by the Council and a movement was instituted for the purpose of giving the Daily representation on the Council. The matter was brought before a special meeting and unanimously approved of by the student body. Accordingly the constitution of the Society was modified to include on the executive the president of the Daily, who is chosen from among the active members of the staff.

This summer extensive alterations were made in the editorial rooms in the basement of the Union. The floor space was doubled and an office for the editor and president built. In addition new furniture, including desks and typewriters, were purchased to replace the old and worn out

The circulation is far in excess of that of other years. Three thousand copies are now printed daily and of these over two hundred go to Macdonald. It was felt that this large department of the University should have some place in the staff, and after some opposition on their part, the plan was given a try. It "made a hit," so to speak, and it is hoped that next year will see universal subscription at "Mac."

THE CANADIAN CLUB

For several years the Canadian Club has been allied to the Literary and Debating Society, but this autumn it was thought that both clubs could carry on better alone. Acting Principal Adams, who has always been an ardent supporter, spoke before a meeting of the student body a short while ago on behalf of the Club. His proposal was immediately taken up and the officers were duly elected. They are

Honorary President DR F. D. ADAMS President C. H. ADAIR Secretary A. TERROUX

In addition, Dr. Adams promised to secure Sir Geo. Foster to address the initial meeting. A number of other prominent speakers of national fame have been "booked" to speak later in the season, so the success of the club is practically assured.

THE LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

President, J. FARTHING

Secretary, F. PETERSON

This society has always been a popular one at McGill and its activities have been supported even when others were forced to give up altogether. Debates have been well attended, and an ambitious programme is to follow the close of the football season.



Views taken at the Re-union, August, 1919

Macdonald College

THE Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association welcome this new and important opportunity of coming into closer relationship with the other graduates of McGill University. The publication of such a magazine as the *McGill News* will prove of great assistance towards increasing that feeling of unity which has perhaps been lacking in the past, owing, in some measure, to our somewhat recent organization and also to the fact that we have been students of a faculty somewhat removed from the others.

THE FIRST REUNION OF AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES

The first reunion to be held since the first class graduated in 1911 was held at Macdonald College in August of this year. Plans had been made at other times to hold a gathering of the graduates, but the war prevented this.

Although the reunion was not attended by all the graduates, it was a greater success than was anticipated, both from a social and business point of view. Much important business was accomplished. The constitution was revised and the membership fee raised from fifteen dollars for life membership to twenty dollars. The annual fee was increased from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents. The first fee includes a life subscription to the Macdonald College Magazine and the latter provides the magazine for one year.

Preliminary steps were also taken toward the formation of a Society of Canadian Graduate Agriculturists. A committee was appointed to deal with this matter and to enter into conference with the other agricultural colleges concerned.

A fellowship memorial fund was also started in remembrance of our graduates who died while engaged in serving their country. Funds were also provided for a suitable memorial shield in recognition of these men.

Many other important resolutions were passed and other vital matters dealt with but space forbids their mention here.

The social activities were numerous and most enjoyable, including a picnic, dance, luncheon and banquet.

At the luncheon we had the pleasure of hearing Dr. James W. Robertson, former principal of the College. At the banquet, we had as special guests President L. S. Klinck of the University of British Columbia, Dean Moyse of McGill, our principal, Dr. F. C. Harrison, and Dean S. Laird of the School for Teachers, Macdonald College.

As a result of this reunion the association was placed upon a much stronger basis, the *esprit de corps* was greatly strengthened, and its ability to be of service to its members considerably increased.

Herewith are given some statistics in connection with the Agricultural Alumni which may prove of interest to other graduates of McGill.

Staddetes of McCont.	
Total number of graduates to date	135
Total number of women graduates	2
Graduates married	59
Graduates married to Macdonald Col-	
lege Students	23
Graduate enlistment	53
Graduates died on active service	6
Graduates deceased from other causes	2

Between reunions the business in connection with the affairs of the Association is carried on by an executive committee composed of a secretary from each graduating class. These men co-operate with the general secretary, who is also the treasurer of the Association. By adopting this system it has been possible to keep fairly well in touch with all the members and to carry out any necessary business in an efficient manner.

The general secretary at the present time is J. Egbert McOuat, Macdonald College, P.O., Que. Anyone desiring infomation about the Association or wishing to make enquiries about its members should write to him.

McGILL WON HARRIER RACE

Another intercollegiate championship fell to McGill on November 15, when the harrier team defeated the crosscountry runners of Toronto, Queens, and R.M.C. Queens were quite outclassed, but the other three teams put up'a pretty fight. Points are given according to the position in which each runner finishes, so that the lowest total wins the event. McGill, with first, third, seventh, and twelfth places had twenty-three points, while Varsity was second with men in second, fourth, eighth and eleventh places, totalling twenty-five, R.M.C. had thirty points against them; while the Queens team finished in a bunch in the last four places. Antliff, who won the race for McGill won out by greater staying power, as he was bunched with Leigh of Toronto and Hamilton of McGill until almost the end, when he pulled to the front. Less than thirty years separated these three runners, the Toronto man getting the second place.

WOMEN AT McGILL

T is nearly fifty years since a movement was started in Montreal to provide higher education for women. At a meeting of citizens convened in the early part of the year 1870 by the Board of Governors of McGill University for the purpose of soliciting additional endowments, a resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, and unanimously adopted, to the effect that the university should at as early a date as possible, extend its benefits to women. No special endowments for the purpose were at that time offered, nor were there any applicants for admission, but a movement was soon after started which played a very important part in removing existing prejudices and paving the way for the first women students who were admitted to the Arts Faculty. Principal Dawson during a visit to England in the summer of 1870 collected information which resulted in the establishment in Montreal the following year the Ladies' Educational Association. The first president was Mrs. Molson and the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Simpson, afterwards the first Principal of the Girls' High School. The classes opened in October, 1871, with an introductory lecture by Principal Dawson, entitled "Thoughts on the Higher Education of Women. Now that the subject has passed out of the controversial stage, it is interesting to read the peroration of his address: "It is not unmeet, therefore that I should aim by every argument to enforce the idea that, as high culture and profound scholarship interfere in no degree with man's fitness for the roughest and most prosaic duties; but rather that the cultivated intellect quickens into renewed vigour every inferior power; so it is with woman also. The development of her highest faculties, her powers of reasoning, her range of observation, and compass of knowledge will only make mind and hand work together the more promptly, in obedience to every tender impulse and every voice of duty." That such a plea was needed fifty years ago, is very evident when it could be said in the same address: "The prevalent tone of the feminine mind has come to be proverbially feeble. Men smile at women's logic and think it quite out of place to discuss any of the graver or deeper questions of practical science or business in her presence, and a woman of any power and culture is pointed at as a strong-minded woman or a blue-stocking, even by the poor fools who feel their own inferiority, or who cannot appreciate the value of pursuits which they do not understand. It is time that such false notions were at an end, and the effort which is now being inaugurated will, I hope, tend directly to this, in so far as Montreal is concerned." The first report of the Ladies' Educational Association shows a membership of some 175 prominent Montreal ladies. Each member was entitled to a ticket of admission for herself and one student. The lectures were held first in the rooms of the Natural History Society's Building, still standing at the corner of University and Cathcart Streets, and afterwards in the Synod Hall. The number of students ranged from 38 to 82, besides "Lady Auditors," and certificates were granted on the results of regular examinations.

The lectures of the first session consisted of three courses; 20 lectures on French Literature by Professor Darey; 20 on English Language and Literature by Rev. Prof. Cornish; 20 on Natural Philosophy by Dr. Sterry Hunt, with an additional course on Mineralogy by Principal Dawson, and two special lectures by Professor Goldwin Smith, who gave several complete courses in subsequent sessions. Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin became Patroness of the Association and was succeeded by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who in her reply to

the address presented by the Association suggested that special attention should be given to the subject of Domestic Economy, "which properly lies at the root of the highest life of every true woman." It was perhaps in consequence of this suggestion that the following session saw the introduction of a course of lectures on Theoretical and Practical Cookery, the expenses of which were shared by the Protestant School Board. The demonstrations were given in the old High School, now known as the Fraser Institute, and were very popular. In connection with these demonstrations, a course of lectures on the Physiology of Nutrition was given by no less famous a man than Dr. Wm. Osler. His letter accompanying the results of his examination, contains the following appreciative words: "I must express my gratification at the exceedingly high average marks obtained by these candidates—higher than I am accustomed to in other examinations on the same subject.

The courses given under the auspices of the Ladies' Educational Association during its fourteen years' work, included in addition to those already mentioned the following subjects: Chemical and Physical Geology, Physiology, Mental Philosophy, Chronological Geology, Hygiene, Applied Logic, Architecture, Ancient History, Light, Sound, Zoology, Rhetoric, Early European History, Music (including History of Music and Harmony), Domestic Medicine, Surgery and Nursing, History of Spanish Discovery, Greek History and Literature, Structural and Systematic Botany, Early American History, Astronomy, Electricity, and Magnetism.

No record of this Association would be complete without some reference to Miss Helen Gairdner, who as permanent secretary, and later as Lady Superintendent of the Donalda Endowment and Secretary of the Royal Victoria College, has provided the women of McGill with a personal connecting link from the very inception of the movement to which they owe their recognition, to the present

day

About the time of the organization of the Ladies' Educational Association, two other movements bearing on the education of women originated. One was the foundation of a memorial fund by former pupils of Miss Hannah Willard Lyman, whose girls' school in Montreal was famous before she became Principal of Vassar. The income of this fund was to be used to found a scholarship or prize in a "College for Women" affiliated to the University, or in classes for women approved by it, and was offered by the Corporation to the Association in the form of prizes to be given annually to successful students. The second and more important movement was the establishment, in 1875, of the High School for Girls. In 1877 a certificate was given to students of the Association who had passed all the examinations for three years, as the first step towards a regular course. In 1880 the University by a special Regulation for the Higher Education of Women, gave the certificate of Senior Associate in Arts to one candidate, Miss Georgina Hunter. In 1882 the question of the admission of women to the Faculty of Arts was brought before the Corporation by Dr. Clark Murray, and was referred to a special committee; but the demand did not actually develop itself until 1884 when several pupils of the High School for Girls who had distinguished themselves in the examinations for Associate in Arts, Miss Rosalie McLea obtaining the first place, made formal application for admission to University privileges. The way in which this request was met was described as follows by Sir Wm. Dawson, in a lecture entitled "Thirty-eight years of Mc-

Gill." "At first the only resource seemed to be to appeal to the public for aid in this new departure, but at the moment when the difficulty pressed, Sir Donald A. Smith voluntarily came forward with an offer of \$50,000 to provide separate classes in Arts for women for the first and second years, leaving the question of how their education was to be continued afterwards in abeyance. This generous offer was thankfully accepted by the University and thus our classes for women were commenced in 1884. Subsequently the same liberal benefactor increased his gift to \$120,000 to continue the work over the third and fourth years, and besides contributed \$4,000 annually in aid of sessional lectures, while the corporation, without hesitation, admitted the women to all the privileges of examinations and degrees." The Ladies' Educational Association was not discontinued until a year later, when the committee decided "that its existence was no longer a necessity, McGill having taken up the higher Education of Women. It can easily be seen from the reports of Corporation that the main factor which delayed the admission of women to the University was the stormy prejudices existing against co-education and the definite principle adopted from the first was that the regular lectures should be given separately to men and women, in all years, with exceptions in the case of certain courses in the 3rd and 4th years, and all Honour Courses.

The classes of the Donalda Special Course for Women were held at first in the Redpath Museum, which had been recently completed but when the Macdonald Engineering Building was erected they were transferred to the East wing of the Arts Building, left vacant by the removal of the Faculty of Applied Science. The writer can recall very vividly the eagerness and enthusiasm of the students who filled to overflowing the three small ill-ventilated dingy class-rooms of the old East wing. A tiny reading-room presented tempting opportunities, to an unusually large Freshman class, of asserting themselves at the expense of a small but domineering band of Sophomores. But our privileges had been but recently won, and were the more keenly appreciated and jealously guarded. We were too thankful to be tolerated at all within the University precincts to care if the snow silted in overhead through the skylight. We drew our gowns about us and found a practical use for the academic dress that is now almost obsolete. It required courage in those days to walk from the East wing to the Molson Hall, or the old Library below the Hall. It meant not only running the gauntlet of the men students who not yet accustomed to the intrusion of the feminine element greeted our appearance with the strains, long since forgotten of: "Hop along, Sister Mary," but also the risk of a gruff question from the Dean. Lack of space forbids further reminiscences. It must be mentioned, however, that the admission of women on equal terms with men was immediately justified and from the very first they made brilliant records.

A few words should be said here about the college societies which were founded during this period and which have played a very important part in the University life ever since. The Delta Sigma Society named in honour of Lord Strathcona, then Sir Donald Smith, is one of the oldest of all College Societies, being formed in 1884, just four years after the Undergraduates Literary and Debating Society. The Theodora Society, which afterwards became the Y.W.C.A. of McGill was formed in 1887, one year after the Y.M.C.A. of McGill. The Alumnae Society, founded almost as soon as there were any women graduates, has always been a potent factor in keeping the graduates in touch with each other and the University. Its long life of unbroken prosperity and activity may be

traced directly to the fact that, from the very first, its aims were objective as well as subjective; and its members have always realized that in order to flourish, such an association must keep before it some definite social object. Before the modern cafeteria was thought of the Alumnae opened and maintained for many years, a lunch room for working women, planned on the lines of a cafeteria, where a wholesome meal could be obtained at cost price. As the needs of the District changed, the lunch room gave place to a neighbourhood club, which was the forerunner of the University Settlement.

In the year 1899, the ideal which had been set before the Corporation fifteen years before by Sir Wm. Dawson was attained and the Royal Victoria College opened, providing a residence for women and class rooms for such lectures, now chiefly those of the first year, as are given to the women separately. While the students still belong to



THE FIRST GRADUATING CLASS

Miss Eliza Cross (Mrs. Currie); Miss Martha Murphy (Mrs. Breithaupt);
Miss Blanche Evans (Mrs. Yates); Miss Jane Palmer; Miss Grace Ritchie
(Mrs. Ritchie England); Miss Alice Murray, Miss Georgina Hunter,
Miss Donalda McFee.

the Faculty of Arts they enjoyed from that time, the advantages of more modern class-rooms, a gymnasium, Assembly Hall, reading-rooms, and a centre for social life such as can be provided only by a residence, in addition to the free use of the University Library, Museum, Laboratories, etc. The Royal Victoria College is under the direct superintendence of a resident warden, who is a member of the Faculty of Arts, and a small staff, many of whom have been graduates of McGill University, and whose work is not limited to the women's college, but is regulated entirely by the various departments of the Faculty and is part of the regular Arts Course, just as that of any other professors or lecturers.

The year of the opening of the Royal Victoria College saw also the inauguration of a Department of Music, in which students, men or women, can proceed to the Diploma of Licentiate in Music and the degree of Bachelor of Music. For several years a School of Physical Education, the only one in Canada, has been held in the Royal Victoria College. Two courses are provided: one for the training of Directors of Physical Education, and one in Massage and Remedial Gymnastics. In 1914 the first woman graduated in Law from McGill University and at present there are three taking the full undergraduate course. Although in 1910 the University conferred the Honorary Degree of M.D.C.S. on one of her most illustrious Alumnae it was not until 1917 that the Faculty

of Medicine was opened to women undergraduates. The terms on which they are admitted are not quite the same as those for men, a B.A. degree or two years in Arts being a pre-requisite. The latest records show that there are eight women taking the full course. The Faculty of Agriculture of Macdonald College and the new course in Arts leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce, are also open to women, and there is one woman student in the Department of Pharmacy. There is also a combined course of two years in Arts and two years at Macdonald College leading to the Degree of Bachelor of Household Science. The only department which has not yet opened its doors to women is the Faculty of Applied Science; possibly because no one has yet knocked with sufficient importunity.

To a careful observer it may seem that there are anomalies and inadequacies in this scheme of University life as it is at present constituted. When the college for women was founded, women were admitted only into the Arts Faculty, and the College, being part of that Faculty.

extends its residential and social advantages only to students of the Faculty of Arts and the Conservatorium of Music. If the University is to attract women from outside Montreal to its other Departments or to give to the undergraduates of these departments the full advantages of college life; the present system will have to be materially altered. The remarkable increase in numbers this year, an increase of about 80% in the first year over last session, seems to indicate that another transition stage has been reached and that now as always we must advance if we are not to fall behind.

This question, however, is beyond the scope of the present article, the aim of which has been to sketch briefly the main steps by which women have won for themselves a share in the privileges and advantages of our great University, laying special emphasis on the early period, which, being less familiar, may prove of greater interest to the graduates and students of a later generation.

ELIZABETH A. IRWIN.

McGill Women's Union

THE McGill Women's Union was organized at the very beginning of the war at the suggestion of Mrs. Walter, who felt that the women of McGill should band themselves together to aid the men of McGill who were going overseas.

Lady Peterson was elected Honorary President, Mrs. J. S. Archibald, Mrs. F. D. Adams, and Mrs. H. S. Birkett, Honorary Vice-Presidents; Mrs. H. O. Keay, Secretary, and Mrs. A. McGoun, Treasurer, Mrs. H. Walter, the first President, was unfortunately obliged to resign on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Mrs. Howelf and then by Mrs. J. B. Porter.

The Directors of Strathcona Hall most kindly put a large sunny room at their disposal, where they worked for two winters.

In the autumn of 1916, the McGill Women's Union decided to take up the work of making Sphagnum dressings and larger quarters were necessary. The question was, where could a suitable place be found? The Medical Faculty most generously filled the breach, granting the use of a spacious room and facilities for drying and storing the Sphagnum moss. The room was so large that part of it was screened off for the Sphagnum work and in the other part there was ample space for knitting machine, sewing machine and work lathes. The Union is most grateful to the Medical faculty and realizes that the work was much more successful and much pleasanter, on account of the delightful quarters provided.

Lady Gordon was in charge of the Sphagnum dressings, and under her management and with the help of a number of associate members excellent work was done.

In 1917 Sphagnum dressings were officially adopted by the Canadian Government. The McGill Sphagnum depot became the model work-room where varied types of dressings were made and tested and from which the Government accepted standard dressings. Sample dressings and instructions for making these were sent out from the work-rooms to all Sphagnum depots in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and also to the American Red Cross, when they took up the work. In addition to the larger numbers of samples and models which had to be most carefully prepared, some 25,000 dressings and pads were shipped overseas for hospital use. When the Government was equipping the Siberian Expedition, a hurry call for 50,000 Sphagnum dressings was sent out, and the order was filled in a sur-

prisingly short time, some of the Sphagnum depots working day and night.

In 1917 Lady Gordon went to Washington. Mrs. Porter took charge of the Sphagnum work and Mrs. Ross became President. She was followed by Mrs. Moyse, who still holds the office. Mrs. Willey became Treasurer in 1915, but unfortunately broke down, Mrs. MacNaughton took over the Secretary ship for the last year. Mrs. McGoun, the Treasurer, is the only active officer who has worked during the entire time.

The McGill Women's Union raised \$7,460. This money was spent to buy materials which were made up into garments worth many times the cost of the original flannels and wool.

In the early days a personal parcel was given to each McGill man going overseas—but when the number increased rapidly, this was found impracticable. Shirts, scarfs, socks, etc., were then sent to each unit where there were many McGill men. The University Companies, the 148th, the 5th Field Ambulance, McGill Battery, McGill Siege Draft, McGill Tank Company, were all helped in this way before leaving Canada. They were also followed up by weekly or fortnightly parcels during their time overseas. Occasional parcels were sent also to the McGill and



Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. J. W. Ross, Mrs. J. B. Porter, Mrs. A. McGoun, Mrs. G. E. Moyse, Mrs. A. Willey.



Sorting Sphagnum Moss

other hospitals abroad and the Khaki convalescent hospitals at home.

The Union made: 6210 pairs of Socks 1260 Caps 987 Flannel Shirts 890 Pyjamas

660 Scarves

500 Pneumonia Jackets 178 pairs of Wristlets 150 Hospital Shirts 100 Housewives

After Armistice many garments were made for the Child Refugees of France, and socks are still being made for Ste. Agathe and other Military Hospitals.

When the University Companies were living in Molson Hall, the Union supplied them with a piano, game tables and games. If possible a farewell tea or supper was given for each Company. There was a tea for the McGill Siege Draft but the McGill Battery unfortunately left before they could be entertained.

To raise money for all this work the Union arranged entertainments. The first two (for which thanks are due to Dr. Perrin) were concerts given by the Conservatorium Orchestra in the Victoria College Hall. The second concert was honoured by the patronage of H.R.H. Princess Patricia, who was especially interested in the work for the P.P.C.L.I. In 1917 Miss Ballon and Mrs. Notley kindly offered their services and a concert was given in the Ritz Carlton. In 1918 Dr. Adams was good enough to lecture for the Union at the Ritz Carlton

During the past two years of the war, Mrs. Lee wrote to each McGill man who was honoured or decorated whenever it was possible to get his address.

The McGill Women's Union hopes to continue to work for the students and for the McGill Memorial.

Sir William Peterson

(Continued from page 9)

University, Aberdeen University, Toronto University and Harvard University. He was made a C.M.G. in 1901, and a K.C.M.G. in 1915. In 1910 he was appointed chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. He was likewise called on from time to time to fill many important public offices.

This is not the time nor the place to attempt adequately to estimate the work of Sir William Peterson for McGill and hence for Canada's national life. Such an attempt is beyond the scope of this brief sketch. The work of a university in a stated period is like the work of an individual,—it can only be rightly and fairly judged after the lapse of years. Time alone must be the test. But it is ob-

vious that in a long period of twenty-four years—one-quarter of the University's life—the Principal is in reality the University and the University is the Principal. From 1895 to 1919, then, it is not too much to say that McGill was William Peterson and William Peterson was McGill.

Although Sir William is a native of Edinburgh, his ancestors were dwellers in the Orkney Islands. He inherited the combined characteristics of the Norse and the Scot. Like that other famous son of the "gray castled city where the bells clash on a Sunday" he, too, was a "bonny whether the fight was for a closer Imperialismon which he crossed swords with many of his Canadian friends, or for a larger academic freedom, or for a greater respect for the humanities in education, or for a deeper recognition of the place of a university in the develop-ment of the national life. There were many obstacles to overcome during his quarter of a century at McGill, but he met them and overcame them with courage and energy and wisdom. The McGill of to-day is not the McGill of twenty-five years ago. Its growth internal and external, its progress and the advance in its reputation have been great and almost unprecedented for a university. Among the external evidences of growth during Sir William Peterson's tenure of the Principalship are the McGill Union, the centre of student activities; the Conservatorium of Music, with courses leading to the degree of Bachelor and Doctor of Music; the establishment of a Department of Dentistry, now grown to the stature of a Faculty; the acquisition of the Joseph property at the south-west corner of the campus, where it is hoped the new Memorial Hall or Chapel will be bult; the gift of the Molson and Law properties, consisting of 25 acres, the site of the Molson Stadium, and of the gymnasium and student residences of the future; the new Medical building; the establishment and development of the Graduate School; and, above all, the addition of Macdonald College with its vast acres at Ste. Anne de Bellevue; where the work of the Faculty of Agriculture, Household Science and the Training of Teachers is carried on. In these twenty-five years the number of students has more than doubled. Financially, too, there has been a change. In 1895 endowments amounted to \$1,595,938.00, to-day they total \$12,033,120.00; the income then was \$203,471.26, to-day it is \$995,342.64; the disbursements in that year were \$184,154.24, last year they were \$994,-724.14. These are visible evidences of progress. But the many new and improved courses and new departments, a greatly increased staff, and an ever-growing reputation at home and abroad must not be forgotten. Externally and internally the newer and greater McGill is a monument to the energy and determination of Sir William Peterson, McGill's Principal for twenty-four years.

On the 23rd of July, the day before Sir William Peterson sailed for England, he was waited on by a deputation consisting of representatives of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, Agriculture and Music, and of the executive offices of the University, when the presentation was made of an illuminated address and a motor rug lined with Canadian mink. The presentation was made by Acting-Principal Adams, and the address was read by Vice-Principal Moyse. The closing paragraph of the address will find an echo in the mind and heart of every son and daughter of McGill:

"We pray that you may be restored to your wonted health, and we hope that you may for many years enjoy the well-earned rest that should be yours after the labours of a public life at once so arduous and so conspicuous."

COLONEL SCRIMGER, V.C.

THE War gave to Francis Alexander Caron Scrimger two possessions beyond price: the King's official recognition of his supreme gallantry, and a wife to share his fortunes.

Col. Scrimger graduated from McGill in 1905 and acted as an interne at the Royal Victoria Hospital for some time. He then obtained a position on the staff of Medical Faculty of the University and began to specialize in Surgery. In 1912 he joined the C.A.M.C., as a Lieutenant. He was appointed Medical Officer to the Montreal Heavy

Brigade of the Canadian Garrison Artillery, and in the spring of 1914 was promoted to the rank of Captain.

On the outbreak of the war he went to Valcartier as Medical Officer of the 14th Battalion Royal Montreal Regiment, accompanying the First Contingent to England in this capacity. On Salisbury Plains he had the misfortune to develop a bronchopneumonia, and in consequence lost his regimental appointment. On his recovery he was posted to No. 1 General Hospital and did not cross to France with the 1st Canadian Division. He succeeded, however, in getting across the Channela few weeks later and, by the exercise of his native wit, effected his official despatch to the Division which was then preparing to go into the line in front of Ypres. His arrival at Divisional Headquarters did not take the form of an enthusiastic welcome, but after some reproaches for the irregularity of his procedure, he was posted to the 2nd Field Ambulance.

The beginning of the Second

Col. F. A. C.
Battle of Ypres found him in charge of an Advanced Dressing Station at Wieltje, but twenty-four hours later he was re-posted to his old Battalion. Almost at once he found himself by force of circumstances in the position of senior Medical Officer to the 3rd Brigade. As such he had not only a clearer realization than most of the Medical Officers in the Division of the nature and extent of the Boche attack, but also an opportunity to demonstrate his own personal quality.

His absolute devotion to duty, his complete disregard of danger, and his entire self-forgetfulness when there was work in hand, made a very great impression upon all with whom he was brought into contact. The arrangements for the wounded he effected on his own responsibility resulted in the collection and evacuation of many men who might otherwise have suffered a different fate. Many things he accomplished to win distinction, but of these the most outstanding was the manner in which under very heavy shell fire he removed Captain (now Brigadier-General) E. F. McDonald, who had been severely wounded, from a building that had been used as a Regimental Aid Post.

The London Gazette described his conduct in this connection as follows: "Awarded the Victoria Cross. 'On the afternoon 25th April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in

some farm buildings, which were being heavily shelled by the enemy, he directed under heavy fire the removal of the wounded, and he himself carried a wounded officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable alone to carry this officer further, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained. During the very heavy fighting between 22nd and 25th April, Capt. Scrimger displayed continuously day and night the greatest devotion to his duty among the wounded at the front."

After this award Scrimger, V.C., continued on duty in

France till the following February. He then had the misfortune to get a badly infected finger which finally required to be amputated. His illness resulted in his being evacuated. He was assigned on his recovery to duty of various kinds in England until March, 1917, when he returned to France as one of the Surgeons to No. 3 Canadian C.C.S., and was promoted to the rank of Major.

In this position he shared in the surgical work which resulted from the operations in front of Ypres of the 5th and 2nd Armies during the Summer and Autumn of 1917. At the Casualty Clearing Station the work was incessant. The stream of patients through the operating rooms never ceased. The surgical staff was divided into day and night shifts of twelve hours each, and in addition to the actual work of operating, each surgeon was responsible for the after care of his patients. By the Autumn the Surgical teams of all the C.C.S.'s in the northern area were thoroughly fatigued, but "Scrim."



COL. F. A. C. SCRIMGER, V.C.

was always ready for an extra task and his devotion to his patients was marked even among his thoroughly conscientious fellow-surgeons.

After the Canadian Corps had crowned the season's fighting by the capture of Passchendaele the pressure of surgical work lessened at the clearing stations. The surgeons enjoyed a well earned relaxation. Leave was largely sought after and rearrangements of officer personnel were undertaken by the authorities in London.

In December, 1917, Scrimger was appointed to be Senior Surgeon at the Clearing Station. He undertook the duties of the position with enthusiasm and in their performance he exhibited again an exceptional degree of thoroughness and conscientiousness. As the winter set in the amount of surgical work became still less and the staff of the C.C.S. had for the first time in many months some opportunities for play. Among other amusements a farcial comedy, called "Jane," was staged under the able management of the C.O.'s batman in which the part of the heroine was most effectively played by Nursing Sister Carpenter, R.R.C.

It will always remain a matter of doubt whether the lure of the footlights added to an admiration already kindled by her efficient work as his assistant in the operating room, but it is a matter of record that by the time the Germans made their last desperate bid for Victory, Scrimger was no longer the single-hearted devotee at the shrine of science that he had been throughout the summer. His fellow-officers, though ignorant of the cause, levelled at him pointed accusations that he was becoming almost human. He had so far modified his habits as to become a regular visitor at the weekly dances in the Sisters' Mess.

The great German attack in 1918 began on March 22nd, and on the 23rd urgent orders were received to the effect that a "Surgical Team" was to be sent to the 5th Army Area east of Amiens. These "Teams" had been instituted the previous year. They consisted of a Surgeon, a nursing sister assistant, and anaesthetist, two operating room orderlies and a batman. Every C.C.S. had to have two or three of them ready for despatch at a moment's notice to reinforce other C.C.S.'s in whose areas heavy fighting was in progress. The team had to take with it a certain amount of surgical equipment in addition to the personal baggage of its members.

When the order was received the situation was discussed with Scrimger, who immediately insisted that under the circumstances he and his team, which consisted of Nursing Sister Carpenter, Capt. Lyall of Winnipeg, and the necessary orderlies, should inevitably be selected. After some consideration his opinion was agreed to and the team set out in two motor ambulances about 7 p.m. They reached an Imperial C.C.S. at Roye after an allnight journey and went to work at once.

As will be remembered the Germans continued their advance without appreciable check and before long Roye with its two Clearing Stations found itself occupying an advanced position in respect to the "line" instead of the rearward situation it held when the battle opened. After three days of practically continuous work, in a Station swamped with casualties and therefore with its interior economy badly disarranged and the Boche constantly reported to be coming nearer and nearer, the Nursing Sisters were evacuated. Miss Carpenter left her work with the greatest reluctance, but the order left her no choice, and its emphatic repetition by her own chief lessened her feeling that she was deserting her post.

Very soon after the departure of the Sisters the Clearing Station found itself no longer able to continue with its usual routine and the work took on more and more the character of a Dressing Station. Patients were cleaned up, dressed, fed, and evacuated to hospitals further back. At the end of Scrimger's fourth day the wounded were being carried in directly from the "line," such as it was, for the Clearing Stations were the most advanced medical units in operation. The Germans were but a few miles east of Roye and the incoming patients stated that there were practically no troops to prevent their further progress. It was therefore decided that all the patients at the Stations must be immediately evacuated, and this was accomplished largely be means of two empty ammunition trains moving westward, the last on the line.

There remained, however, about two hundred patients whose condition was such that they could not withstand the hardships of this mode of transport. Urgent messages were sent to Army Headquarters asking that ambulances be provided immediately for the evacuation of these men. A convoy arrived about 2 a.m. and removed most of the patients, but it could not accommodate all, so that between thirty and forty had to await a further supply of cars. The staffs of the two Clearing Stations then evacuated their camps and marched off eastward, leaving a small party behind to care for the remaining patients.

Characteristically, Scrimger stayed with this party and his team stayed with him. When day broke the thin

scattered line of machine gunners, which composed the Allied defending force, could be seen from the hospital grounds in action against the advancing enemy. The party decided that unless rapid action were taken by the army authorities in the matter of supplying more ambulances they would inevitably be taken prisoner. The machine gunners were gradually falling back upon Roye and an occasional enemy bullet whistled into the village.

At about 9.30 in the morning ten ambulances arrived at top speed; the patients were carefully loaded into them; a last look was taken around the tents in which all the equipment of every kind remained, and the Canadian teams set out towards the West and safety, wheeling along the equipment with which it had arrived, the only material salvaged from the C.C.S.

They marched altogether about 40 miles, but their journey was twice interrupted by spells of professional work in impromptu hospitals. Finally they found themselves about 15 miles south and west of Amiens, and there they remained at work until the 5th Army medical services were reorganized. They had lost all their personal belongings but they had kept possession of the operating outfit.

Meanwhile Miss Carpenter had been sent first to a British Base Hospital and later to No. 3 Can. General Hospital at Boulogne. The whole team joined forces at Boulogne early in April and returned to No. 3, C.C.S. The engagement of Major Scrimger, V.C., to Nursing Sister Carpenter, R.R.C., was publicly announced a few days later.

Until the Battle of Amiens there was but little work at the Clearing Station which was then situated in a beautiful little valley near Frevent. The countryside was blooming in the early summer sunshine and many attractive walks were taken by all ranks in spare moments. Work began again in earnest, however, when the Canadian Corps made its wonderful advance on the south bank of the Somme. The pressure was not long continued, and in September Scrimger got leave to England and married Miss Carpenter, who had obtained her discharge from the army earlier in the summer. At the end of his leave he returned to France as Chief Surgeon at No. 3 Canadian General Hospital and was promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel. He remained in this position until the Canadian forces were withdrawn from France.

Lieut.-Colonel Scrimger, V.C., was finally discharged from the army in May of this year, having completed four years and nine months of service, having won the Victoria Cross, having impressed all with whom he came into contact with his ability and his absolute devotion to duty, and having contracted a matrimonial alliance than which none could have had its origin in stranger surroundings, nor could give greater promise for future happiness.

UNIVERSITY CLUB OF VANCOUVER

It will be of interest to all McGill Graduates to know that when they visit Vancouver the privileges of the Vancouver University Club, corner of Hounsby and Dunsmuir Streets, are extended to them through the courtesy of the members of that Club. Graduates may become temporary members for a period of two weeks, upon formal application at the office of the Club; they are also granted the privilege of having their mail addressed care of the Club.

Graduates generally will greatly appreciate the kindness and courtesy of the members in extending this favour to them.

GRADUATES FROM COAST TO COAST

"RED" MULOCK, AIRMAN EXTRAORDINARY

OLONEL REDFORD H. MULOCK, D.S.O. and bar, Legion of Honour, is his official title, but it is as "Red" Mulock that he is best known to McGill men and to the members of the Royal Air Force with whom he was associated for so many months overseas. A writer in an English periodical of recent appearance has styled "Red" "the most constructive airman Canada has produced," and said a great many more kind things about him which few McGill men acquainted with this intrepid airman will be disposed to deny

The word "intrepid" is used above in its literal sense, not as the hackneyed phrase of the daily press. For Colonel Mulock, although in the later days of the war an administrative officer, won his spurs, and a few decorations as well, as a fighting pilot, and was he not selected, from among all other British airmen, to command the squadron which was to bomb Berlin? These are but a few of the accomplishments of this gentleman, which entitle him to leading rank among Britain's air fighters, and which go to show that he is by no means a "prenez-garde" fighter, but an airman worthy of all the lavish praise that has been

bestowed upon him.

By temperament and inclination, Colonel Mulock is admirably suited to the rôle he played in the war. He abounds in the necessary qualification of "pep," is afraid of nothing, and no person, and possesses the good judgment and training which enabled him to hold one of the big "jobs" in the Air Force. His square jaw denotes him the possessor of a determination to see everything through which he starts, while his humorous eyes and his bushy, sandy hair show why he has been so popular. He belongs to the mining-camp type of engineers—a person capable of doing big things in a big and most satisfactory way. Very few problems which he found himself called upon to face during the war remained unsolved.

Colonel Mulock, a graduate of Science '09, was one of the first to "sign up" as a citizen soldier in 1914. His rapidly-acquired knowledge of artillery enabled him to become sergeant-major of a Winnipeg battery by the time the First Division left Valcartier. He survived the mud of Salisbury Plain and then came a transfer to the Royal Naval Air Service.

Few Canadians had at that time joined the service which soon afterwards became so popular with them. Mulock was, indeed, one of the first from this country to take up flying work overseas. Into this he threw the same energies and the same indomitable spirit which characterized his efforts at the University, and his work in civil life. The year 1915 saw him a full-fledged pilot at Dunkirk, where his services rapidly won for him promotion and eventually distinction. Of the R.N.A.S. men who made Dunkirk their headquarters, Mulock was one of the most conspicuous by his gallantry and organizing ability. Of his work there the official citation of the Distinguished Service Order awarded him, will convey adequate indication: "He has displayed indefatigable zeal and energy. He has on several occasions engaged hostile aeroplanes and seaplanes and attacked submarines, and has carried out attacks on enemy air stations and made long distance reconnaisance." Unlike some of these citations, every work of the foregoing is true and a whole lot more might be said about Mulock's work at Dunkirk.

When the 27th Group, Royal Air Force, was formed for the purpose of bombing Berlin and other enemy centres, the duties of organizing and commanding it fell upon Mulock. He well upheld the trust imposed upon him and only the signing of the armistice prevented him from carrying out the cherished dream of nearly all British airmen—the forcing upon the people of the German capital the same dose of medicine which London and Paris had received. It was a stupendous task with which Mulock was faced. The machines with which the raid was to be carried out were not received by him until the end of October, 1918, yet through dint of the hardest work, the group was almost ready for action when the armistice came. Those who know Mulock will readily agree that that circumstance and that alone saved the German capital.

During the period of demobilization, Mulock rendered service to the Air Ministry in keeping with his general record. Threatened strikes at aerodromes through delay in demobilization developed an ugly situation which Colonel Mulock was personally asked to take in hand in his own way. How well he met the situation is evident

from official records.

Just now it is a question whether Colonel Mulock will be retained by the Air Force or whether he can be persuaded to become connected with the Canadian organization. It is manifestly clear from his overseas record that, if Canada does not secure the services of Mulock, the country will be the loser of one of the shrewdest flying men of Britain, a man who justifies in every essential the title which has been given him at the head of this article-"Airman Extraordinary.

SEEING THE TRENCHES AT FIFTY

E WAS peacefully fishing on the bank of a stream in Northern Ontario. Every now and then his float would bob down in the dark water and after a brief struggle another "gold eye" would flop helplessly on the bank beside him. The idea of publicity did not appeal to him, mainly because he did not like it, but partly be-

cause the fish were biting.

Quiet and thick-set, the lines of his face hinting at reserves of will power, Dr. James A. Buchan, Vet. '94, looks an unusual man, and his record bears this out. In spite of the fact that he was almost 50 years of age when the war broke out, Dr. Buchan fought his way into the army and to service with the 10th Battalion Scottish Rifles, in the front line. With the latter unit he fought through the long, hard winter of '15-'16, until Loos, when he was wounded. Few men of his years can boast of having seen service in the ranks and still fewer have given up commissions and "cushy" jobs in Blighty to serve as a private in the front line, but Dr. Buchan is a real fighter.

Born near L'Orignal, Ont., on February 9, 1866, Dr. Buchan spent most of his life prior to the war in that vicinity. On returning, he found his health much impaired as the result of his injuries, and has been spending some time in Northern Ontario recuperating. know what you want to get my story for," he said to a newspaperman recently. "It isn't as if I enlisted for patriotism or a sense of duty or anything like that. I simply wanted to see the war, and even if I had known what was going to happen I would have still gone. I've always gone everywhere when there was anything going on. I was in

the Klondyke in '98, and in Cobalt and Porcupine when they opened up. Just curiosity, that's all.

As soon as the war broke out my wife said to me: Well, I suppose you'll manage to get there somehow'. And I did. They turned me down for the battalion they were raising around my home town. They all knew my age too well down there. I was fifty-three last February. I went over to England in January, 1915, and got a commission in the Army Veterinary Corps. They detailed me to Woolwich and I saw that I was booked to wander around a stable in England for duration unléss I got out. I never was cut out for an officer anyway. You weren't supposed ever to speak to a man in that outfit except to give an order and I didn't like it, so I went to the colonel and tried to resign. My resignation was refused, so I just went A.W.L. one day a week for three weeks and tried again. This time they accepted my resignation. Then I tried to enlist, but the recruiting officer laughed when I gave my age as 37. This was in May, 1915. A couple of weeks later there was another urgent call for men, and this time I got through. When they noticed my name they let me transfer to the Scottish Rifles. I had enlisted in the London Fusiliers. We trained up in the north of Scotland till we went to France in September, 1915.

"Everybody knows what France was like. The only big battle I was in was Loos. That cost a lot, but it was part of the price we paid to learn. Less than 200 men of our battalion answered the roll after that show, but I didn't get a scratch. I got mine in June, 1916. I was walking up and down the trench during a bombardment, trying to keep my nerve up, when a shell lit very close and buried me up to my shoulders. I dug myself out and carried on for the rest of the day, but next morning my whole right side was very stiff and the M.O. sent me down the line. They told me that the concussion had broken a blood vessel in my head and caused paralysis in my right arm

"I was six months in King's hospital in London before I got my discharge as unfit for further service and my family didn't know I was on my way home when I walked in on them.

"I started to work in Toronto, but I kept getting worse and worse. Sometimes my right leg would go back on me and I would fall like a log. I got so thin that a man could stretch his fingers right around my arm. Before the war I weighed 160 pounds, and I was down to 113 when first I came north. The last time I was weighed I went 145, and you can't get your hand around my arm now," concluded Dr. Buchan, triumphantly. Truly, the unusual story of an unusual man.

"DOC" McALPINE, M.P.P.

ELLOW-GRADS., a word or two about our representative in the Ontario legislature, Dr. Donald McAlpine, M.P.P., Vet. '94. Before the recent general election in the neighbouring province, his name was little heard outside the town where he resides; now, it is one to conjure with in Eastern Ontario politics by reason of his notable victory in a riding which had returned a member of opposing policital views in half a dozen consecutive elections.

"Doc" (he is universally known by this appellation) looks anything but the successful public man. As bighearted as he is physically big, he was up to a few months ago content to pursue the peaceful occupation of a rural veterinary, untroubled by the cares of public life and having no aspirations or inclinations for such, yet popular beyond measure with hundreds of his fellow-citizens. So

surprising are political developments that he now finds himself member-elect, by a majority larger than ever before recorded, of one of the most prosperous and influential constituencies in the eastern part of the province. Yet he continues to wear a rather decrepit peaked cap a la Beatty and to travel the country roads in his beloved Ford.

A quiet, genial, rotund person, of sturdy Scottish stock, well-read, yet desirous of anything but the limelight, extremely modest and shy when ladies are present (he is still a bachelor), Dr. McAlpine never entertained a thought of a public career. Had he permitted himself to engage in any such lofty contemplation, he would no doubt have brushed it aside as impracticable, in view of the political leanings of the people of the riding and of his own pronounced Liberal views. When representations were first made to him that he should become a candidate, "Doc" was dumbfounded. He had never made a public speech in his life, much less had he ever allowed himself to go before an all-too-critical electorate or even to take any active part in a campaign. Persuasion, however, led him finally to accede to the wishes of his friends and to offer himself, as he believed, as the Liberal sacrifice on the political altar.

Dr. McAlpine's opponent was an old hand at the game, a shrewd politician, a capable speaker, a man popular with the lady-voters, and apparently a candidate who possessed the confidence of the rank and file of the constituency he had long represented. There were no outward indications to point to the result being in any wise different from that in previous contests. While his opponent made striking appeals in the different Orange halls and school houses throughout the riding, the Doctor could muster sufficient courage to utter in reply only a few commonplaces, his remarks being almost indistinguishable by reason of his stage-fright. He was not, however, lacking in support. A strong organization, stronger than he believed, was built up in support of his candidature, and speakers toured the countryside discussing the issues of the campaign and advocating his return. The fight waxed warm and furious, yet Dr. McAlpine continued to answer his calls from the country and confined his electioneering almost entirely to canvassing. Some of his supporters were in despair, yet their candidate said nothing. He played his cards as carefully as he was able, and awaited the result.

The result was more surprising than even the Doctor's most optimistic supporter had fondly imagined. The Conservative standard-bearer was overwhelmed and Dr. McAlpine had redeemed the riding of Brockville by a majority of 1,115. This astounding turn-over had been brought about by the candidate's personal popularity, by the loyal backing of his organization, and by dissatisfaction with the powers-that-were.

When some of the Doctor's friends looked for the member-elect on election night so that he might be acclaimed with all the enthusiasm a torch-light gathering could muster, where do you think they found him? Not at the Liberal headquarters anxiously awaiting the returns from the polls, not in his office nervously pacing the floor, but in his garage, under his flivver in his oldest suit of clothes, tinkering with the machine so that he might minister to a sick cow on the morrow! Inexplicable? Well, that's Doc."

Carl D. Sawyer, M.D., a graduate of 1908, has relinquished his position as pathologist to the Rhode Island Hospital and is now engaged in private practice at Providence, R.I.

Wm. E. Murphy, Sci. 1902, is Industrial Engineer of the power sales of the Minneapolis General Electric Company.

HOW BRAVE TRAVERS LUCAS DIED

UCH has been said (and written) concerning the exploits which won the Victoria Cross for Major F. A. C. Scrimger, Arts '01, Med. '05, and for the late Lance-Corporal Fred Fisher, Sci. '16, but less is known of the gallantry of the late Major F. Travers Lucas, Sci. '04, of the 54th Canadian Battalion, which won for him recommendation for that highest of all British military honours and also the admiration of the German commandant on the front where he was killed.

It all happened in the course of an attack by the Canadians upon the German line at Vimy on March 1, 1917, an attack made in the face of heavy enemy resistance, and resulting in failure and in heavy losses. Major Lucas was only one of several officers of the battalion, the Colonel included, who fell in action at the time, but his gallantry was so outstanding that it won for him the praise of not only those Canadians who were permitted to survive but also of the German officers. This was voiced at an armistice arranged following the attack in order that the dead might be properly buried.

Major Lucas had previously proved himself a thoroughly capable and most resourceful officer. A graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, as well as of McGill, he was engineer in charge of the Grand Trunk Pacific terminals at Prince Rupert, B.C., prior to the war. In June, 1915, he enlisted in the 54th Battalion at Vernon, B.C., and in August, 1916, reached France. On October 26, 1916, he was wounded at Regina Trench and by January, 1917, was physically fit to rejoin his battalion.

Of the death of Major Lucas, the adjutant of his

battalion wrote:

"He led his men with the utmost gallantry in this very fierce attack and was twice wounded and continued to lead his men until shot dead at the German wire. His whole conduct in this action was so heroic that the German commander opposite to us sent a special message of condolence in the loss of this fine officer and praised his cool-

Concerning the armistice arranged subsequently to the

engagement, a sergeant of the 102nd Battalion wrote:
"The German officers were very loud in their praise of Major Lucas. They asked all kinds of questions about him, if he were married, etc., and said it was a shame to have such a man killed. Apparently he was shot and knocked down three or four times and every time he got up and contined on over until he fell dead over the wires at the German trenches."

Major Lucas was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1883, the son of the late R. A. Lucas and of Mrs. Lucas, "Rowanhurst," Hamilton, and was graduated in third place at R.M.C. He won numerous academic honours there and at McGill and in addition was famed as an athlete, particularly as an international cricketer.

HON. GERALD WHITE, SENATOR

OLONEL THE HON. GERALD V. WHITE, Sci. '01, who has been appointed to the Senate, is one of the youngest men to sit in that august body since its inception and, his friends believe, will prove one of the brainiest additions to it in recent years.

Colonel White is equipped with all the qualifications of a successful public man and during his period in the House of Commons as conservative member for North Renfrew, showed himself the possessor of that desirable quality—"pep"—which more than one student of Canadian public

affairs has declared to be sadly lacking in the make-up of the Upper Chamber. Combined with this he has the attributes of sound judgment and executive ability. In addition, he is immensely popular in his native town of Pembroke, Ont., and vicinity.

Colonel White undoubtedly inherits his aptitude for things political from his father, the last Hon. Peter White, P.C., speaker of the House of Commons. He is only in his 41st year, but has already made his mark in more directions than one. After passing through the Pembroke public and high schools, he entered the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill and took his degree in Mining Engineering in 1901. Thereafter he served as assistant in the development of an iron property in British Columbia and later as an assistant with the Dominion Iron and Steel Company in Cape Breton. Subsequently, he became engrossed in business affairs in the Upper Ottawa Valley, in addition to sitting, from 1906 to 1917, for North Renfrew in the House of Commons.

In military matters, Colonel White has been since youth, actively interested. He rose to the rank of Captain in the 42nd Lanark and Renfrew Regiment before forming a Forestry Battalion for overseas service in 1916. Later he served with distinction on the administrative staff of the Canadian Forestry Corps and was regarded as one of the most valuable officers in this important branch of the service.

ON THE AFGHAN BATTLEFRONT

HEN George K. Hannah, Arts '11, returns to his home in Montreal shortly, after over four years active service abroad, he will have an exceptionally interesting story to tell. As he was an active and promising newspaperman before the war, it is to be presumed and hoped that he will make his experiences public, preferably through the columns of the McGill North

Hundreds of graduates served on the firing line in France and Belgium, but few were privileged to take part in operations in other theatres of war. In this small group Mr. Hannah belongs. Incidentally, he has held rank in the artillery, army service, infantry and cavalry arms of the service, and in view of this must be an exceptonally well qualified officer.

When war was declared, Mr. Hannah was an officer of the Duke of Connaught's Hussars, Canadian Militia, and a member of the editorial staff of the Journal of Commerce, Montreal. His regiment not being accepted for active service, he resigned his commission and enlisted in October, 1914 as a gunner in the 27th Battery C.F.A. Before the end of the year, he held the rank of Sergeant. In January, 1915, Mr. Hannah was ordered to Quebec to qualify for a commission in the Canadian Army Service Corps. He passed his examinations in the following month of May, but being offered a commission in the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles, chose that regiment in preference to the A.S.C.

In July, 1915, he sailed with his regiment, and in October, 1915, reached the trenches. The 5th C.M.R. entered the front line as a dismounted unit and with the regiment, Lieut. Hannah served for a year, when he was transferred to the 7th Brigade of Canadian Field Artillery. Disabled by an injury to his leg in April, 1917, he volunteered on recovery for service with the Indian Army and proceeding to India in January, 1918, was commissioned to the 1st Lancers.

Mr. Hannah was not long in India before he was called upon to join the force operating against the Afghans, and

through this campaign he served with distinction, afterwards becoming a member of the staff of Brigadier-General Birdwood, commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

While in England, Mr. Hannah was married to Miss Ethel Davies, daughter of Rev. George Davies. He has now a son, one year of age, whom he had not until recently seen.

AFTER-WAR MILITARY HONORS

AMONG the post-bellum decorations conferred upon graduates and past students are the following:

Commander of the Bath: Colonel C. F. Wylde, Med.

Commander, Order of St. Michael and St. George: Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Rankin, Med. '04.

Commander, Order of the British Empire: Colonel J. George Adami, Med. '99; Colonel the Rev. Canon J. M. Almond, P.S.; Colonel James A. Hutchison, Med. '84; Colonel Herman M. Robertson, Med. '97; Colonel R. H. Mulock, Sci. '09; Lieut.-Colonel E. V. Hogan, Med. '96; Lieut.-Colonel F. W. E. Wilson, Med. '97.

Officer, Order of the British Empire: Major T. R. Ker, Law '09; Major Sir Andrew Macphail, Arts '88, Med. '91; Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Mason, Med. '02; Major F. H. W. Bovey, Arts '03; Captain Edmund A. Burke, Law '00; Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Gault, D.S.O., P.S.; Capt. R. B. O'Sullivan, Arts '86; Lieut.-Colonel D. A. Whitton, Med. '98; Captain Abner Kingman, Arts '08; Major P. A. Landry, Sci. '03; Lieut.-Colonel D. S. Tamblyn, D.S.O., Vet. '91.

Distinguished Service Order: Major F. L. C. Bond, Sci. '98; Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Hardisty, M.C., Arts '99, Med. '03; Major James C. Kemp, M.C., Sci. '08; Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Macdonald, M.C., Med. '08; Major Frank S. Mathewson, P. S.; Major J. A. G. White, M.C., Sci. '11.

Bar to Military Cross: Lieut. A. J. Kelly, Sci. '11; Major G. H. McCallum, Sci. '07; Capt. H. C. Moses, Med. '08; Capt. F. J. O'Leary, Sci. '11; Major Bruce Ross, P.S.; Capt. Norman A. Thompson, Sci. '12; Lieut. K. R. McKinnon, Sci. '09; Capt. W. C. Merston (Meyerstein), P.S.; Capt. W. A. Grafftey, Sci. '14.

Military Cross: Lieut. S. C. Anderson, Sci. '11; Capt. A. G. Riddell, Sci. '07; Lieut. A. E. Sargent, Sci. '13; Captain A. F. Argue, Arts '13, Med. '14; Lieut. S. C. Montgomery, Sci. '15; Capt. H. C. Moses, Med. '08; Major H. S. Windeler, Sci. '14; Lieut. H. C. Beatty, Arts '15; Lieut. A. R. Montgomery, P.S.; Lieut. Austin C. Pratt, Sci. '08; Lieut. F. W. Taylor-Bailey, Sci. '16; Lieut. W. T. May, Sci. '12; Lieut. C. A. R. Fleet, Law '11; Capt. C.C. Lindsay, Sci. '15; Capt. H.T. Lippiatt, Med. '04.

Croix de Guerre, France: Major L. C. Goodeve, D.S.O., Sci. '11; Colonel R. P. Wright, C.M.G., D.S.O., Med. '08; Capt. P. B. Belanger, M.C., Med. '15; Capt. Louis J. Hartman, Med. '16; Capt. Gordon G. Bell, P.S., Lieut. J. W. Jeakins, M.M., Arts '13.

Legion of Honor, France: Captain Gordon G. Bell, P.S. Order of St. Sava, Serbia, 4th Class: Colonel H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Law '03.

Military Order of Avis, Portugal, Commander: Colonel John M. Elder, Arts '81, Med. '85.

Order of the Star of Rumania, Chevalier: Lieut. G. L. Burland, Sci. '10.

Croix de Guerre, Belgium: Lieut. Thomas M. Mortimer, Sci. '09.

HIGH HONOUR FOR DR. ARMSTRONG

SIGNAL honour was paid Dr. George E. Armstrong, C.M.G., Med. '77, Professor of Surgery in McGill University, by the American College of Surgeons, in session in New York city in October, when that distinguished body elected him to the post of president, an office considered by surgeons the highest in the profession on this continent.

Dr. Armstrong's career in surgery is well known to most Canadians, and few there are who will dispute his claim to recognition at the hands of the American College of Surgeons. The fact that he was chosen to succeed as president a surgeon of such wide renown as the celebrated Dr. William J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn., is indicative of the tribute paid him.

Dr. Armstrong is in the front rank of American surgeons, a place he has been enabled to occupy through long study and devoted attention to surgery. A native of Leeds, Quebec, he has practised throughout his career in Montreal, where he has risen to eminence in his profession. Since 1907 he has been professor of surgery in the Faculty of Medicine and previously acted as associate professor in the same subject. In addition he is chief surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital and occupies many other posts of prominence. In 1910 he was elected president of the Canadian Medical Association.

Dr. Armstrong served overseas as consultant in Surgery to the C.A.M.C. and was rewarded by His Majesty with commandership in the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

DR. MEAKINS GOES TO EDINBURGH

THE Edinburgh University Court at its meeting on July 12, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Meakins, Med. '05, to the new chair of Therapeutics in that celebrated University, fitting recognition of the services overseas of this McGill graduate from 1915 to demobilization.

Dr. Meakins is young in years to occupy so important a chair, but not lacking in experience or the requisite ability. After graduation in medicine, he spent some time at the London hospital and University College hospital, where his work came under the favorable notice of Sir James Mackenzie. Returning to Montreal, he became lecturer in medicine, clinical medicine and pathology, and director of the Department of Experimental Medicine at the University, and also did work with Sir William Osler, Med. '72, in the Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, before Sir William's appointment as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. Afterwards he went to St. Luke's, New York, where he was associated with Professor Obie in laboratory work.

Lieutenant-Colonel Meakins was one of the first to volunteer his services when organization of No. 3 Canadian General hospital (McGill) was commenced in 1914 by Colonel (later Brigadier-General) H. S. Birkett, C.B., Med. '86. He served with distinction with that unit in France, being mentioned in despatches, and subsequently was "loaned" to the British authorities and appointed to the Special Soldiers' Heart Hospital at Hampstead. Here, and at the Canadian Hospital at Taplow, where he investigated injuries to the chest as the result of gas poisoning, Dr. Meakins did extremely valuable work, which attracted the attention of British medical men and ultimately led to his appointment to Edinburgh.

Odd Notes of Interest

Rev. H. C. Sutherland, Arts '90, of Lancaster, Ont., has been elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Montreal-Ottawa.

Queen's University, Kingston, has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Dr. Frank D. Adams, Sci. '78, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University; Philip D. Ross, Sci. '78, Managing Editor of the *Journal*, Ottawa; and upon Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Med. '73, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University.

George B. Boving, Agr. '16, and W. A. Middleton, Agr. '12, have been appointed Instructors in Agronomy and Horticulture respectively, at the British Columbia College of Agriculture.

A tablet in memory of the late Lt.-Col. R. P. Campbell, Arts '97, Med. '01, killed in action at Courcelette, September 15, 1916, has been placed in Melville Church, Westmount, by members of No. 6 Canadian Field Ambulance, which Lt.-Col. Campbell commanded.

Major George C. McDonald, Arts '04, has been elected president of the Montreal Canadian Club.

Brigadier-General H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '07, has retired from the command of the Alberta Military District.

Lt.-Col. A. L. C. Gilday, D.S.O., Arts, '98, Med. '00, has recently been demobilized after service since 1915 and has retired from the post of A.D.M.S., Military District No. 4, to re-enter private practice in Montreal.

Rev. Herbert L. Johnson, M.A., B.D., Arts '12, Assistant at St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, Mass., has declined the Assistantship at St. Matthias Church, Westmount.

Arnold W. Duclos, K.C., Arts '94, Law '97, has been appointed deputy registrar of the Exchequer Court at Ottawa. He is president of the Ottawa Valley McGill Graduates Society.

J. Penrose Anglin, Sci. '06, of Montreal, is President of Anglin-Norcross, Limited, a new construction merger. He has been elected president of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries and was formerly head of the Montreal Builders' Exchange.

Dr. J. F. L. Brown, Med. '17, has resigned as District Health Officer for the Southern District of New Brunswick.

Lt.-Col. George G. Corbet, Med. '08, has been appointed Chief Medical Officer of the Workmen's Compensation Act Commission and Advisory Physician and Surgeon to that Board in New Brunswick, with headquarters at St. John.

Dr. E. B. Moles, Med. '96, who returned not long since from service overseas, has been appointed Medical Health Officer of Brockville, Ont.

Dr. Percy C. Leslie, Med. '96, for many years in charge of a mission hospital in China, has returned from service in France, and is at present residing in Montreal West. He will be remembered as a former President of the McGill Y.M.C.A.

Before his return from England recently, Lt.-Col. Robert A. Bowie, Med. '91, of Brockville, Ont., occupied the responsible post of consultant in surgery at C.A.M.C. headquarters in London, a recognition of and tribute to his untiring zeal and efficient service with the C.A.M.C. since his departure for overseas in 1914. Lt.-Col. Bowie, who will be remembered as a McGill senior footballer in his student days, was successively surgeon-in-chief at the Duchess of Connaught's Red Cross Hospital, Cliveden; at Moore Barracks Hospital, Shorncliffe; No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, Le Treport; and at No. 16 Canadian General Hospital, Orpington. He was several times mentioned in despatches.

Miss Isabel C. McCaw, Arts '15, who served with the Scottish Women's Hospital unit in Serbia, has been appointed a news editor on the *Montreal Daily Star*, on which newspaper she was formerly a reporter.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Braithwaite, Arts '86, late president of the Western University, London, Ont., has been national organizer of the Inter-Church Forward Movement, known as the United National Campaign.

Abraham A. Roback, Arts '12, has been re-appointed for the third time as an Assistant in Psychology at Harvard University. Mr. Roback took his M.A. at Harvard in 1913.

Dan P. Gillmor, Arts '12, Law '13, has been appointed joint crown prosecutor for the district of Montreal.

Dr. Lloyd P. MacHaffie, Med '12, has opened an office in Ottawa. After returning from overseas, he spent some time in Boston, taking up special work in the hospitals and institutions for children in that city.

Dr. G. D. MacIntyre, Med '13, who was before going overseas in practice at West Shefford, Que., has decided to locate in Vankleek Hill, Ont.

Friends of Dr. Alan F. Argue, Arts '13, Med. '14, who won the Military Cross while overseas with the C.A.M.C. and who was invested by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in Montreal recently, will be interested in the following citation for that decoration: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, September 2-3, 1918, at the Dury-Arras sector. During the attack he accompanied the battalion during its advance under very heavy fire and established his first aid post in a trench close to the front line reached by the battalion and continuously during the day and night worked without any rest and under constant fire. Later, he went to the assistance of a wounded officer under heavy shell fire, dressed his wounds, and remained with him until he died in his arms. Throughout he behaved admirably."

Mrs. Edmund A. Meredith, aged 90, who died in Toronto on September 28th, was the widow of Edmund Allen Meredith, LL.D., '57, who was at one time principal of McGill University. She was a daughter of the late Sheriff William Botsford Jarvis.

Donald MacMaster, K.C., M.P., Law '71, is a member of the Federal Devolution Commission appointed by the Imperial Government.

Dr. George F. Stephens, Med. '07, has been appointed superintendent of the Winnipeg, Man., General Hospital.

A tablet has been unveiled in Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, in memory of Lt.-Col. T. C. Irving, D.S.O., past student, who was killed in action at Passchendaele, on October 29th, 1917.

D. Walter Munn Arts '98, Sci. '07, has assumed the duties of Professor of Civil Engineering at the Royal Military College, Kingston. Mr. Munn was formerly on the staff of McGill College of British Columbia.

Lieut. F. Clyde Auld, Arts '17, is this year studying at Oxford, as is also Terence W. L. MacDermot, of the same class.

George W. Bourke, Arts '17, is on the actuarial staff of the Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal.

Major W. W. Francis, Med. '09, was selected as one of Canada's representatives at the Inter-Allied Conference for Disabled Soldiers, held at Rome in October.

Dr. H. J. G. Geggie, Med. '11, has been demobilized and is taking up post-graduate work in Glasgow.

Robert N. Hickson, Arts '01, and J. Watson Yuile have formed a new brokerage firm in Montreal, with Mr. Yuile as the representative on 'Change.

Hon, R. A. E. Greenshields, Arts '83, Law '85, has been appointed a puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, in succession to Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. Cross, Arts '79, Law '81, who died last summer.

Erastus E. Howard, Arts '95, Law '98, has been appointed a judge of the Superior Court, province of Quebec, in succession to Hon. Mr. Justice Greenshields.

Brigadier-General H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '07, has resigned from the command of Military District No. 13.

A bronze tablet has been placed in St. John's Church, March, Ont., in memory of Lieut. Calvin P. Wilson, Sci'14, of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, who died of influenza while on duty at Fort Sandwich, Halifax, N.S., on October 20th, 1918, aged 30.

S. G. Blaylock, Sci. '99, who has been for the last three years assistant to the general managing director of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Trail, B.C., has been promoted general manager of the same company.

Dr. John J. Ower, Arts '05, Med. '09, has been appointed Professor of Pathology at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

The Council of Westfield College, University of London, has offered a research scholarship to Miss Julia Grace Wales, M.A., Arts '03, who took her post-graduate course at Radcliffe College. In 1910 she was awarded the Mary M. Adams fellowship in English at Wisconsin University and in 1912 was appointed instructor in English at that University.

Sir William Osler, Med. '72, has been acting as a member of the University Grants Committee, formed to enquire into the financial needs of University education in the United Kingdom.

F. J. Bisaillon, K.C., Law '76, of Montreal, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Queen's University, Belfast, has conferred the honorary degree of M.D. on Colonel J. George Adami, Med. '99, principal of Liverpool University.

Dr. R. Ruggles Gates, Arts '06, is now Reader in Botany at the University of London. He was formerly Demonstrator in Botany at McGill and later went to the University of Chicago.

Donald deC. Ross-Ross, Sci. '17, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Dr. H. E. Cumming, Med. '13, and Dr. H. W. Kerfoot, Med. '06, have been admitted to membership in the Royal College of Surgeons.

Captain Edmund A. Burke, Law '00, who served with the Canadian forces for over four years, has returned to the operatic stage and has appeared in the title role of "Prince Igor" at Covent Garden. He has met with a great success and recently sang before the King and Queen of Spain.

Rev. John D. Morrow, past student, has resigned the pastorship of Dale Presbyterian Church, Toronto, which he founded.

Commander J. K. L. Ross, Sci. '97, has resigned the chairmanship of the Board of Pension Commissioners of Canada, which he held from 1916.

Dr. Howard T. Barnes, Sci. '93, has retired from the directorship of the Department of Physics, McGill University, and has been succeeded by Prof. A. S. Eve, F.R.S.

Dr. W. Norman Gilmour, M.C., Med. '10, has been elected president of the Great War Veterans' Association, Brockville, Ont.

Herbert J. Rose, M.A., Arts '04, recently Associate Professor of Classics at McGill, has been appointed Professor of Latin in the University College of Wales, situated in Aberystwyth. Previously he served on the staff of the Khaki University.

Frank L. Packard, Sci. '97, now better known as a writer of fiction than as an engineer, has recently published "The Further Adventures of Jimmy Dale," a volume of detective stories, and also another volume in continuation of his earlier railroad stories.

Miss Georgina Hunter (1888) is spending the winter in Santa Barbara, California.

Mrs. Walter Vaughan (Susan Cameron, 1895) is spending the winter in Santa Barbara, California, with her husband.

The Misses Dorothy (1909) and Helen Willis (1914) have gone to China, their father having accepted a position in a bank in Yeung Kong, Canton Province, China.

Mrs. Percy Coulthurst (Alice MacKeen, 1912), has returned from nursing overseas and is now at Campo Bello, New Brunswick.

Miss Beatrice Ross (1912) was married in September to Mr. C. Stuart Le Mesurier. Mr. and Mrs. Le Mesurier are now living in the Pine Avenue Apartments, Montreal.

Miss Gertrud Schafheitlin (1909) is on her way back to her mission field in Arabia after spending a year with her family in Canning, Nova Scotia.

Miss Anna Schafheitlin (1911) is again a holder of a Fellowship in German at the University of Wisconsin.

Miss May Newnham (1917) has accepted an appointment as an Assistante in a French Lycee.

Miss Beatrice Hadrill (1912) is nursing in New York. To Mrs. Jacob DeWitt (Julia Hill, 1905) has been born

Miss Eleanor Oughtred (1912) is now taking a course in Social Service.

Miss Margaret Hadrill (1904), is now teaching in the Montreal High School.

Miss Ruby Scott (1912) is now working in The Merchants Bank, Montreal.

Mrs. George Steer (Helen Cameron, 1912), died in September, 1919.

Miss Mildred Younger was married in the spring to Mr. Wakefield Elliott.

Miss Anna Williams (1914) was married to Mr. Ernest J. Shearman.

To Mrs. J. H. Norris (Kathleen Wilder, 1913) has been born a daughter.

To Mrs. Gordon Sproule (Helen Louise Freeze, 1904),

has been born a son.

Miss Mabel Corner (1916) is now teaching in the

Montreal High School.

Mrs. John White (Mary Alice Rugg, 1897), died this

year.
To Mrs. Archibald Progra (Morion Tabor 1905) wa

To Mrs. Archibald Byers (Marion Taber, 1905), was born a son.

To Mrs. W. S. Johnson (Marion Belyea, 1903), was born a son.

To Mrs. Irving Vincent (Theodora Brown, 1909), was born a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BARCLAY—At Ottawa, on October 2nd, Capt. Gregor Barclay, Arts '06, Law '08, was married to Miss Gertrude Jean Fleck.

BRITTON—The marriage took place at Woodstock, N.B., on September 25th, of Miss Alice Rutherford Neill Upham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Upham, to Dr. Harry Earle Britton, Med. '18.

BURKE—The marriage of Miss Blanche Jones, of Hartford, Conn., to Lieut.-Colonel George H. Burke, Med. '06, of Springfield, Mass., at Hartford recently, was the culmination of a war romance. The bride was chief nurse of the American Hospital at Brest, which Lieut.-Colonel Burke commanded.

DAWES—Miss Elspeth Paterson, of Montreal, was married on October 11th, to A. Sydney Dawes, Sci. '10, also of Montreal.

DRYSDALE—William F. Drysdale, Sci. '04, of Paris, France, was married at Albany, N.Y., on October 4th, to Miss Louise Adele Miller.

FALLS—Dr. Franklin N. K. Falls, M.C., Med. '17, of Ottawa, late Medical Officer, 38th Canadians, was married at Outremont on September 25th, to Miss Eileen Lovce.

GERIN-LAJOIE—The marriage of Miss Pauline Dorion, daughter of Henri Dorion, to Henri Gerin-Lajoie, Law '12, of Montreal, took place at Outremont on April 23rd

GERRIE—The marriage took place in Toronto recently of Miss Ina Eleanor Jacobs, of that city, and William H. Gerrie, Sci. '17, of the staff of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, Belleville, Ont.

GILCHRIST—Thomas E. Gilchrist, Sci '10, of Ottawa, was married in that city on September 16th to Miss

Ola Blanche Ostrum.

IRWIN—The marriage took place in St. Alban's Church, Ottawa, on October 25th, of Major W. Eric C. Irwin, Sci. '11, late of the P.P.C.L.I., to Miss Caroline Guthrie, daughter of the late Dr. John B. Guthrie, and of Mrs. F. C. House, recently of Evanston, Ill.

LAYTON—Major Shirley T. Layton, M.C., Sci. '09, of the Canadian Garrison Artillery, was married at Bexhill-on-Sea, England, on May 6th, to Miss Lillian Warwick Ackland.

LEGAULT—Albert Legault, Sci. '16, was married in St. James Cathedral, Montreal, recently, to Miss Juanita

Hilckes, of London, England.

LeMESURIER—On September 24th, Rev. Dr. W. J. Clark solemnized the marriage in Montreal of Beatrice Mary Ross, Arts '12, younger daughter of the late Dr. James Ross, of Dundas, Ont., to Charles Stuart LeMesurier, past student, Montreal.

McALLISTER—Major W. J. McAllister, M.C., Med. '10, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, was married on June 3rd, at Buxton, England, to Nursing Sister Charlotte

R. Jones, of Ottawa.

McCANN—On May 2nd at Winnipeg, the marriage took place of Rev. Walter E. McCann, M.A., Arts '07, of Aylwin, Que., to Miss Norah Ellen Cruttwell, formerly of Frome, Somersetshire.

McConkey, Sci. '06, of Guelph, Ont., was on September 23rd, married in that city to Annie Hope Sandlilands, second daughter of the

late George W. Sandlilands.

MacDERMOT—Edward C. MacDermot, Sci. '12, was married at Plymouth, England, on October 22nd, to Miss Florence Smith.

MACLENNAN—Frank W. Maclennan, Sci. '98, general manager of the Miami Copper Co., Miami, Ariz., was married on August 7th, at Los Angeles, Cal, to Miss Alta May Clack, daughter of Mrs. Luther D. Clack, of Los Angeles.

MELDRUM—William B. Meldrum, Arts '09, Professor of chemistry at Haverford College, Philadelphia, was united in marriage on September 2nd at St. Joseph, Mo.,

to Miss Philippa Ruth Coleman, of St. Joseph.

RAMSAY—The marriage took place in Bombay, India, on March 12th, of Capt. G. A. Stuart Ramsay, Med. '12, to Miss Juliette Pelletier, daughter of Colonel Oscar Pelletier, Quebec.

ROBB—At Montreal, on September 11th, James Bruce Robb, Sci. '12, was married to Miss Catherine Jane

Galbraith, of Westmount.

SHARPE—Two McGill graduates were married at Victoria, B.C., on August 16th, in Captain George P. Sharpe, Sci. '05, of Salmon Arm, B.C., and Miss Frances Moule, Arts '05.

STARKEY—Lieut.-Colonel T. A. Starkey, Med. '11, of Montreal, was on June 18th married at St. George's, Worcester, England, to Miss Ethel S. Brock, of Norwich, Cheshire.

THROOP—At St. Giles' Church, Outremont, on June 23rd, Dr. W. E. Throop, Med. '19, of Brockville, Ont., was married to Miss Lila Warren, of Smith's Falls, Ont.

TURNER—Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Turner, M.C., Arts '96, Med. '00, was married in Montreal on September 1st to Miss Aimee Katharine Stanger.

THE LATE DR. M. C. McGANNON

CGILL lost one of the most eminent of its graduates of later years when Brigadier-General Matthew Charles McGannon, Med. '85, Professor of Surgery in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and the holder of a dozen other posts of importance, died suddenly at Nashville on July 23 last.

The late Dr. McGannon was one of the most successful surgeons in the southern American states and, indeed, enjoyed a reputation as a surgeon which extended beyond those bounds. From the time he entered upon the study of medicine he made eminence in surgery his goal and had the pleasure of seeing his efforts crowned early last summer with his appointment by President Wilson as Surgeon-General for the State of Tennessee.

The late Dr. McGannon, one of three brothers who were graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at McGill, came from a simple home in the township of Edwardsburg, county of Grenville, Ontario. In that township, the producer of many noted figures in Canada's educational and public life, he attended the country schools and finally the high school at the county town of Prescott. From this school, he entered upon a classical course at the University of Ottawa and thence proceeded to McGill. In 1885 he was granted his degree, after a most successful course, and so soon as he had received license to practice in Ontario, joined his brother, the late Dr. E. A. McGannon, Med. 81, at the town of Brockville. The Doctors McGannon at once assumed leadership in this Ontario community and, among other things, were instrumental in founding the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital there.

After a few years, Dr. M. C. McGannon left Brockville and became house surgeon at the New York Women's Hospital, where his ability as a surgeon at once claimed recognition. Two years later, his appointment to the chair of gynaecology at the Post-Graduate Medical School in the same city followed and in 1895, only ten years after his graduation, his friends were not surprised to learn of his promotion to the Chair of Abdominal Surgery and the Diseases of the Women in the University of Nashville Tenn. Dr. McGannon remained until his death a resident of Nashville, but annually made a pilgrimage to his native Ontario, in the course of which he visited his old surroundings and also went in search of the finny inhabitants of the Rideau.

In 1912, Dr. McGannon assumed the professorship of surgery in Vanderbilt University, Nashville. He had by this time risen to become one of the foremost surgeons of the South and at the same time one of the most progressive citizens of Nashville. Among works which will stand as monuments to his energy will be the Women's Hospital of the State of Tennessee, which was organized through his instrumentality and finally erected. He was also chief surgeon to this institution, attending surgeon at the Vanderbilt and Nashville City Hospitals, a member of a large number of medical and surgical associations, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. McGannon's life was devoted to the cause of surgery. He made its advancement his one aim and allowed nothing to interfere with his plans. A man yet in middle life, he died in the knowledge that he had not only accomplished a great deal toward the furtherance of the science to which he had devoted his life, but that he had also brought relief to hundreds of sufferers.

DEATHS

BAYNE—At Lang, Sask., in October, the death occurred of Rev. George D. Bayne, M.A., Ph.D., Arts '80, aged 65. Rev. Dr. Bayne was 38 years in the Presbyterian Ministry and for 18 years served the parishes of Ashton and Appleton, Ont.

CRANE—Rev. Charles W. Crane, Arts '05, who was taking post-graduate work at the University of Chicago and also was pastor of the 42nd Avenue Congregational Church in that city, met death in an automobile accident in Chicago on October 11. Rev. Mr. Crane was the son of Rev. Edward W. Crane, Montreal, and had been pastor of a number of churches in the Canadian West and elsewhere. His wife and two small sons survive.

CROSS—Mr. Justice A. G. Cross, Arts '79, Law '81, died at his summer home on Rideau Lake, Ont., on August 19, of pneumonia. He was born in Ormstown, Que., in 1858, and was for many years in practice in Montreal, being appointed a puisne judge of the Superior Court, Province of Quebec, in 1907. He was at one time Mayor of Westmount, and also served as president of the McGill University Society.

DUNLOP—The death took place in Montreal on August 8th, of John Hamilton Dunlop, K.C., Law '94, of that city. Mr. Dunlop was undergoing treatment in the Royal Victoria Hospital for a fractured collar bone, sustained in a fall, when he passed away suddenly. Born in Montreal, he was 49 years of age and a son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice John Dunlop, Law '60. After taking post-graduate studies in Edinburgh, he entered into partnership with his father in Montreal and continued in practice there until his death, being created a King's Counsel in 1911. The late Mr. Dunlop was a prominent Freemason and a past master of St. Paul's lodge No. 374. He is survived by his wife and one son.

FORREST—The death in Montreal on October 10th of James R. V. Forrest, past student, for many years managing editor of the *Witness*, marked the passing of one long active in newspaper life and keenly interested in the University. A son of Grant Forrest, he was descended from John Forrest, one time Lord Mayor of Dublin, and was born in Quebec 78 years ago. After attending Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, he first studied for the church, later for medicine, and finally entered journalism. In course of time, Mr. Forrest became managing editor of the *Montreal Daily Witness* and remained such for many years, remaining as managing editor of the *Weekly Witness* when the daily edition changed hands in 1913. As the occupant of the editorial chair of these journals, Mr. Forrest wielded a silent but powerful influence. His death was due to paralysis, suffered while in harness.

GARDNER—The death occurred suddenly on October 3rd in Montreal, of Elizabeth Bethia McGregor, Arts '91, wife of Dr. John G. Gardner, 109 St. Matthew Street, Montreal.

LAING—The death occurred at Halifax, N.S., of Rev. Dr. Robert Laing, M.A., Arts '68, who had been for an extended period president of the Halifax Ladies' College.

LOUGHERY—Dr. Crandall Loughery, Med. '18, died in the Montreal General Hospital on October 25, of pneumonia. He was born at Waterford, N.B., 28 years ago, and after graduation joined the C.A.M.C., serving in Canada. On being discharged, he joined the staff of the Montreal General Hospital. Burial took place at Norton, N.B.

MACALISTER—Professor Alexander Macalister, LL.D. '97, Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge since 1883, died at "Torrisdale," Cambridge, on September 2nd, at the age of 75. The late Dr. Macalister was a well known

figure in British medical and educational life. Born in Dublin, he was educated at Trinity College and became a demonstrator in the College of Surgeons there in 1860. Nine years later, he was promoted professor of zoology in the University of Dublin and in 1877 professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. In 1883 he went to Cambridge. A Fellow of the Royal Society and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, he was the author of various treatises and textbooks on Morphology and Anatomy, besides numerous papers and smaller publications in zoology and physiology.

MacDONALD—One of the oldest living graduates of the University, Dr. Angus MacDonald, Med. '63, died at the family residence, 33 South Chatsworth Street, St. Paul, Minn., on October 11, aged 76. Dr. MacDonald was born in Glengarry, and went to Minnesota in 1872, moving from St. Cloud to St. Paul in 1878. He was one of the organizers, and later president of the Ramsey County Medical Society and also assisted in the formation of the Minnesota State Medical Association. In addition Dr. MacDonald was president and founder of the St. George Snowshoe Club.

MacMARTIN-Dr. Duncan R. MacMartin, Med. '88, for 20 years house physician at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, was found dead on April 30th in the bath room of his suite there. Death was due to apoplexy. Dr. MacMartin was 54 years of age and a native of Glengarry, Ont. He was a member of the staffs of St. Luke's,

Polyclinic and Henrotin Hospitals, Chicago.

McCALL—Captain James Darling McCall, Sci. '16, late of the Quebec Regiment, and the Royal Air Force, was accidentally drowned at Lake Wayagamack, Que., on June 3rd. He was the eldest son of S. T. McCall, Montreal, and was 24 years of age. Before going overseas he was known as an athlete and as a member of the senior Uni-

versity football team.

McEACHRAN-Dr. Charles McEachran, Vet. '90, for many years Dominion Government Veterinary Inspector and Professor of Contagious Diseases in the Veterinary Faculty at the University, died in Montreal on October 26th, after an illness of two years. He was born in Arygleshire, Scotland, 55 years ago, was educated at Edinburgh University and McGill, and came to Canada in 1883. He was a director of the Montreal Jockey Club, and chairman and director of the Montreal Horse Show. In 1915 he was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel for his services with the Montreal Field Battery, and later was appointed to the British War Mission as Veterinary Examining Officer.

RAYNES—Charles Raynes, K.C., Arts '80, Law '81,

died in Montreal on October 6th.

SMITH—The death in action of Lieut. Theodore T. Smith, Arts '17, missing since September, 1918, has been officially confirmed. Lieut. Smith was the son of Rev. W. T. Smith, of Metis Beach, Que., and enlisted in the Royal Air Force in September, 1917. On the occasion of his death he had gone out as escort to a bombing party. They were attacked by 15 Fokkers and in the struggle his

machine was struck.

STEVENSON—After a long illness, the death took place at his residence, 145 Bloor Street East, Toronto, on November 12th, of Dr. Robert Addison Stevenson, Med. '71, long a medical practitioner in Toronto. Born at St. Catharines, Ont., he spent his youth in Cayuga, where his father was a judge, and later attended Upper Canada College, Toronto. Entering the Faculty of Medicine at McGill, he was graduated in 1871, and afterwards took a post-graduate course at St. Thomas Hospital, London, England. Thirty years ago Dr. Stevenson located in Toronto, and ultimately became chairman of the staff of Grace Hospital, a position he occupied for many years.

One daughter survives. The late Dr. Stevenson came of United Empire Loyalist stock and was named after his great grandfather, the Rev. Robert Addison, the first missionary in Upper Canada who was located at Niagara-

on-the-Lake.

TRENHOLME-One of McGill's oldest living and most illustrious graduates died at his residence, mount," in Westmount, on June 25th, in Hon. Norman William Trenholme, Arts '63, Law '65, former justice of the Court of King's Bench, Province of Quebec, and for 13 years Dean of the Family of Law of McCill University years Dean of the Faculty of Law at McGill University. The late Hon. Mr. Trenholme was born in the township of Kingsey, Que., on August 18th, 1837, and on being graduated in Arts, was awarded the Henry Chapman gold medal. On securing his degree in Law, he won the additional honor of the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal. A brilliant scholar, he took his master's degree in 1878, and in 1887 the degree of D.C.L. In 1865 Hon. Mr. Trenholme was called to the bar and entered into practice in Montreal, where he rapidly gained eminence as a counsel. In 1888 he was elected batonnier of the Montreal bar and a year later was created a Dominion King's Counsel. The same recognition came to him at the hands of the Provincial Government in 1899. From 1888 to 1889 he was Crown Prosecutor. Three years after he had been graduated in Law, he was selected to become professor of Roman and Public Law at McGill, and this chair he occupied until 1888, when he became Dean of the Faculty of Law. This post he abandoned in 1895 to resume the practice of Law and in 1901 he was appointed by his old friend and fellow-student, the late Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Law '64, to a puisne judgeship in the Superior Court. Three years afterwards, he was promoted to the Court of King's Bench and remained there until 1918, when he retired. The late Hon. Mr. Trenholme's death will be mourned by hundreds of McGill graduates who studied under his direction. He was profoundly learned in the law and became, after his

appointment to the Bench, an eminent jurist. WILSON-After a short illness, the death took place in Toronto on November 1st, of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Wilson, Med. '93, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, head of the Hart House of Physiotherapy in that city and an X-ray specialist of wide renown. Born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1868, he was educated in Constantinople, at Manchester and at McGill, entering into practice at Point St. Charles. For years he was one of the Grand Trunk railway physicians in Montreal, and also was on the staff of the Western Hospital. In 1894 he became lecturer in Bishop's College University, Lennoxville, and for a number of years afterwards was professor of pharmacology and electro-therapeutics there. In 1914 Lieut.-Colonel Wilson went overseas as X-ray specialist with No. 1 Canadian General Hospital, and served at Etaples for a year before being recalled to England to organize the new department of electro-therapy and physico-therapy with headquarters at Granville Special Hospital. On completing these duties, he was recalled to Canada, was appointed one of the board of consultants of the C.A.M.C. and given full charge of electro-therapy in Canada with headquarters in Toronto. There he established the Military School of Physico-Therapy, the only one of its kind on the continent. Dr. Wilson was engaged in the organization of an association of those engaged in the practice of massage when he was forced to undergo an operation at St. Andrew's Hospital, Toronto, from which he never rallied. Dr. Wilson was one of the most prominent X-ray specialists in America, an acknowledged authority on the subject, and in September last read a paper on his work before the American Electro-Therapeutic Association in Philadelphia.

McGill Women's War Work

Another McGill graduate, Miss Georgina Hunter (1888) has had charge of the important statistical department of the Patriotic Fund. Mrs. George C. McDonald (Mary A. Hitchcock, 1905) has been at the head of the filing department; Miss Eleanor Tatley (1892) has acted as ward organizer of the Fund, and many other McGill women have assisted in various capacities in this work.

After the United States threw in her lot with us, Miss Reid endeavoured, through public lectures given at various American centres on the organization and purposes of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, to bring Canadian experience in the matter of the proper care of soldiers' dependents to the assistance of our American allies in dealing with a similar problem. Mrs. Woodhouse (Chase Going, 1912), lectured at Smith College on the same subject in the winter of 1917

In connection with work done for the Red Cross Society another McGill graduate has won wide recognition. At first "Purchasing Agent" for the Quebec Provincial Branch of the Red Cross Society, Mrs. F. P. Shearwood (Mary P. Henderson, 1890), later became the purchasing agent for the Red Cross Societies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and has held this post for the last three years. Securing a sound training for this work in the purchasing department of the C.P.R. Mrs. Shearwood performed her arduous and increasingly difficult task so creditably that when the City of Montreal found itself, last winter, in the throes of an influenza epidemic it borrowed her services from the Red Cross Society and placed in her hands the entire management of providing emergency supplies to the city hospitals through the period of the epidemic. As some recognition of the splendid way in which Mrs. Shearwood responded to this appeal the City of Montreal, on receiving word of the existence of urgent need, rushed to the Alberta Red Cross Headquarters, a special donation of sheets, blankets, pillow cases, towels, hospital supplies, etc., to be used in fighting the influenza epidemic in the Western province. Many other McGill women have been associated with Red Cross work but details of their contributions are lacking. Miss Dora Braidwood (1915) is at present a permanent assistant in the distributing department of the Red Cross Society for the Province of Quebec.

As president of the Local Council of Women, Dr. Ritchie England (O. G. Ritchie 1888), has been closely associated with all the varied activities in connection with the war undertaken by that Society. Dr. England has also taken an active part in the movement for food economy, making many experiments on her own farm in dehydrating processes and conducting many instructive demonstrations under the auspices of the Housewives' League.

Another graduate closely connected with the war work of the Local Council of Women is Miss Carrie Derick (1890). Miss Derick has represented the Council on the Khaki League as First Vice-President.

Many of the graduates have been continuously engaged throughout the period of the war in looking after the comfort of our men in arms and their dependents through the agency of regimental committees. Prominent among these may be mentioned Miss C. I. McKenzie (1904) who has worked most indefatigably in the interests of the men of the 73rd Royal Highlanders, and Mrs. A. S. Eve (Elizabeth Brooks, 1904), who gave her efforts first to the 3rd and 4th Universities' Overseas Companies, recruited by her husband, and later to the men of the 148th Battalion to which unit Major Eve became attached.

So much has become known of the war work which McGill women graduates have carried on through avenues of organized societies. Along less well-beaten paths rumors indicate that a great deal has also been accomplished. McGill women are known to have added to their own tasks the work of men needed at the front or to have replaced men in business posts, in educational institutions and on the farms, but the information in hand is not sufficiently definite to serve for publishing purposes. Dr. Maud E. Abbott may perhaps be mentioned as an instance of the McGill woman who, in connection with her ordinary work, has carried the burdens of many. In her work in the Department of Pathology at McGill University, and in connection with her work with the International Association of Medical Museums, the war has thrown upon Dr. Abbott's shoulders immensely heavy tasks. Despite this, however, Dr. Abbott has found time to deliver lectures which have stimulated great interest in the work of the Red Cross Society, in various parts of her native province.

INTERMEDIATES WIN FROM R.M.C.

The McGill intermediate football team captured the championship of the eastern section of the intermediate league by outplaying the Royal Military College in home and home games. The soldiers won the first encounter, which was played in Kingston, by a score of 11-0, and, as the series was to be decided by the total score in two games, things looked blue for the "Red and White." The McGill men, however, made a great effort in the second match, played at the McGill Stadium, and by rolling up fourteen points and holding the visitors scoreless came out three points to the good. R.M.C. had a very fast team and were in splendid condition, all of which told in the match at Kingston. In Montreal the match was played on muddy grounds, weather conditions being unfavourable, and the cadets were unable to take advantage of their greater speed. McGill intermediates deserve great credit for coming out so well as the senior squad carried many spares this year and a lot of good material for the second squad was thus unavailable.

The Acting Principal (Continued from page 10)

F.R.S., London, 1907.

President, International Geological Congress, 1910

President, Canadian Mining Institute, 1910.

President, Canadian Club, Montreal, 1914. President, Royal Society, Canada, 1914.

D.Sc. Hon., Tufts College, 1914.

LL.D. Hon., University of Toronto, 1916.

Deputy Director, Educational Services, Canadian

Overseas Forces, 1918.

Acting Principal, McGill University, 1919.

LL.D., Queen's University, 1919.

Hon. Mem., Institution of Mining and Metallurgy London.

Hon. Mem., American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York.

Hon. Mem., American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Boston.

Hon. Mem., Canadian Society of Civil Engineers,

Montreal.

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences and of the American Philosophical Society. the Geological Society of Stockholm, Mineralogical Society of Petrograd and the Natural History Society of Elkaterinberg

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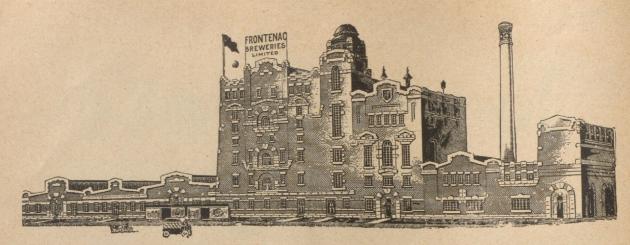
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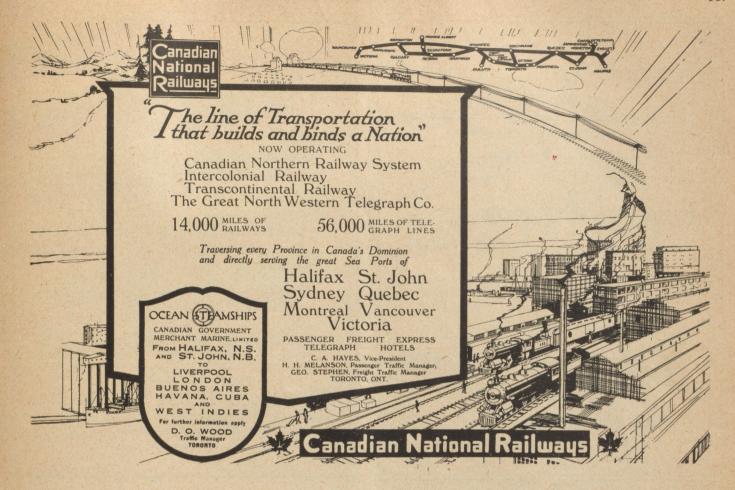
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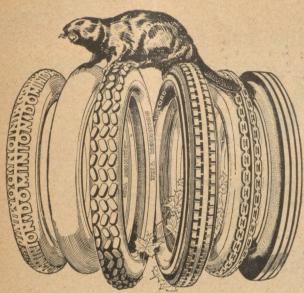
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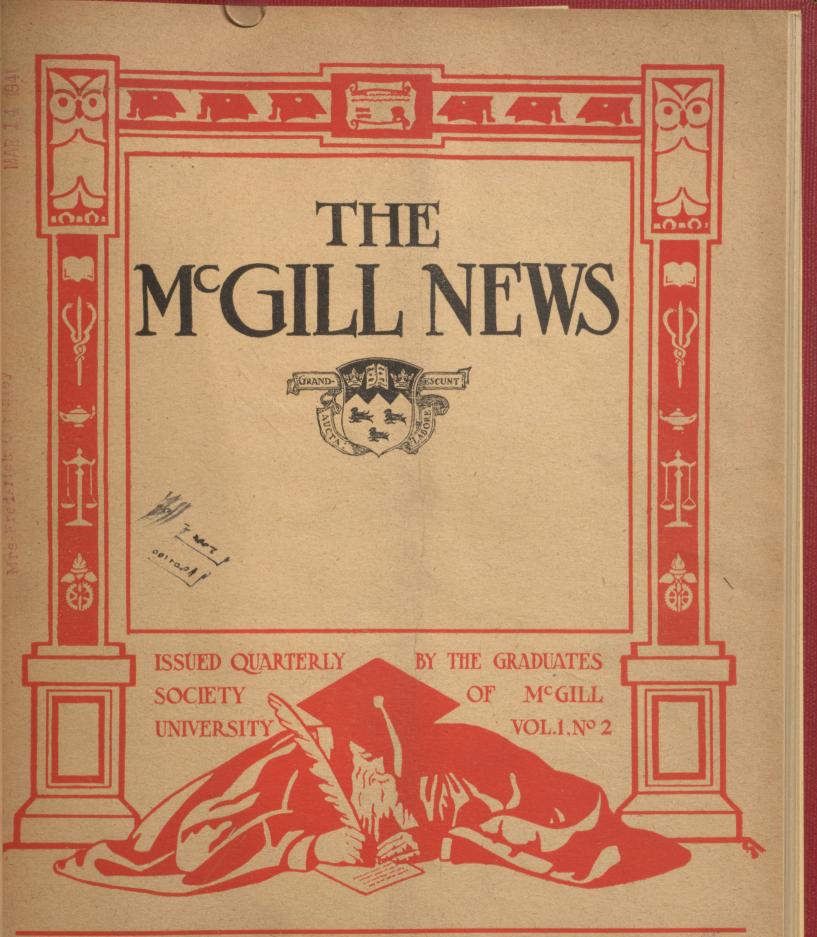
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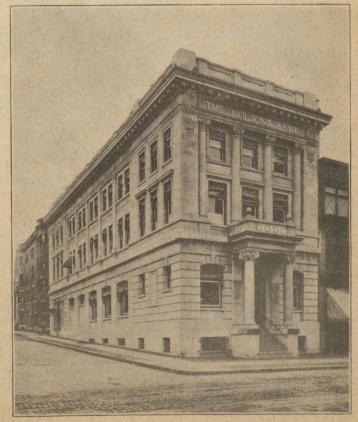
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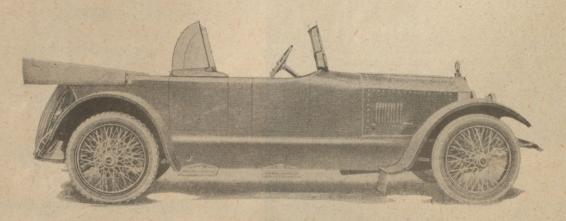
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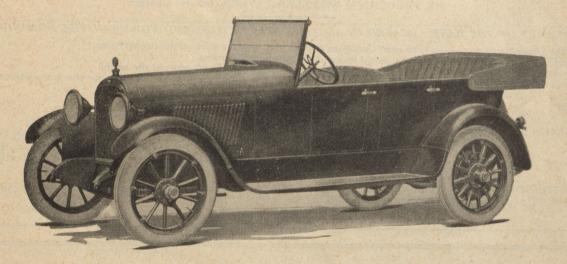
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MARCH, 1920

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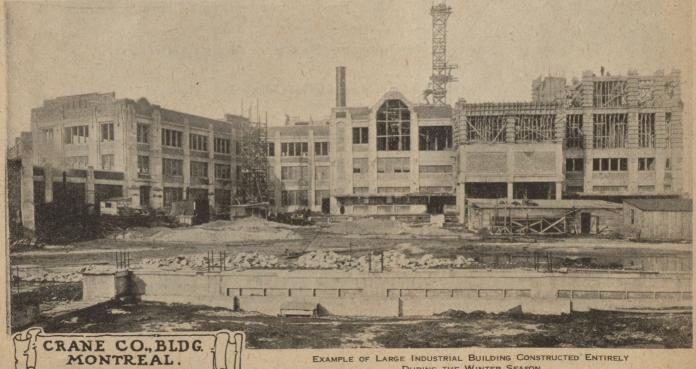
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THE LATE CAPTAIN TALBOT PAPINEAU'S ADDRESS TO CANADIAN CORPS SCHOOL: FEBRUARY 1917

MAT I should have been asked to address you upon this subject I consider to be an indication of the high morale pertaining to this School and incidentally to the whole Canadian Army. Where morale is low, there is a tendency to live and think for the moment alone to say "why worry about the future when the future is so uncertain"- to look upon the life of a soldier as a desperate gamble and to suspend all his mental activities until the final cast of the die. But where high hopes and courage and confidence exist there will continue to be speculation and preparation for the future, and particularly there will be a keen intellectual interest in the social and political changes which may be expected to occur after the war.

Two years ago I should have been surprised to find this interest in the future, but to-day, when we know that the Central Powers are desperately eager for peace, when we feel that the Allies' strength has so greatly increased, and their accumulation of trained men and of munitions has become so enormous, we are confident that a great military victory must come in the spring and I, for one, am of the opinion that not later than the end of the summer the enemy will again ask for peace, not upon his terms but upon our terms.

It is, therefore, well worth our while to pause amid the labours of the present in order to consider what may be the developments of the future, not merely for the pleasure to our imaginations but

because, in taking thought and in spreading the influence of that thought, we may considerably assist in the actual moulding of that future.

There will be two main divisions to the effects of the war upon Canada — the first will be the influence upon her external relationship — the second the influence upon her internal conditions.

Major Geo. McDonald prefaced the reading at the Canadian Club of the late Captain Talbot Papineau's address as follows:-

My earliest recollection of Talbot Papineau goes back to an affair that took place in the lane between Peel and Metcalf Streets in which he acted as one of the principals. It was an affair of honour. He acted with courage and with chivalry and earned the admiration and respect of all his schoolfellows. That admiration and respect continued in whatever walk of life his subsequent career found him and it increased as he developed.

whatever walk of life his subsequent career found him and it increased as he developed.

In the first week of August, 1914, he was attending the Convention of the Association of Canadian Clubs in Vancouver as representative of the Montreal Canadian Club. On that occasion he made an address on "The Nationalist Idea in Quebec." The address made a profound impression on the convention and was the subject of some very complimen ary references at the next gathering of the Association which took place in Ottawa in November, 1919. In his remarks he stated in regard to the war "that Canada did not have one word to say in the diplomatic negotiations leading up to it or in the declaration of war" He did not think this right, but notwithstanding his views, he was one of the first to volunteer. He enlisted from Vancouver and was given a commission in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry with which regiment he went overseas. As he had no previous military training many people thought that it would be sometime before he could be of much use as an officer. It did not take much experience of the war to make us realize that besides a knowledge of barrack square drill many other qualifications were essential in a good officer. These he possessed in an unusual degree. His personal courage, his untiring energy and his resourcefulness soon proved his sterling worth. He served with his battalion in the trenches during that first hard winter and he was in the forefront of all the engagements in which it was concerned during that period. He was the first Canadian to win the Military Cross. He also won the love and respect of his men and of his brother officers. He always looked after the comfort of his men before thinking of his own and he never ordered his men to do anything or go anywhere that he did not personally lead them. He was a pioneer in the aggressive form of trench warfare for which the Canadians afterwards became famous.

When the Canadian Corps was formed early in 1916 he was chosen on account of his experienc

When the Canadian Corps was formed early in 1916 he was chosen on account of his experience and intimate knowledge of trench tactics as one of the officers of the General Staff of Corps Headquarters. In this capacity he proved of particular value to the new troops then arriving in France. It was at this time that he wrote the letter to Henri Bourassa which was so widely circulated and which received the distinction of a long editorial in the Times. In February, 1917, before the Canadian Corps School in France, he delivered the address which you are to hear to-day. At the time he with many others confidently believed that in the spring the Allies would make a big push which would end the war. The Russian breakdown changed the complexion of the war for the time. He then decided to return to regimental duty. He thought that he had served long enough in the comparatively greater security of a staff appointment and that he ought to again take a turn with his battalion in the line. He went back to his old Company, which he commanded during the following summer and autumn. In October he was killed leading his company in the victorious attack upon Passchendaele.

Canada may well be proud of having produced such a man.

Canada may well be proud of having produced such a man.

The first of these will naturally present the greatest difficulties for the prophetic vision. The possible complications are immense and the final effects will depend to a much greater extent upon the actual result of the war. Nevertheless, I venture to think that certain broad lines of development may even now be laid down with some degree of assurance. Let us imagine that as a result of a series of brilliant Allied victories, peace has been declared. Perhaps many of you recall the excitement and the patriotic demonstrations which followed Ladysmith Day in Canada and the end of the South African War. But even you will have trouble in picturing the great wave of frantic, almost insane joy that will sweep over the whole country when the end of this war has come. The suppressed emotions of years of sacrifice and anxiety will break out with volcanic force. Think of the cheers, the processions, the songs, the bonfires, the speeches, the happy hearts. Never in the whole history of the world will such universal joy have been known. There will also be the undercurrent of sad and reverential memory for those whose supreme sacrifice has made such joy possible. From out of this welter of intense emotion two main streams of feeling respecting the constitutional position of Canada will develop.

The first will be a realisation that in the trial and pain and bloody sacrifice of war the national life of Canada has taken birth. Such has been the history

of every great nation and Canada will now have a history - a history to raise the heads and thrill the hearts of countless generations to come — a history that will form the firm foundation for a national construction.

In the presence of our victorious armies the nation will feel an uplift of pride and confidence. Canada, for instance, will no longer fear an absorption by America, she

will no longer doubt her ability to trade with foreign countries. She will demand a recognition of her national status. She will wish to continue to play a part in the politics of the world.

Briefly, there will result a strong, self-reliant spirit of

Canadian Nationality.

Side by side with this feeling there will run a powerful current of what for a better term we can call "Imperial Patriotism"— or a realisation of the advantages to be had from a form of union and solidarity with the other nations of the old British Empire, with whom, during the war, we have fought side by side in such complete harmony and to

such victorious issue.

We must realize the immense value to ourselves and to the world at large in the perpetuation and strengthening for certain purposes of the spirit of Imperial union. If, as so many believe, lasting peace may only come to the world by reason of the strong alliance between certain nations of an equal civilization who will act together in the control and discipline of lower civilizations, then surely in the present union of the nations of the Empire we have the nucleus for that broader, international union. It must become a question entirely of the form or constitution of the union — not of its value or necessity.

Yet, unless a formula is found which will satisfy both the intense national feeling in Canada as well as the Imperial feeling, there is bound to result a most deplorable and perhaps a serious friction. On the one hand there will be a party in Canada which will emphasize her national aspirations — which will fan a fear of Imperialism by urging that it means militarism — and will even advocate a military and politic organization entirely independent of Great Britain. This party will have great strength, for it will no doubt secure as adherents the majority of those not

of British stock.

On the other hand there is a danger that the Imperialists will attempt to strangle or stamp out the natural legitimate national feeling in Canada and will advocate a too rigid and oppressive Imperial organization.

I believe there is no necessary antagonism between these two extremes provided both are willing to make some concessions. To secure union, the Imperial party should frankly concede in name what they have long done in fact — that is the sovereign character of Canadian Nationality, and the character of the union or alliance which would then follow should be the expression of a free and independent country having certain common aims and standards, the realization of which requires a formal organization of union. In other words, union should continue to exist but union of such a nature as is possible between independent and sovereign states.

I cannot in this lecture attempt to detail the new constitution, but whatever the divergence of view as to form may be, everyone, I think, will be agreed that conference should at once be held between all portions of the Empire for the discussion of a new type of union.

Thus, the first great result of the war for Canada will be a change in the constitutional relationship between Canada and Great Britain.

Incidental to this change, but of almost equal importance, will be an altered relationship between Canada and

the Allied or neutral countries.

The broadened outlook of our people, the increased spirit of pride and confidence, the knowledge of foreign countries which our traveller soldiers will spread upon their return, the probable increase of immigration and foreign trade, the feeling of union with France and Italy and Russia will develop a keen national interest in foreign politics. There will be a tendency to increase the power of

our foreign representatives so that our commercial and political intercourse may take place through more direct and less complicated channels. It will be conceded, I think, that Canada should have her own accredited representatives in France, Italy, Russia and the United States, and should begin the development of a consular and even diplomatic service of her own. The participation of Canada in the war will have given her a position in the eyes of foreign countries which she should maintain.

It is certain that there will be a great movement west-wards of European people. The intensive cultivation of Europe and the density of her population are only possible because of vast accumulated capital. The war will have destroyed much of this accumulated capital and great numbers of people unable to find the capital necessary for European cultivation and life will turn to the natural wealth and unclaimed capital of Canada. This process will be assisted by the destruction of family and business ties and the adventuresomeness and restlessness resulting

from long military service.

I believe that after the war Canada will enter upon a great period of expansion and of material prosperity. But we will be untrue to ourselves if we do not jealously guard our precious heritage. We should carefully control the character of our immigration and we should adopt such laws of conservation as will, while encouraging legitimate development, prevent wanton exploitation of natural wealth. For men like yourselves who have been prepared to pay the extreme price for national honour and existence, there will be, I think, an intense seriousness in the consideration of these two problems, and we will not lightly fall into the detestable crime of placing material considerations and the desire for rapid wealth before a sane and wholesome, though perhaps less accelerated, national development.

In short, Canada having taken her place among the nations of the world must necessarily acquire a foreign policy — and in many respects her situation and her racial composition will facilitate the establishment of valuable associations. In a very special degree her attitude to and relations with the United States may have a profound influence upon human progress in general and British civilization in particular. I think Canada has won in the eyes of America a most honourable position. We shall hear less from cock-sure but well meaning Americans of Canada's inevitable absorption into the republican states. On the contrary, America will find herself deeply influenced by Canadian public opinion and especially by Canadian foreign policies. Canada will be looked upon as a valuable

friend and a necessary ally.

There is every reason to hope that if the international situation is properly handled, Canada and the United States may shortly after the end of the war enter into a mutually helpful arrangement to ensure the policing of the North American and, possibly, the South American continents. A new doctrine of the nature but without the ambiguities of the Monroe Doctrine may most honourably be declared by both countries. Certainly we should seek to establish by treaty the settlement of all disputes by arbitration and we may find Canada and America playing leading roles in the establishment of that international police force which so many now believe to be the best guarantee against future wars.

Towards the East our policies should walk hand in hand for our problems are identical.

Also, the States gorged with the exiled wealth of wartorn Europe will be for a long time to come the only country in which we may seek capital for our development. To pay for our borrowings we must be prepared to export to them even larger quantities of our natural produce. Every facility should therefore be given to the free flow of trade which will be the very life blood of our country. Fear of political absorption having been for ever destroyed, we may no longer fear to profit by advantageous trade agreements.

With France, I think there will be a very close and affectionate relationship. The courage and nobility with which the French have fought in this war has won the undying admiration of all Canadian soldiers. The industry of her old men and women, the restrained and uncomplaining lives of her citizens, have deeply impressed us all. We have lost many misconceptions of French character and many ignorant and absurd prejudices. We have also come into touch, though not yet sufficiently, with French culture and French social ideas. France will not seem so foreign a country. I think all Canadians after the war will endorse any policy of commercial or diplomatic character which will place us side by side with France in the search for human welfare, and the assuring of the world's peace.

The presence in Canada, too, of a great and powerful French-speaking colony must in time assist in drawing the

two countries together.

These in very brief form are the principal influences which I expect the war will have upon the external relationships of Canada.

As to the influence upon internal conditions the various manifestations are too numerous to be all mentioned here. I shall speak of what may be the more striking and important.

What, for instance, will be the relationship between the returned Canadian army and the other Canadian citizens? What will be the future military history of Canada?

I think we may take it for granted that whether any soldiers' party exists or not — and of that possibility I will speak in a moment — the public opinion of the country will be greatly influenced by the opinions of the soldier citizens. Their opinions, I venture to think, will be directed to secure two principal things. First, that every step will be taken to prevent another war. The army, contrary to generally conceived ideas, will be strongly opposed to war for war's sake. We will have a wholesome horror and detestation of this inhuman method of achieving human progress.

But in the second place the army will have realized the

advantages to a people of military training as an insurance against aggression, as a means of improving the physique of a nation, and as an admirable disciplinary measure. They will look upon the duty of defending their civilization, not as one which can be voluntarily assumed by certain classes of the community but as the necessary and compulsory duty of every citizen.

I believe, therefore, that some form of compulsory military training will be adopted in Canada after the war.

This will at least necessitate the maintenance of a considerable staff of regular officers as well as a number of regiments to act as a standing army or as the skeleton frame for a larger organization. We must abandon the ridiculous limitations that our soldiers can only be used for home defence and we must sub-ordinate everything to a wider strategy which may require, as is the case in this war, that our troops be employed independently of any territorial limits and wherever it may appear advisable to send them.

Since we are to be united to the armies of England and Australia and South Africa, our military organization should be developed upon similar lines so as to allow a ready cooperation. There should be an exchange of officers and even of regiments, and the training and progress of our separate arms should be closely coordinated.

For men like yourselves, who have had great practical experience in this war and who have been also skilfully trained as instructors, there will be valuable careers. And in this connection I have heard it wisely said that there will be golden opportunities in America after the war for trained officers and instructors from Canada. There is a growing realization in the United States that they cannot be an international hermit. They must play a part in the world politics and to do so with honour and authority they must be a military and naval power.

They will be eager to profit by the experiences of this war, and what better sources of instruction can they turn

to than to the veterans of Canada?

This important problem will arise. What must be the extent of Canada's preparation for future wars or her contribution to the united forces? This must depend too much upon the character of her new alliances to be even approximately determined here. A safe principle, I think, will be contribution in proportion to population. Another principle which may be readily conceded is this—that the assessment and expenditure of the monies required must have no other sanction than that of the Canadian Government itself.

I should deeply deplore the establishment of any constitutional power outside of Canada, whether representative or not, which, independent of the Canadian Government, could levy direct taxation upon the Canadian people.

Centralization of authority may present very tempting and apparent advantages, but the dangers and disadvantages far outweigh them. When Canada by virtue of her international or, if you will, her inter-imperial agreements, has undertaken the contribution of a certain military force, she should be left entirely free to make the necessary financial arrangements for the equipment and

maintenance of that force, precisely as she is doing to-day.

A similar principle should determine the establishment of a Canadian navy, for naturally it will not be sufficient for Canada merely to have an army—she must also have a navy.

As to where the ships of that navy are to be built that is a financial and fiscal matter — not a matter of principle. As to where these ships shall be stationed, that also is not a matter of principle but a matter of naval strategy. But it is a matter of principle that the ownership, the maintenance and operation of those ships shall be purely Canadian.

I now come to what should be one of the most important influences of this war and that



THE LATE CAPT. TALBOT PAPINEAU, M.C.

is the influence upon the public life and the politics of Canada.

Under the lighthearted and seemingly thoughtless manner of our soldiers there is an intense seriousness and a great earnestness of purpose. We who have survived and who will live to enjoy the blessings of peace and the joy of life can never divest ourselves of the deep reverent feeling of indebtedness to those who have fallen. We cannot, in days to come, take unthinking pleasures because of the remembrance that those who have been less fortunate, but perhaps more deserving, are not there to share them. Our lives must be dedicated to the purpose for which those others died, and that purpose was the establishment of a great, free and happy nation.

In matters of policy, in questions of state, we shall among ourselves disagree. I do not think it will be possible to maintain a soldiers' party for the simply reason that every soldier is also a citizen and as soon as he has returned to his citizen status he will be bound to have once more his independent views. It is true that upon certain questions, such as military training, compulsory service and the like, we may find the great body of soldier citizens throwing their united and their determining influence into the scale. To a great extent the soldiers will have been freed from the shackles of purely party politics. Where a community has but a single purpose, such as the winning of a great war, a continuance of party politics is an utter abomination. We are likely to return to Canada sick to death of political intrigue and determined to exercise independent judgments. One thing which we will demand above all others is decency and honesty in our public men. That is a thing upon which we will all agree and which, if we are true to ourselves and true to the sacred trust which our dead have left in our hands, we can most assuredly control.

After the war there will be no more powerful political element in the country than the returned soldiers. They can wield if they will, an invincible power and, I believe, always a power for good. They will be influential because of their service to the country, because they represent the more intelligent and energetic and enterprising of the citizens, and because the influence of their experiences here will have served to develop them in every sense.

In proportion to the sacrifices and contributions which individually and collectively the citizens of Canada have made to this war, so, I believe, will they derive power and

influence at home.

The one danger which may arise is this — that we may place our military interests before our citizen interests and may demand too much. We are fighting not for ourselves, not for any particular body of citizens, but for the nation as a whole. We must avoid the temptation to seize so much for ourselves that the nation and our fellow citizens will suffer or will be antagonized. Sacrifice is the keynote of our service here. It should continue to be our

guiding principle in our citizen life.

The idea which is, perhaps, more prevalent than we imagine, that the soldier is to return to Canada to be forever pampered and petted, to be given free land and easy living, to be pensioned and supported, and to have jobs found for him, will be as disastrous to ourselves as it will be to the country as a whole. We have lived and fought like men out here. Are we going to become mollicoddles when we return to Canada? We have done no more than what we feel is the proper duty of every citizen. Why should we expect a greater reward? For those who have been disabled, who cannot carry on the good fight — it is certainly for us to see that they want for nothing. So also for those who were dependent upon our heroic dead. We shall accept with readiness and joy the honour of their support.

One thing which we must jealously guard against is the false hero - the old soldier who, having never been in France, or never in the firing line, returns with great stories of his prowess and adventures and so secures advantages over more deserving, but more modest men. Already there are many cases of this which I know of personally. Men who have been tragic failures here but whose record was not known elsewhere and who have returned to Canada or England and have been showered with the gifts of an honourable and sentimental enthusiasm. Nothing is more disgusting to the real soldier. We must take steps to create some bureau of information where the war records of every soldier may be found.

There are many other influences upon Canada which it would be interesting to consider if we had the time - such as the effect upon the relationship of the different racial elements in Canada — the effect upon the social, domestic, and religious life of the country — the effect upon Canadian literature, art and music. All these phases are bound to be profoundly modified by the war.

But I have probably spoken already at too great length. You have agreed with some of my prophecies,

with others you have disagreed.

In this, I think, however, you will agree that we are here making the foundation stone of Canadian greatness and that we will build with all our hearts and all our might.

Much as we long to return to our Canadian homes eager as we are to begin the work of reconstruction after the war — I think we are all one and all determined to see this unhappy business through to a finish and to so effectively defeat the enemy as to render impossible any recurrence of such a situation.

This is the spirit which animates all the Allies and, I think, it will not be long before the Hun is ready to cry not merely quits but unconditional surrender.

IS HERE ON VISIT

FTER an absence of twenty years, Capt. A. H. Levy, M.D., an oculist of London, England, has returned to Montreal for a short visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Levy, of 485 Elm Avenue, Westmount. Capt. Levy is a gold medalist of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, having taken his degree of B.A. in 1895 and of M.D., C.M., in 1899. After graduating, Capt. Levy spent a year at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and then went to Europe, and made a special study of eye surgery, to the practice of which branch of the profession he has confined himself entirely.

Dr. Levy settled in England in 1902 and has remained there ever since. During his residence in London, he passed examinations for the degree of F.R.C.S., and is on the staff of the Central London Opthalmic, Tooting Military Hospital, Willesden Hospital, and the Children's Hospital, all of London. He is also one of the teachers at

the London University.

During the war he early offered his services to the British Government, and was appointed as officer-in-charge of the Opthalmic department of the Western Command, which had its headquarters at Prees Heath, near Chester, which post he held until after the signing of the armistice.

Dr. and Mrs. Levy will visit some of the more important centres of Canada and the United States, where Dr. Levy will take the opportunity of visiting some of the larger hospitals and clinics before returning to London.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT

THE MEN'S WINTER QUARTERS

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF THE "McGILL HOSPITAL IN FRANCE"

No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), which later became known as No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), received instructions to mobilize on the 5th March, 1915. Under the experienced guidance of the Dean of the Medical Faculty, Brigadier-General Herbert Stanley Birkett, C.B. (then Colonel), the organization steadily increased in efficiency, so much so, that one month later, May 6th, 1915, the unit was on its way overseas on H.M.T. Metagama.

After four weeks at St. Martin's Plains, Shorncliffe, awaiting the assembling of its equipment at Southampton, the unit proceeded to France on the 18th June, 1915. Its first location was at Camiers, where it later had the Harvard Hospital for its next door neighbor. "McGill" was housed in Indian tents, many of them of the Durbar type, the gift of Indian Princes, and these presented a picturesque and striking appearance. As there were four other hospitals alongside, anyone looking down from the chalky hills in the vicinity would have seen a tented city.

On the 7th of August, the first convoy of wounded was received. Great lights were burning outside the admission tent, and scores of ambulances were continuously driving up. These were never-to-be-forgotten days. Some of the wounded suffered from shock; many were so mangled that it-was impossible for the clerks to obtain regimental particulars except from discs of information, which were tied around the bodies of the suffering men. Many were unable to walk, while others limped, or were carried upon the shoulders of their more fortunate comrades. It chanced sometimes that the patients were delirious, thinking they had fallen into the hands of the enemy, and they had to be quieted, like children, by the soothing assurances of those standing near.

Towards the latter part of September, orders were received to increase the bed capacity to 1,500 — about four times the capacity of the Montreal General Hospital. After the battle of Loos, all available space was needed, and convoys often arrived twice or even thrice nightly. During one week, no less than one thousand patients were received, and as many were evacuated to England or elsewhere in the same period. In those days of stress, the large wards were generally full. They were large enough to hold

between fifty and sixty beds, and the smaller ones were linked up in series to accommodate sixty patients each. Because of the variegated linings, many of these wards were particularly bright and attractive.

During the summer months, many distinguished visitors came to see the McGill Hospital. Amongst them was Sir Robert Borden, Sir Sam Hughes, The Duchess of Westminster, Lady Hadfield, Lady Perley, Lady Sloggett, Sir Arthur Sloggett, who was the Director-General of the British Armies in France, the late William Osler, and several leading surgeons and physicians of the French army. Visits were made, too, by the Under-Secretary of State for Great Britain, the Under-Secretary of State for the French Republic, the Chief Surgeon of the French Forces in the Field, the Director of Medical Services for Canadian Contingents, and many others. These visitors were impressed by the many evidences of private generosity. There was for example a park of "MacLaughlin-Buick" ambulances, the gift of Canadian supporters, and friends at home not only spent money lavishly in providing extra supplies, but worked incessantly to supply extra comforts. The unit was encouraged, therefore, when the Director-General of the British Armies in France declared with emphasis that the McGill Hospital was "the best medical unit in France." Whether this was so or not, each member worked night and day to make it so. There were seventy-two nursing sisters, many of whom spent a considerable portion of their money in buying little extras in order to give the wounded a good time, and in those early days, the boys from the front reported that the remark was often heard, "If you get wounded, try to be marked for the McGill Hospital."

An unusually heavy winter, accompanied by much snow, played havoc with the Durbar tents. The channel breezes tore some of the wards into shreds, and many were flooded. Owing to the chalky nature of the soil, the entire camp was turned into a quagmire, and the personnel had to wade to their duties through a swamp of mud; yet no one grumbled, unless it was to make a joke. The hospital, therefore, which had treated 300 patients, became no longer habitable. Orders, came from headquarters that the unit would move to Boulogne at once, and on the 6th of

January, 1916, the transfer was carried out under Lt.-Colonel J. M. Elder (now Colonel J. M. Elder, C.M.G.), who acted for the Commanding Officer during the temporary absence of the latter on official business. The Imperial authorities allowed two days for the removal, which was effected in eight hours. This will give some idea of the energy of Lt.-Colonel and Quartermaster David Law (then Captain), and of the willing support which he

received from all ranks.

Like many other places in France, Boulogne looked like an English city because of the absence of French uniforms and the predominance of khaki. Boulogne was one of the great clearance ports of France, and of the northern sector, it was the hub of the wheel of war. The principal industry of the place was medicine and surgery, and there were hospitals in all parts of the city and its surroundings. McGill occupied a splendid situation at the back of the town in grounds covering 251/2 acres, fronting the main road to Calais. This was formerly the site of an old Jesuit College which in days long past belonged to a rich Bourgeois, known as the Capitaine de Capicure. In 1874 the Jesuit Fathers bought the place with its adjacent fields, and Pere Couplet founded the college and named it "Ecole libre Notre Dame." In 1878 an extensive wall was built round the grounds which cost over one million francs. Many of the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1907, but huts and tents were soon put up, and before long, there was a bed capacity for over two thousand patients. A few stone buildings, which had been preserved amidst the ruins, with a little ingenuity were converted into wards which were warm and cosy. One of them used to be a "Salle de Fêtes" and had been fitted with massive curtains as a theatre. Inasmuch as serious cases were placed in this ward, members of concert parties touring France and an improvised unit orchestra often entertained the patients, using the balcony of the ward as a stage, and in this way their lives were made a little brighter. A gardener was employed to keep the grounds under cultivation, and here and there were pretty well-kept beds of flowers in which the nursing staff took a particular delight, vying with each other as to who could present the most attractive ward. Signboards indicated the various departments, so that a stranger could find his way round the premises with ease.

Three thousand patients had passed through the hospital whilst it was at Camiers, but this was only a preparation for the greater work to be performed at Boulogne, where convoys were more frequent. Word was generally received late in the evening that men were coming in from the front. The lighter or "walking" cases were the first to arrive in char-a-bancs; the "sitting" cases came next in ambulances; and last of all, at walking pace, came the "severely wounded" on stretchers. A card for each soldier was made out in the reception room, complete in every detail, and the case indexed for the registrar's office. If able, each man was sent to the bath, and then to the ward. In the bathroom, the kit of the new arrival was rolled up and sent to the disinfector. The patient himself donned blue hospital clothing, and was made as comfortable as possible. Next morning, the surgeons operated. The most dangerous cases were placed in a ward from which a door opened into the operating theatre. The equipment there was as up-to-date as in any of the largest hospitals in Canada. Much of the success on the surgical side was due to a large Bergonie-Magnet, which the hospital furnished at its own expense, by which the location of a foreign body was quickly discovered. The usefulness of the X-ray apparatus operated by Major A. H. Pirie (then Captain) and Captain W. A. Wilkins, needs no further comment. A special feature of the surgical work was a large and

varied collection of splints of all shapes and sizes which were cleverly and rapidly improvised. As a result of Colonel Elder's ingenuity in this connection, Major L. L. Reford (then Captain) was enabled to organize what came to be a special feature of the hospital work, viz.: a fractured femure department which consisted of four wards. Specialists came from different parts of France to watch the progress of the work. On the medical side, the late Lt.-Colonel John McCrae did equally important work. A large chest ward was erected by the Canadian Red Cross Society, and as Officer-in-Charge of Medicine, he and his associates, saved many lives that would otherwise have been lost. Major Lawrence J. Rhea and those under him in the Pathological Department worked in conjunction, and this officer insisted on remaining on duty when he ought to have been a patient in hospital himself. Proof of the effective work of the McGill Hospital is the fact that the death rate of surgical cases was only 2.5%; and the death rate of all patients treated, medical and surgical (over 200,000), was 0.5%.

Early in 1916, expansion had to be made in all departments. Instructions were received that the McGill



EN ROUTE TO "BLIGHTY"

Hospital must receive the local sick of the area, and as many as 100 such cases were received in a single day in addition to several hundreds received from the ordinary convoys from the front. Convoys and evacuations often went on at the same time, and the work became so strenuous that it was necessary to divide the personnel into three sections in order that one party might work both night and day.

After one of the important battles, 980 were admitted, 1,000 discharged, whilst 1,100 remained in hospital at midnight of the same day. On an occasion of this kind clerical work had to be temporarily abandoned, all hands attending to the wounded. It frequently happened that three or four hundred detained cases had to be taken care of, either for a few hours or until such time as the delayed hospital ship could sail, and such patients had to be fed and have their wounds dressed. So well were these large numbers handled, notwithstanding many difficulties, that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Douglas Haig, sent a special message through the Director-General of the Medical Services, conveying his personal congratulations.

The question of economy of supplies became one of paramount importance. It was found that waste products, which had hitherto been thrown away, could be sold at a high price. With the money obtained in this manner, a dietitian was appointed whose sole duty it was to provide tasty morse's for seriously ill soldiers. The Imperial authorities were quick to appreciate this innovation, and sent representatives to investigate the methods employed. Reports were drawn up and sent to other hospitals, and it was shown that the cost of living had been reduced from 3s. to 1s. 6d. a day per head, and the food value increased from forty to sixty calories. Another saving was the employments of specially trained nurses to act in the capacity of anaesthetists. The plan was considered a daring one at first, but the result was that not only were members of the



THE PATHOLOGICAL "LAB."

nursing staff used for this work, but the Imperial authorities sent many grades of sisters to the McGill Hospital to receive this special training in anaesthetics.

The hospital was again favored with distinguished visitors including Her Majesty the Queen, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Queen Amelia of Portugal, The Right Hon. David Lloyd George, Lord Reading, Dr. Page and various Senators and Parliamentarians. Deputations from South Africa and from the Government of Australia paid a visit on their tour of inspection of the battle-fields, and specialists of note came from all parts of the world. No one was more welcome than Sir William Peterson, Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University at that time.

There should be a word concerning the devotion to duty of nursing sisters, officers and men, under fire temporarily. Towards the end of the war, scarcely a moonlight night passed without a German air raid. On more than one occasion, bombs were dropped on the hospital premises. Deep dug-outs were constructed for both personnel and patients and sometimes the raids were so nerve-racking that many of the boys from the firing-line insisted on being returned to the front, where they claimed life was more comfortable. On one occasion, Matron K. O. MacLatchy, R.R.C., who served continuously throughout the campaign, was surprised to find that a piece of shrapnel had penetrated the roof of her hut. There is not space here to give particulars, many of which are already known to readers of this article.

After the close of hostilities, the Canadian Khaki University tried to make the waiting time seem less irksome by organizing classes of all kinds. One of the wards of the hospital was turned into a class room, where students tried to pick up the threads of college work where they had laid them down. This was by no means an easy task

owing to the natural restlessness and desire to return home. The Y.M.C.A. helped the movement all it could, and the McGill Y.M.C.A. Field Branch was indefatigable in its efforts to help all through the campaign. At Camiers, the Commanding Officer gave permission for a large marquee to be erected in which, after the day's work, the men were wont to retire for reading, writing and music. At Boulogne, there was even more cause for gratitude, as the unit had access to a newly-built hut which had been previously erected in the grounds for the use of our Indian predecessors. The Canadian Red Cross Society also put up a large hut for the sole use of partients, as the Y.M.C.A. hut could not accommodate all those desiring to use it. In both huts all kinds of games were provided, and the boys in khaki, and the lads in hospital blue, were often seen side by side, either in games or at concerts provided by the various concert parties touring France. In the earlier days at Camiers the rival yells of McGill and Harvard enlivened such recre-

When orders came to Lt.-Colonel McKim, who was then in command, to leave France, few of the officers or men who left Montreal in 1915 remained. The Command of the unit had passed temporarily from Colonel Elder to Lt.-Colonel A. T. Bazin, D.S.O., and then to Colonel Lorne Drum, C.B.E. A large percentage of the students who went over with it were recalled by the University to finish their medical studies and others obtained commissions in the various branches of the forces, either Imperial or Canadian. Many were transferred to the fighting line, and not a few died on active service. The names of the latter are as follows:

Lt.-Colonel H. B. Yates Lt.-Colonel John McCrae Captain F. S. Walcott Lieut. Revere Osler Nursing Sister M. J. Fortescue W.O. Marshall, A. Sgt.-Major Tinling, C.B.

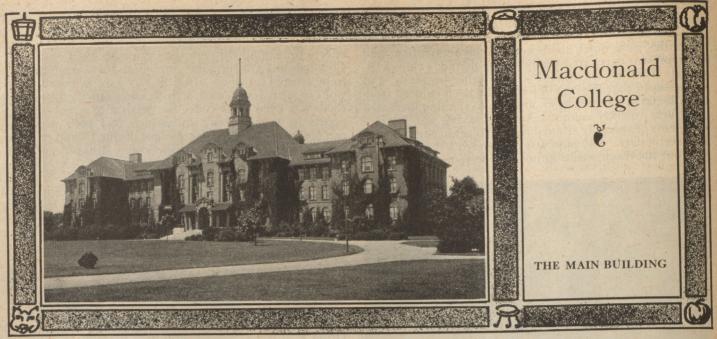
Privates:

Bale, T. W.
Blunden, D. A.
Bowie, G. H.
Crichton, J.
Eaton, H. E.
Gibson, L.

Halley, J. L. Hermon, G. E. Martin, Max Stewart, J. R. Toovey, K. Woods, C. H. C.



WARD "D" IN JESUIT COLLEGE BUILDINGS



GRADUATING CLASS IN AGRICULTURE

A BOUT two months hence another graduating class will leave Macdonald's halls to take up work in different branches of agriculture. There is a great demand at present for such graduates and the prospects of this class seem bright indeed.

Every year the secretary of the Macdonald College Agricultural Alumni Association is supposed to publish a complete list of the graduates and the options in which they are specializing. This is done in order that our graduates, through such publicity, may be brought before the notice of agricultural officials and other interested parties who may be in search of men to fill various positions. Many members of this class are returned men and several of them have had considerable experience in professional work in addition to the regular work of the four-year course.

The following list gives the names of the members of Class '20 and the options in which they have specialized.

W. E. Ashton	. Animal Husbandry
J. A. Buckland	Animal Husbandry
W. G. Dunsmore	Animal Husbandry
A. L. Hay	Animal Husbandry
L. R. N. Hodgins	Animal Husbandry
W. N. Jones	Animal Husbandry
E. Ness	Animal Husbandry
C. F. Peterson	Animal Husbandry
R. A. Derick	Cereal Husbandry
W. D. Hay	Cereal Husbandry
A. E. Matthews	Cereal Husbandry
E. C. Hatch	Horticulture
W. J. Reid	Horticulture
S. G. Skinner	Horticulture
A. N. Pesner	General
I. N. Welsh	General
A. W. Birch	Selective (Apiculture)
W. A. Maw	Selective (Poultry)
J. G. Saunders	. Selective (Biology)

The post office address of these men is Macdonald College, Que.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF TECHNICAL AGRICULTURISTS

A S intimated in the last issue of the McGill News, preliminary steps towards the formation of this society were taken by the agricultural graduates at their first reunion held at Macdonald College last summer. An organizing committee was appointed, consisting of M. B. Davis (chairman), F. E. Buck, G. LeLacheur, F. L. Drayton, F. H. Grindley (secretary-treasurer). As all these graduates are stationed at Ottawa they have been able to work together and have already accomplished much of the work of organization.

The committee has published a pamphlet setting forth the objects of the society and also outlining a suggested organization. These are only published, of course, as suggestions and are open to modification and alteration when the society is formally and completely organized.

Space will not permit of outlining the nine suggested objects of this new organization, but they have been carefully thought out and will not likely require much amendment when they come before the big convention, which, it is expected, will be attended by delegates from all over Canada.

At present eligibility for membership is outlined as follows:

1. Every member must be a graduate from a University or an Agricultural College of recognized standing and engaged in agricultural research, administration, education, extension, publicity, experimental problems, or other forms of allied work of a scientific or managerial nature; or

2. Engaged in agricultural research, administration, education, extension, publicity, experimental problems, and be accepted by a three-quarter vote of the Dominion Executive

In the province of Quebec we are fortunate in having a provincial organization and publicity committee composed of Prof. H. Barton, B.S.A., of Macdonald College (chairman), L. C. Raymond, B.S.A., Macdonald College, and J. A. Simard, B.S.A., Quebec, Que. This committee will be glad to provide any interested parties with all possible information about the society.

The movement has the hearty co-operation of leaders in every branch of agriculture and already over one hundred charter members have joined the society. It should not be long before the influence of this new body will be felt throughout the country.

All communications to the secretary-treasurer should be addressed to F. H. Grindley, B.S.A., c/o University Club, Ottawa, Ont.

SOLDIERS' AGRICULTURAL COURSE

VALUABLE work is being carried on at Macdonald College under the Vocational Branch of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and readers of this magazine may be interested to know something of the nature of the work which is being accomplished.

All the men who take the course provided are returned soldiers who are either suffering from disabilities of some nature or who are minors. The course is primarily given to help these men, who all intend taking up farming, to become more thoroughly acquainted with the practical and every-day operations of the ordinary farm. In addition, courses of lectures dealing with the most important factors of horticulture, live-stock, farm management, cereal husbandry, poultry, etc., are also given. The aim of such lectures is not to dwell so much upon the theoretical side of these subjects as to take up the essential and practical problems which are bound to be met with in operating a farm.

To date one hundred and forty-six students have been enrolled and at present there are about seventy-five men

taking the course.

When the men enter the course they are first given a trial in order to see to what extent they are familiar with ordinary farm-work. The Branch has special equipment which is used for this purpose. A simple stable in which a few horses, cows, sheep and pigs are kept serves as a means to this end. In addition there is a small poultry plant and farm garden. This equipment is used, of course, for other purposes such as demonstrations, etc. The men are also given work in some of the regular departments of the College.

The whole time occupied by the course is about eight months. After the student has been given a trial and accepted, efforts are made to place him with a farmer upon an ordinary farm somewhere in the province, where he can acquire a first-hand knowledge of the daily routine and operations of the farm and become acquainted with country conditions. While on the farm he is visited from time to time by the visiting officer of the Vocational Branch, who keeps track of each man and tries to help him as much as possible. If conditions are unsuitable he endeavors to adjust them, and, in some cases, moves the man to another farm. At the close of this period the student comes back to the College and takes up a three months' course of lectures and demonstrations in the subjects already outlined

The College has co-operated with the authorities concerned, college equipment has been used, additional lectures have been given by members of the staff, and other practical assistance given.

The staff in charge of the branch at the College are as

follows:

C. Eric Boulden, B.S.A. Vocational Supervisor. R. J. M. Reid, B.S.A... Lecturer in Horticulture.

J. C. Moynan, B.S.A....Lecturer in Cereal Husbandry. T. H. Biggar, B.S.A.... Visiting Officer.

Those who have been interested in this important work feel that the organization and maintenance of these courses for our returned men have been carried out faithfully and efficiently in spite of many difficulties encountered by the officer in charge and his staff.

MARKED revival has taken place at Macdonald College in the game of indoor baseball and this year a regular league has been formed in which six teams are included. These are as follows: Junior Staff

JUNIOR STAFF IN BASEBALL LEAGUE

(Macdonald), Students (Macdonald), McGill Whites, McGill Reds, M.A.A.A., and a team from the Royal Canadian Regiment, Montreal. Each team plays twice with each team in the league, once at home and once as a

By the time this magazine is published the victors of the league will likely be known. At present we dare not venture a prophecy as to which team will wear the laurels.

So far, we are glad to say the team in which the scribe is most interested has passed through each gruelling contest victoriously. The Junior Staff team has played two home games and two visiting games and won them all. The students seem to be their sturdiest opponents and it is they whom they fear and respect, as their team has only been defeated once so far in the series, and only by a narrow

On January 17th, the Junior Staff opened the series at Macdonald by playing an exciting and close game with the students. Owing, chiefly, to good pitching on the part of Evans, who struck out several men, the Staff only obtained their victory by three runs, the score being 12-9

On January 22nd, the team played the M.A.A.A. in their gymnasium, amidst a medley of steel rafters and much conversation. The latter half of the aforementioned medley threatened for some time to change the diamond into an arena, but after gas masks had been furnished the game was resumed and the "farmers" had time to grab a victory as well as their train. The game was spectacular in spots and "Big Bob" pitched the best style of ball he has

exhibited for some time. The final score was 19 — 15.
On February 7th, the McGill Reds visited the College and although they put up a game battle, were defeated by the score of 23 - 7. This score does not indicate the style of ball played by McGill, as their team played good ball at times but did not seem able to drive away the elusive little sphere from the home base. After the game the McGill boys adjourned to the sitting room where they were compelled to consume several sandwiches and cups of tea. Everybody was unanimous that the visitors were good sports and we hope to see them again when they play the students.

On February 13th, the local team played the McGill Whites in the High School gymnasium. The latter team was at a disadvantage in not having their regular pitcher, while our team was not used to such a large gym. and did not have their regular catcher. The game was not very spectacular, except in spots. Our genial manager, "Bob Reid, while sitting beside the official and only fan, J. E. McOuat, was pained to learn that his usually well-behaved nose, in some inexplicable manner, had wandered into the path of a speeding baseball. This little incident provided some of the bright spots mentioned above. The score in this game was 40 - 17, but we expect this team to give a better account of themselves when they visit us in the near future.

The description of these games has been feeble and vague, but perhaps by next issue your correspondent will have become better versed in the scientific terms used in rightly describing such games, and will endeavour to record more clearly the various achievements and errors committed by each team.

The following are the members of the team: Ness (catcher), Summerby (pitcher), Ricker, Raymond, Biggar, Moynan, McOuat (J. H.), Duporte, Savage, Bryce, Heslop.

McGill's Greatest Benefactor: Sir William Macdonald

AD it not been for the large vision and the exceptional generosity of Sir William C. Macdonald, McGill to-day would be occupying a comparatively minor place in the university world instead of being, as she is, one of the greatest in Canada and even among the first class in the continental list.

He may be said to have been the creator of the Faculty of Applied Science, as the buildings which he erected and endowed for the use of this Faculty so eloquently testify.

Although he had been a generous giver to worthy

causes during his earlier life, it was not until he had reached the age of sixty that he began to take a lively interest in the big University and, as he was of a decidedly practical character, it was quite natural that that interest should be directed towards the education of that class of men who have so much to do with the development of a new country - engineers. And his action in this particular was quite of a piece with his main object, which was to better the conditions of rural life, so as to make the dwellers in country communities as contented and happy as may be. His subsequent benefactions, as will be shown later, were all in line with this guiding principle.

The Engineering and Physics Buildings were opened in 1893, and the Chemistry and Mining Building in 1898, and it was during this period of five years that the Faculty of Applied Science of McGill University, as we now know it, may be said to have laid its foundations for the wide repu-

tation which it now enjoys throughout the land. When Sir William did a thing, he did it well, so that the buildings which he erected were thoroughly up-to-date in every particular, and the equipment provided was the best that the age could furnish. The excellent provision thus made for engineering education at McGill soon became known, and students from far and near sought the place where the best education at that time along these lines could be obtained. The name of McGill University was, therefore, through his generosity made more widely known than had hitherto been the case, and the benefits of an education, which was much needed at that time for the development of Canada, was made available in every important department. What his benefactions in this regard alone meant to Canada, who can measure? The bread was cast upon the waters and it has been coming back ever since. McGill had already an established reputation for medical education, and to this was now added one for engineering education as well.

Sir William was nothing if not consistent and, having entered upon a course for the improvement of rural conditions and for the encouragement of the practical side of education, he resolved to go further. In the belief (and in this he was confirmed by the representations of Dr. J. W. Robertson) that the education of children, more particularly in the country, was too theoretical and formal, he

took steps to foster the training of the hand and the eye as well as the head, and to this end he established Manual Training Departments in twenty-two different centres throughout Eastern Canada. He provided the equipment and maintained these departments for a period of three years, hoping that the school authorities would by that time see the advantages and benefits of such a course and would then provide the additional funds necessary for carrying it on. He also established a number of consolidated schools, in which this conception of education was

emphasized so that they might be object lessons for other sections of the community. These, however, were but small things compared with his last and greatest conception, namely, the foundation of an institution designed to meet the needs of the country on every side. With this object in view Macdonald College was founded in 1907, with its three schools — for Agriculture, for Household Science, and for the training of teachers, the whole with an eye single to the improvement of rural communities.

For the erection of Macdonald College, the purchase of the grounds (786 acres), and the equipment, he donated the sum of \$3,198,355, and as an endowment for the Institution, \$3,023,-896, making a total of considerably over \$6,000,000, to which he had been adding for necessary additions or endowments every year thereafter, up to the time of his death.

Macdonald College is, as probably all the graduates know,

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD

at any rate the greater number of them, situated at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, at the west end of the Island of Montreal, and about twenty miles from the city. The buildings are grouped in a most convenient fashion around the main building, in which are situated the Administration Offices, Post Office, Library, the Assembly Hall with a seating capacity of 650, the class-rooms of the School for Teachers, and the class-rooms and laboratories for the School of Household Science. The other buildings on the campus are the Biology-Bacteriology Building, the Chemistry-Physics Building, the High School Building, the Agriculture-Horticulture Building, the Poultry Building, the women's residence and the men's residence, besides a great number of smaller buildings necessarily associated with an Institution of this kind, such as farm buildings, greenhouses, etc.

By means of Macdonald College, McGill has had its name and fame still further extended. The only other institution in Canada, which can be considered as a rival at all, is the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Macdonald College, moreover, embodies an idea which is not worked out in any other institution of its kind, viz.: the training of teachers.

One of Sir William's chief delights, when he was not in his office, was to roam around the University campus mingling unostentatiously with the young men for the

education of so many of whom he had helped to provide. In these walks, when thinking of the future of the University, he did not fail to observe that there was little room for expansion on the old campus, and, with his usual thoughtfulness he began to look about for other ground. This he found in the Frothingham, Molson and Law properties, just east of the Royal Victoria Hospital and in close proximity to the new Medical Building. This property of over 25 acres in extent he acquired in 1911 at a cost of considerably over a million dollars and presented it to the University for its future growth. It is intended that this addition to the grounds (now known as Macdonald Park) shall be made the centre of student activities. Already a magnificent stadium has been erected and a playing field laid out. In the course of a year or two it is hoped that an up-todate and commodious gymnasium will find a place on this new campus, and the time cannot too soon come when the whole will be crowned by a series of residences for the housing of the hundreds of out-of-town students who are now dependent on the tender mercy of the Montreal landlady. It is not intended that any building for academic purposes will be erected on it, but the transference thereto of all athletic activities will permit of whatever expansion is necessary in this direction on the old campus - the only one known to the graduates of former years. Even that campus, however, was enlarged through Sir William's beneficence. Those who used to foregather at McGill in earlier days will remember that the south-west corner of the grounds was not available for University uses. It was private property. In 1909 the University authorities became greatly alarmed over the news that this corner had been purchased by a hotel syndicate. Every one felt that it should be made part of the McGill campus. There were no funds available, however, to purchase it from this syndicate, even if they were disposed to sell, which they did not seem inclined to do. Sir William was appealed to, and with his customary consideration and generosity came to the rescue, and thus it is that this corner, which was so badly needed to round out the campus, is now part of it. The purchase was made for the sum of \$142,000. The old Joseph House which stood on this property was used as quarters for the McGill C.O.T.C. during the war and is now the home of the McCord National Museum.

Although Sir William's main gifts to the University proper were for the benefit of the Faculty of Applied Science it can truly be said that every department was in-debted to him for assistance. The Faculty of Law was endowed with the sum of \$232,500, which well provides for the necessary expenditure there. By his will he left \$300,000 to the Conservatorium of Music, which establishes this department of the University on a sound financial basis. The McGill Union and its equipment was also a gift from Sir William to the extent of \$219,119. It was originally intended that this building should be erected by the graduates, and a small fund was collected for this purpose. It was wholly inadequate, however, and is now being used as an endowment, for current expenses. Mention should also be made in this connection of an endowment of \$25,000 for scholarships in the Faculty of Arts. The greater majority of the chairs which Sir William endowed were in the Faculty of Applied Science, but three existed in the Faculty of Arts, namely, those of Botany, Moral Philosophy, and Education. He also contributed to the Library on more than one occasion, and his bequest of \$500,000 to the Faculty of Medicine brought it, too, within the scope of his generosity. Indeed, he was the ever ready friend of McGill in all times of necessity, and if the need was urgent and if the object commended itself to his better judgment, an appeal was never made in vain. In his life

he gave for the purposes of the University in one way or another the large sum of \$10,690,165.00, of which over \$6,000,000.00 was for the founding and endowment of Macdonald College. By his will this Institution benefitted further to the extent of \$1,000,000 as a general endowment. The total of his benefactions to McGill amounts to \$12,509,155.

The most striking characteristic of Sir William Macdonald was perhaps his straightforwardness and simplicity of mind.

The gifts he made were not for show or for his own glorification, in the slightest degree. Indeed, he would probably have preferred not to have had his name associated with them at all. A man of such a character is rare indeed. His tastes were simple, and his manner of living was naturally so as well. Some people would have called him old-fashioned, and so perhaps in a sense he was. "Old things are best" was his motto, and in these days of unrest and discontent, one can realize in a measure at least, the value of the idea by which his life was controlled. Notwithstanding this apparent lack of desire to change, he was nevertheless a man of vision and fully understood the need of progress, as is evidenced by his great gifts to the cause of education. He did not change much in the matter of his own business, but that was simply because it was so well established and so prudently managed that he did not

He had few intimate friends, and among them none so close as his business confidant and financial secretary, David Stewart. Mr. Stewart was associated with him in business for over forty years, and when he was stricken with paralysis four years before Sir William himself died, the latter seemed to lose most of his interest in business affairs. After the enforced retirement of Mr. Stewart, the business was carried on by his two sons, Mr. T. Howard Stewart and Mr. Walter M. Stewart. It was typical of Sir William's nature that the regard he had for the father, who had so faithfully and successfully conducted his affairs, should descend in some measure at least to the sons, and when he died he showed his appreciation of the services the father had rendered, as well as of those which the sons had given, by bequeathing to the latter the bulk of his large fortune. His tobacco factory seemed like his child, and those whom he knew would carry it on in the same honest and affectionate manner as he had himself were the ones whom he regarded as the proper recipients of the wealth which had been amassed chiefly by its means. The Stewarts were men like himself, modest, cautious, of simple tastes, honest, and faithful, and it was only natural that he should have remembered them at his death, as the men who could most assuredly be depended upon to take care of the child which he had so carefully reared.

Sir William was born in Glenaladale, Prince Edward Island, in 1831, and must therefore be classed among "the Island's" distinguished sons. He left there at the age of twenty-three and became a resident of Montreal for the remainder of his life. He was first engaged in business as an importer and general commission merchant, but not for long, as he very soon entered upon his life career as a tobacco merchant and manufacturer.

McGill, in the first instance, and Montreal, and indeed Canada, in the second, owe much to men of the stamp of Sir William Macdonald, men like Lord Strathcona, the Redpaths, the Molsons and others — more indeed than can be measured. The debt can never be paid, but all who realize and fully appreciate the magnitude of the work which the University has been able to do through their great thoughtfulness and generosity will always hold them in grateful and affectionate memory.



GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Published Quarterly by the GRADUATES' SOCIETY

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VOL. I.

MARCH, 1920

No. 2

SINCE the issue of the first number of the McGill News word has been received by the Board of Governors of the resignation of Sir Auckland Geddes from the Principalship of McGill. The resignation was embodied in a cablegram from Sir Auckland, the text of which was as follows:

"His Majesty, on recommendation of Government, has appointed me to distinguished office of British Ambassador at Washington. I had fully intended to return to Montreal to assume duties of principal in May, in accordance with arrangement made last year when you granted me leave of absence. This appointment as ambassador was quite unexpected by me until a few days ago. In all circumstances have found it impossible to refuse appointment and now, with great personal regret, tender my resignation as principal. I think it right that you should know that I am told that my connection with McGill was an important consideration among those which directed the choice to fall on me, and I am proud that the prestige of McGill should have had so profound an effect upon my destiny."

A special meeting of the Governors, convened to consider the resignation, decided to cable a reply to the effect that the resignation was accepted with the greatest possible regret. The announcement of the resignation did not come as a surprise, although up to the time of the receipt of the cablegram containing his decision not to come to McGill no hint had been received from Sir Auckland that he was likely to differ from the sentiments expressed in a speech in reply to a toast to McGill's New Principal, delivered at a dinner in London, in April, 1919, when he said in part:

"I do not believe at the present moment, and in this I ask leave to differ from my right honorable friend, that anything in this country, not even in the Government, is of greater importance, if we take a long view, than the work of education in Canada. If I did not believe it to be of greater importance than the work I was doing or was likely to do here, I would, in spite of my inclination, have refused the offer of the principalship of McGill."

Whether it is that Sir Auckland Geddes has changed his views or whether he has yielded to the persuasive influence of Lloyd George and Bonar Law, McGill has lost the leadership of a brilliant man and one fitted in every way to assume the direction of the University at a time when even the most active of men will find in that task ample scope for the expenditure of his energies.

In expressing regret at the loss that McGill has suffered in losing Sir Auckland, McGill men will at the same time be proud that he has been found worthy of holding the distinguished office of British Ambassador at Washington. Sir Auckland once said:

"There is no factor more important for the future peace of the world than the development of good and cordial relations between the two great English-speaking peoples of the United States and the British Empire."

It is felt that the British Government has been wise in choosing for ambassador a man so fitted to develop these cordial relations.

Now the question arises, who is to take Sir Auckland's place at McGill? Up to the time of going to press the Board of Governors have taken no action in the direction of nominating his successor.

In the last issue of the News a circular was enclosed calling attention to the fact that a list of those who had served in the Great War was about to be published, and containing a request that all whose names should appear therein would be good enough to fill out the accompanying blank form and return it to the Registrar of the University.

A large number have responded, but it is certain that many have not. The material is now being arranged for the press and as it is most desirable that no names should be omitted, the matter is again brought to the notice of the graduate body. Blanks can be obtained by addressing the Registrar of the University or the Secretary of the Graduates' Society, to either of whom they may also be returned.

THE McGill News has passed the experimental stage and has now become an established fact. As announced on the cover, the News is the official organ of the Graduates' Society and is sent free to all members of that body. The first copy was sent not only to members of the Society but to all graduates of the University whose addresses are known. It is intended to send the second number in the same way, to the graduates generally so that they may have an opportunity of becoming familiar with their new publication.

At the present time McGill has approximately 7000 living graduates. Not quite one-seventh of these are members of the Graduates' Society. The ambition of the Society's Executive is to have every graduate an active member. This is the only way in which the work of the Society can really be successful. It is hoped to make the McGill News the bond of union uniting graduates scattered in all corners of the world. From the expression of opinion which greeted the first issue of the NEWS it was judged that on the whole the new publication was favourably received. It should be understood that the NEWS is the graduates' magazine published by graduates for the graduates. To help the Committee, Class Secretaries are asked to send information of their classes in time for each issue. Suggestions for improvements, news of graduates, correspondance on subjects of common interest if not too lengthy, will be welcomed. In addition, it is hoped that the graduates at large will contribute generously.

N the first issue of the News the work of the Social Service Department at the University was described and subscriptions from graduates solicited to meet the pledge of the Graduates' Society to contribute \$1,000 each each year for the sessions 1919-20 and 1920-21. The 1919-20 session is almost at an end and, although a few of the graduates have responded very generously, the total has not yet been subscribed for this session. The cause is one which should interest more of our graduates. Cheques sent to the Secretary of Graduates' Society, marked "for Social Service Fund," will assist in one of the most pressing of our national problems.

GENERAL NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY

THE COMMITTEE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Committee of Physical Education has now been constituted, and is authorized by Corporation to supervise everything connected with physical activities in the University. This committee is fully representative of the various University bodies, and is, therefore, especially fitted to deal with the ticklish question of the proper administration of the principle of compulsory physical education. Under the regulations of Corporation the decision as to whether a student who has failed to do his work with a reasonable degree of seriousness should be allowed to proceed to the next year or not rests with the Faculty concerned. The probability is that in the majority of cases, unless his neglect of work has been so pronounced as to make it impossible that it should be overlooked, he will not be debarred from entering on the next year of his course, seeing that there will be at least one year (and, perhaps, when the whole matter is finally settled, two years) in which to make up any deficiencies, but if by the time that he comes to graduate there should be anything wanting, he will run the risk of forfeiting his degree, as in such cases a special vote of Corporation would have to be passed in his favour.

THE FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

The Department of Dentistry has now been established, with Dr. A. W. Thornton as Dean. He, with the four principal members of the teaching staff, constitute the Faculty, and it promises to make even greater progress than has been evident during the past few years.

SCHOLARSHIPS ESTABLISHED

Two scholarships have recently been founded in favour of students attending McGill University. One of these is only for one year and is of the value of \$500. It has been founded by a friend of the late Dr. John McCrae and given through Dr. E. W. Archibald. It will be known as the John McCrae Scholarship and is open to students in the Faculty of Medicine.

The other is to be called the Walter J. Hoare Memorial Scholarship, also available in the Faculty of Medicine. This has been established by the father of the student after whom it has been called, Dr. Chas. W. Hoare, former Mayor of Walkerton, Ontario, and is open to the students in the Collegiate Institute at Windsor, Ontario. It will be awarded to the pupil taking the highest marks at the June Matriculation Examination who enters on his course in Medicine at McGill during the following year. The endowment provided is \$5,500.00. It is stipulated, if the pupil taking the highest marks does not wish to enter McGill the next in order will be eligible.

GRADUATE REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

It has been finally arranged that the members of the Graduates' Society will have the privilege of direct representation on the Board of Governors to the number of three. Each is elected for a period of three years, so that there will be an election every year, the first election taking place this year.

Change in Method of Administration in Medicine

An important change has been made by the Faculty of

Medicine in the manner of conducting their business. Hitherto all the business, whether of great importance or of a minor character, had to be submitted to a full meeting of the Faculty. This was found to be unsatisfactory, as it sometimes prevented matters of urgency from being disposed of as promptly as was required, and the practice moreover meant a deal of discussion of all matters, both big and small, when the Faculty met every month. Seeing the need of a more businesslike way of disposing of things, they decided on the formation of an executive to deal with all matters of a minor character, in the interval between the meetings of the Faculty, reserving for Faculty consideration only those things which are of prime importance. The change will make for greater efficiency in the conduct of Faculty affairs.

EXTENSION COURSES

An important phase of University work has developed within the past few years. A large number of courses are given in the evening without any restriction as to entrance requirements. The fee is a small one, and varies, according to the number of lectures given, from \$5.00 to \$10.00 for the session. These courses include such subjects as Accountancy, English Composition and Business Correspondence, General and Industrial Chemistry, Political Economy, Commercial Law, and Literature. An attendance of between six and seven hundred students at these classes is sufficient evidence of the need for them and shows how far they are appreciated. There is a growing demand for opening other classes, more particularly in such subjects as French, Spanish, and Mathematics.

AID FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

The Federal Government has decided not to grant assistance to returned soldier students on the ground that they would thus be establishing a class distinction and opening a door for requests of the same nature from other quarters which could not well be refused. An attempt was made by the Corporation of the University to secure the necessary funds in cases of real need from the Federal Emergency Department of the Patriotic Fund, which has been established to give relief to ex-army men who were unable to obtain employment. The Corporation requested the Government to so broaden the scope of the regulations under which this fund is administered as to include among the list of those who might benefit thereby needy students, who, by virtue of the fact that they are students, are unable to take employment, even if such could be found. In this, however, they were not successful, and a further effort is now being made to secure for this class of men some aid from the unexpended balance of the Patriotic Fund. There are difficulties in the way no doubt and some objections which cannot but be considered valid, but still it is thought that with the exercise of good will and on reasonable consideration, these objections can be met and a clear way out of the difficulties found.

GIFTS TO THE UNIVERSITY

The Faculty of Medicine has been the fortunate beneficiary of the valuable library of the late Sir William Osler. When the books have arrived it will be possible to give some further details. As the full extent of the value of the donation will not be known until then.

The Faculty of Medicine has reasonably high expectations of benefiting by the recent gift of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The sum of \$5,000,000.00 has been set aside for medical education in Canada. It is not known exactly on what basis this will be divided among the different Medical Schools, but it is supposed that the work which the institution is doing, both as regards number of students and advanced work, will be the main factor in the determination. If so, McGill may naturally expect a considerable portion of the amount, \$1,000,000.00 at least.

THE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

The McGill Officers' Training Corps is again in full operation after the suspension of work for a year. A number of highly-qualified lecturers have been engaged, and most valuable and useful instructuion is being given. On account of the re-action from military life, there are not as many taking advantage of this course as might otherwise be expected, but doubtless the number will increase as the years go on, and more particularly if the Government should establish universal military training as the policy of the country. This organization is for the training of officers only, as the name indicates, and the theoretical and practical will go hand in hand. The course was opened with a dinner tendered by the C.O.T.C. to Sir Arthur Currie, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces, on the 30th of January last. The address of Sir Arthur Currie on this occasion was of a high character and well calculated to assist reconstruction in these days of unrest and unreasonable demands.

THE McCord National Museum

The old Joseph House at the south-west corner of the campus, which was during the war the headquarters of the C.O.T.C., has been changed to serve quite a different purpose. The University has been fortunate in securing the historical collection of David Ross McCord, Esq., B.A., B.C.L., a graduate of 1863 and 1867. Mr. McCord has been an assiduous and discerning collector of historical records and articles which throw light on the customs and beliefs of earlier times, ever since his youthful days, and has quite recently agreed to hand over the whole collection to his Alma Mater. He will himself be Honorary Curator. The University building is not quite ready to receive the collection, but it is hoped that in a very short time the transference will take place and the collection will thus be made available for the benefit of the public.

RETIREMENT OF PROFESSORS

The Board of Governors has recently adopted two resolutions with regard to the retirement of professors under the Carnegie Foundation Pension scheme. In the first place, they assume the right to retire any member of the teaching staff at the age of sixty-five, but in so doing they undertake to provide for those who would be eligible for the full pension if they remained on the staff until the age of seventy, to the extent of paying the difference between the amount of the pension then due from the Foundation and the amount which the teacher would have received had he continued in service until the maximum pension became payable. With regard to those teachers who joined the staff subsequent to November 17th, 1915, and who are in receipt of a salary of \$1,200.00 or upwards and those also who have been in receipt of a salary of \$500.00 or upwards since January 1st, 1918, they will after January 1st, 1920, pay 5% per annum of the salary of each such teacher to purchase an annuity to begin at the age of sixty-five, on the condition that such teacher pays a like amount for the same purpose.

MEMORIAL TABLET IN LAW BUILDING

A very interesting and appropriate ceremony was carried out in the University Library, on February 20th last, in connection with the unveiling of the Roll of Honour of the Faculty of Law to perpetuate the memory of the members of that faculty who lost their lives in the Great War.

The list is as follows:

GRADUATES

Lieut.-Col. George Harold Baker
Lieut. William Roy Hastings
Lieut. John Keefer Kennedy
Capt. Thomas Sargent Owens
Major Talbot Mercier Papineau, M.C.
Capt. Hugh Stowell Pedley
Lieut. Edward Goff Trevor Penny, M.C.
Lieut. Charles Alexander Pope
Lieut. Henry Hutton Scott
Lieut. Lawrence de Kalisz Stephens
Capt. William Stewart
Lieut. Andrew Angus Wanklyn

UNDERGRADUATES

Pte. Edward Harold Ireland Flight-Lieut. Patrick Sylvester Kennedy Lieut. Ian Robert Reekie Macnaughton Lieut. Howard Elliot Scott Pte. Angus Splicer

The panel dedicated to the memory of the above names was designed and executed by Mrs. R. W. Lee. The Angel of Justice is from a terra cotta by Andrea della Robbia. The names are framed in a garland of maple leaves and victors' laurel. The motto on the top, Justitia et judicium praeparatio sedis tuae, is from Psalm LXXXIX, 14 (LXXXVIII, 15, in the Vulgate version), "Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne"; the motto at the foot, Qui pro republica ceciderunt in perpetuum per gloriam vivere intelliguntur, is from the Institutes of Justinian, "Those who have fallen for their country are held to live for ever in renown."

THE ORDER OF THE CEREMONY WAS AS FOLLOWS

Dean Lee presented the memorial to the Law Undergraduates Society on behalf of Mrs. Lee and himself; Mr. Maurice Versailles, President of the Law Undergraduates Society, accepted it on behalf of the students; The Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, unveiled the tablet, and spoke of those whose names are recorded upon it; Mrs. J. Bonsall Porter placed a wreath on behalf of the McGill Women's Union; and the proceedings concluded with a collect, an introit and the benediction.

The tablet will be hung in the Law Building.

NEWS OF THE STAFF

Dr. John L. Todd, Associate Professor of Parasitology (Arts 1898; Medicine 1900), has been honored by being selected as a member of the Commission which has been appointed to study typhus in Central Europe, with a view to doing something towards stemming the ravages of the disease in that quarter. This Commission has been organized under the League of Red Cross Societies. Dr. Todd left for Poland on his mission early in February. He is specially well fitted to engage in an investigation of this kind as the results of his extensive study of the sleeping sickness in Africa for the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine clearly show. Dr. Todd is Honorary Secretary of the Editorial Committee of the News.

Several of the members of the staff have been prominently before the public during the session. Some striking addresses have been given and articles written by Sir Andrew Macphail, Professor of the History of Medicine. His subjects and writings have attracted an unusually large measure of attention, and have provoked more discussion than the views of savants usually do. Sir Andrew Macphail is nothing if not original. His views may sometimes seem out of harmony with general opinion, but they bear evidence of deep reflection and broad consideration. They are always striking because as a rule they run counter to a number of things which are taken for granted. His chief topics have been: "The Conservative" (in the general not in the political sense); "Women and Democracy"; "Education"; "Paper Making in Relation to the Public Weal"; all of which gave excellent opportunity for the enunciation of his views on present day conditions.

Dr. Stephen Leacock, Professor of Economics, is greatly in demand as a public lecturer, and very few can draw larger or more appreciative audiences. He has lectured at odd times in the course of the session in some of the largest cities of the United States, as well as in Canada. As an illustration of his drawing power, it may be worth pointing out that at a meeting in Milwaukee when he lectured on the subject of "Social Justice," he had an attendance of over four thousand, and it was stated that it was the largest audience which had gathered in Milwaukee in a long time to hear an address on an economic subject. He has also contributed his quota to the discussion of the economic situation of the day, and more particularly on the question of exchange. His principal work in this connection is entitled "The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice." Others who have been either speaking or writing, or both, during the past few months are Acting Principal Adams, Professors Caldwell, Dale, Brockwell, duRoure, Hickson, Derick, Macmillan, Tait, Traquair, Eve, MacLean and Whitnall. Professor du-Roure's subject was "French Opinion during the Crisis of the War;" Dr. Caldwell's was "Education." Professor Brockwell's lecture was more or less of a revelation, and dealt with the result of investigations which he had been carrying out during the past twelve years. If his theories can be substantiated (and he claims they can), there will have to be a great change of view with regard to the geography and chronology of the Bible.

Professor MacLean's lecture was on "Mesopotamia," illustrated with lantern slides. Dr. MacLean was well fitted to speak on this subject, as he had been through the British Campaign of the late war in that quarter. Dr. Whitnall's subject was "Heredity;" Professor Dale's, "Education," and Dr. Hickson's "The Rational Attitude and Its Critics." It was a plea for reason as a guide, as opposed to conscience.

It is worthy of note that Professor E. Fabre Surveyer, of the Faculty of Law, has been raised to the dignity of a Judge of the Superior Court, and entered on his duties about the first of February. Justice Surveyer will, however, continue to occupy his Chair as Professor of Civil Procedure. He has been associated with the Faculty of Law for about ten or twelve years.

Professor J. A. Dale, Professor of Education, has accepted the position of Professor of Social Service in the University of Toronto, and will enter on his duties there next session. Since coming to McGill Professor Dale has devoted a great deal of his time and attention to the social side of education, and has consequently made himself well acquainted with conditions in this respect. As there is no Faculty of Education in McGill, the work of the Professor

of Education, pure and simple, is not very exacting, except perhaps in an external way, but Professor Dale has always had his time fully occupied with multifarious duties which in the broad aspect of the case can always be associated with education proper. He has taken a large part in the public life of the City and in the educational work of the Province. As the School for Teachers at Macdonald College is really part of the Department of Education in the University, it is probable that some arrangement will be made whereby a closer connection will be established between the work there and the work in McGill, with one head instead of two, working more or less independently of each other, as has been the case hitherto. It would seem to be the proper course to follow, but nothing definite can be stated as regards this at the present time.

It is a matter for regret that Professor Paul T. Lafleur, Professor of Comparative Literature, was obliged early in the new year to relinquish his duties temporarily, on account of ill health. He has gone to the West Indies to recuperate, and will be absent from the University for six weeks at least and possibly for the remainder of the session. It is to be hoped that he will come back thoroughly recovered, and that he will be ready to enter on his duties next session with renewed vigour. Professor Lafleur is a graduate in Arts of the class of 1890, and has been ever since associated with the teaching staff of the University.

The members of the Faculty of Law miss this session from their number Professor W. DeM. Marler, Professor of Real Property Law. Professor Marler was taken ill in the course of last session, and has not since been able to resume his work. It is gratifying to know that he is, however, recovering and will likely take up his duties again at the commencement of next session. His place is filled in the meantime by Mr. D. McK. Rowat, a graduate in Arts of 1897 and of Law in 1901.

The sympathy of the University has been extended to Professor Eugene Lafleur on the bereavement he has sustained by the loss of his wife. Professor Lafleur, who is one of the ablest lawyers in Montreal, is Professor of International Law.

Vice-Principal Moyse is still lecturing with his old-time vigour. He has now been associated with the University for about forty years. The graduates in Arts since 1880 doubtless remember the interest in English literature, which his lectures have always aroused.

Professor C. W. Colby, an Arts graduate of 1887, is still absent on leave. For the past few years he has been organizing and establishing a Company for the manufacture of noiseless typewriters. This work is really a legacy from his late father, who before his death had set the project on foot, and Professor Colby found himself obliged to follow it up or "lose the venture." There is every likelihood that the business will be established on a sufficiently firm basis to permit of Professor Colby again occupying the Chair of History which he had so ably and acceptably filled for several years.

Dr. R. F. Ruttan is this year President of the Canadian Royal Society, and has recently been appointed to membership on the Biological Board of the Dominion of Canada.

Dr. F. D. Adams, besides attending to the numerous duties of his position as Acting Principal, manages to find time for important services as a member of several public commissions, among others the Honorary Advisory Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Commission of Conservation.

Dr. F. W. Skirrow, Assistant Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, resigned shortly before the opening of the session to accept the Directorship of the new research laboratories at Shawinigan, Oue, His place has been filled by Dr. F. M. G. Johnston, with the title of Associate Professor of Inorganic Chemistry. Dr. Johnston had been a regular member of the staff until the war broke out when he was appointed Scientific Adviser at one and then another of the large munition factories in Canada, under the Imperial Munitions Board.

Dr. A. Stansfield, Professor of Metallurgy, has been given a fresh grant from the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in order to enable him to continue his investigations on the reduction of iron ores by gases and the electric furnace.

Otto Maass, M.Sc., Lecturer in Chemistry, has been promoted to an Assistant Professorship.

Professor E. Brown, of the Department of Applied Mechanics and Hydraulics, is giving an Extension Course on Reinforced Concrete Design. The registration for this

Course is much beyond what was expected.

R. S. L. Wilson, whom all recent graduates will remember as Lecturer in Mathematics and Demonstrator in Civil Engineering, is not on the staff this session, as shortly before it opened he was offered and accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics in the University of Alberta.

Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer has entered upon his duties as Librarian of the University, to which posi-



GERHARD R. LOMER, Ph.D. THE NEW LIBRARIAN

tion he was appointed some months ago. Dr. Maude Abbott, who was ill through the greater part of last year, is quite recovered and is now able to

attend to her duties as usual.

Mention might also be made here of the death of Dr. W. S. Morrow, who died suddenly of heart failure at his home, Hutchison Street, Montreal, on the evening of February 12th. Dr. Morrow was only 50 years old, and his taking off in what might be considered the prime of life is regretted by those who had been associated with him during his work at the University as Assistant Professor of Physiology. He resigned his professorship about ten or twelve years ago in order that he might have more time to devote to private practice.

GRADUATES IN NEW ENGLAND ORGANIZE -MEETING TO BE HELD IN BOSTON ON APRIL 12th

NUMBER of McGill Graduates met on March 1st last at the City Club in Boston, and, after an informal dinner, decided to form a Graduates' Society in the New England District. A temporary organization was effected with Dr. W. H. Walters as Chairman, and the Rev. J. A. Thompson, M.A., of Trinity Church Rectory, Bridgewater, Mass., as Secretary. It was unanimously decided to hold an organization dinner for the new Society in the City Club, Boston, on Monday evening, April 12th next, at 6.30 p.m. All graduates of McGill residing in the district of New England, and particularly in the vicinity of Boston, are strongly urged to attend this meeting and to show their interest in the progress of their alma mater by organizing a powerful and representative Society.

POST-GRADUATE WORK IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

N no profession more than in that of medicine is the necessity for post-graduate study apparent. New facts and new methods are continually being added to the physician's armamentarium and no practitioner of medicine who does not wish to get hopelessly in the rut and out of date can afford to neglect this important branch.

In all the large University centres of this continent opportunities for post-graduate work are offered and practitioners in steadily increasing numbers are taking advantage of them. In McGill, up to the time of the outbreak of the war, a course was given in all the clinical branches embracing Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and the various specialties. This course will be resumed in the near future.

But apart from the regular course offered during the summer months it is possible to obtain post-graduate work at any time at McGill and many of our graduates. who cannot perhaps leave their practice in summer, visit our hospitals during the winter while the undergraduate

session is on.

While it is obviously impossible for the teachers in the Faculty to devote as much personal attention to the instruction of graduate students at this time, nevertheless visiting doctors, especially our own graduates, should feel that they are welcome at all times and that the great wealth of clinical material in the two large general hospitals of Montreal is at their disposal.

The Registrar of the Faculty will be glad to furnish visitors with time-tables showing the hours of clinics, and a list of the surgical operations for each day will be found

posted in the hospitals.

TO CARRY ON WORK

THE McGill Women's Union, though organized in 1914 to render assistance to the McGill men going overseas, will be continued for various purposes connected with the University. This decision was reached at the annual meeting of the union held recently in Strathcona Hall. As a beginning of work it was resolved that the union should hold itself in readiness to be of service when required to McGill men returned from overseas, and also to assist the University Settlement. Miss Evelyn Bolduc, head-worker of the settlement, addressed the meeting, and as a result of her appeal a grant was voted towards equipment for games for the Settlement House.

During the period of the war the units assisted by the union included the 148th Battalion, the University Companies, the McGill Battery, the McGill Siege Draft, the 5th Field Ambulance and the McGill Tank Company. Since the armistice, much work has been done and service is still needed for sick, often incurable, cases and for con-

valescent men.

Monthly meetings of the union will be held on the first Tuesday of each month in Strathcona Hall. A letter of thanks was forwarded to the Faculty of Medicine for the use of the premises, in which the work of the union has

been carried on for the past two years.

The following officers were elected: Hon. Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. Edwin Howard; President, Mrs. R. W. Lee; Vice-President, Lady Gordon; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Archibald McGoun; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Keenan.

THE FOREST PRODUCTS LABORATORIES OF CANADA

In the mental landscape of every McGill man must be an image of the old Molson residence on University Street. In recent years, many a passer-by must have speculated idly as to the work carried on there. The brass plate indicates that it contains the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, which are under the direction of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. A little reflection would suggest that nothing less than the interests of important industries can be implied in a work which would require cooperation of McGill University with a Government department.

The Forest Products Laboratories were initiated in 1913 under the regime of Dr. Roche, Minister of the Interior, with the cooperation of the University for research into a number of pressing problems connected with the utilization of Canadian tree-products. Industries using wood as their basis, whether to be manufactured into lumber, pulp or the products of distillation, were without any common facilities for research or information concerning the nature or treatment of their raw material. Industries are always engaged in research more or less, but usually such work is done by someone who has other duties to perform. The works' chemist or engineer usually is too much occupied with the analysis of materials or the efficiency of manufacturing methods to be free for wide investigations, and the study of fundamental problems is altogether beyond his powers. So the demand has been for government laboratories to discover the primary facts about the raw materials of industries of which wood is one. After all, the Canadian industries occupied with wood are only second in importance to agriculture and have therefore some claim for consideration with respect to Government-aided research.

The problems which the Forest Products Laboratories have been formed to investigate are various in character. The chemical, physical, mechanical and even pathological characters of Canadian woods are of great importance to a variety of industries. Wood is not only a substance of variable chemical composition, it is also a structure of varying complexity and this variation in composition and structure reveals itself by wide divergencies of character in the woods from different species of trees.

The chemical and fibrous composition of wood is of importance to the pulp-maker, the mechanical strength of wood is a consideration to the engineer and architect, the durability or pathological immunity of wood is of consequence to the railway engineer and mill-owner, and even such characters as appearance, hardness, shrinkage and hygroscopicity have an importance for a variety of trades and occupations.

In order to meet such a variety of problems, the work of the Laboratories is carried on by a number of divisions.

The Division of Timber Tests is occupied with the collection of trees for testing, sawing them into suitable pieces and testing these pieces for strength and hardness. In this work, the division enjoys the facilities offered by the Testing Laboratory of McGill University in which the College machines and additional equipment are used by the divisional staff

From the point of view of importance as a source of structural timbers, the Douglas Fir is first among Canadian trees and a very complete series of tests has been made on this wood, the results being published in a government bulletin. Other woods are being tested and in course of time the results of tests on all commercial woods should be published. The need for the testing of western

woods (notably Sitka Spruce, which has been in such demand for aeroplanes) has been so urgent, that a branch laboratory was built at Vancouver in cooperation with the University of British Columbia and has been in operation for several months.

The Division of Pulp and Paper is occupied with the primary problems connected with the Pulp and Paper Industries. The composition of wood, as affecting its conversion into pulp, has been the subject of a number of determinations and within the scope of the division also are experiments in treatment for the production of chemical pulp.

The theoretical yield of cellulose from any wood used for pulp provides a datum to which the efficient pulp-mill must ever strive to approximate. The contents of unwanted constituents are disturbing factors in the manufacture of pulp but may at any time provide material for new industries. Forty per cent of the wood used for sulphite pulp is at present lost as Waste Sulphite Liquor and the staff of the Pulp and Paper Division has recently compiled a bibliography dealing with the numerous investigations and patents covering this important field. Besides a well equipped chemical laboratory, the division is possessed of a very fine paper-machine with all necessary appliances for the manufacture of paper and a pulp-mill has been built to contain digesters of semi-commercial size.

The Division of Timber Physics is engaged in investigations into the microscopic structure and physical characters of Canadian woods. The identification of different species is carried out by histological methods proper to wood and sections are prepared and photographed for reference. Also within the field of this division is the relation of wood to moisture, a matter of considerable importance involving questions of variation in weight, strength, volume and susceptibility to rot. Indeed the latter function is the main consideration for the Wood Pathologist of this division, who is engaged in a series of investigations into the causes and prevention of decay in mill-roofs and basements and in pulp-logs and lumber.

The equipment of the Division of Timber Physics includes a variety of physical apparatus, microscopes, photomicrographic apparatus, humidity closets and cabinets for the cultivation of wood-destroying fungi.

The Division of Wood Preservation is engaged in practical experiment in methods of preserving Canadian timbers. For this purpose the division is equipped with a complete experimental plant for the impregnation of railway ties, paving blocks, posts and other timbers with various liquids and solutions inimical to the fungi which cause rot in wood. The treatment of such timbers requires the use of vacuum and pressure pumps, heating and circulating systems, devices for measuring the volume of timbers and the volume of preservative in use and selfrecording instruments for registering the temperatures and pressures employed. The analysis of the numerous preservatives on the market necessitates also some chemical equipment. As the great majority of Canadian railway ties are at present untreated but will probably be replaced largely by treated ties during the next few years, the work of this division cannot fail to be of importance.

A collection of the literature on the nature and utilization of Forest Products is of primary importance. The existence of such a special library as may be found at 700 University Street is not only a necessity to the staff of

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VANCOUVER GRADUATES HOLD DINNER

F the annual dinner of the McGill Graduates' Society of British Columbia, held at Vancouver on January 31st, we have received the following

veracious and impartial account:

"Last evening, about 8.30, a number of men were observed slinking away from the University Club, and after due investigation it was discovered that they were graduates of Varsity, Queens, or other small universities, and the reason for their dejected looks was that McGill was in possession of the Club and were scoring (a successful dinner). For over a week Coach Housser, assisted by Mc-Queen, Emerson, Eldridge and others, under the medical superintendence of Dr. F. P. Patterson, were evolving a team, and with that team lined up 125 strong it was no wonder that despair was written on the faces of former rivals. With the old yell "We're out for gore," followed by the usual "What's the matter with old McGill," the dinner started. D. E. McTaggart presided and acted as Toast-master. The Hon. Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, Victoria, and President Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, were the honoured guests. The Club provided the viands; Weaver's Orchestra the music; and the Graduates the rest. From 8.30 to 12 there was not a dull moment. McGill songs were sung and re-sung with the zest generally only found among under-graduates. Dr. Covernton starred in "Alouette." Dr. Nelles paid due honour to the Bovine family, especially the gentleman black in colour. Jack Emerson was officially the song leader, relieved occasionally by George Housser. Oh! but it was merry.

At this point the feelings of the writer of the account appear to have become too much for him, as nothing more can be deciphered. We gather, however, that the meeting was the most important, both from its size and the nature of the business transacted, ever held by the McGill Graduates' Society of B.C. One hundred and twenty-five

graduates attended.

The constitution was changed and the name of the society altered to "The McGill Graduates" Society of Vancouver and District." So large a number of graduates now live in the Coast province that other branch societies are to be formed on Vancouver Island, in the north Country, and in the Kootenays

President Donald McTaggart presided, and the large dining-room of the club was elaborately decorated with

the McGill colours.

Mr. R. W. Ellis proposed the toast "To Our Alma Mater," and Major Walkem and Colonel Harwood replied. In proposing the toast to "Our Sister Universities," Hon. D. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works in the Provincial Cabinet, spoke of the value to a nation of the higher seats of learning, which value, he argued, amply justified their being liberally supported with funds from the public treasury. He touched on the urgent needs of the University of British Columbia and expressed hope that these might soon be met.

In responding to the toast, President L. S. Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, made pleasing references to the work of the leading Canadian Universities and McGill's attitude to them. The speaker drew attention to the very intimate and kindly relations that had always existed between McGill and the Canadian western univer-

"In fact," said President Klinck, "McGill laid the foundation on which our own university was built and we always confidently look to McGill graduates in the Province for loyal support and sympathy in our work.'

A silent toast was drunk to "Our Absent Members Who Shall Return No More," and in proposing this toast particular mention was made of Doctors McGuigan and Tunstall as the enthusiastic pioneers of McGill in this province a quarter of a century ago.

Officers were elected for the coming year as follows:

Honorary President: The President of the University of British Columbia (re-elected).

President: Major F. P. Patterson. First Vice-President: W. H. Powell.

Second Vice-President: George E. Housser.

Secretary: G. S. Raphael. Treasurer: A. Lightall.

Executive: four to be named by the officers.

Among other matters the new officers will attend to will be the laying of plans for a great re-union of McGill graduates in Montreal in 1921, at which an effort will be made to have British Columbia largely represented.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD McGILL GRADUATES' SOCIETY

S a result of the war, the activities of the Graduates' Society of the District of Bedford were suspended for something like two years. Last November, however, a meeting was held in the Pettes Memorial Hall at Knowlton, and it was decided that for the future, as in the past, regular meetings will be held. At this meeting Dr. A. J. Eaton, Honorary President, was in the chair, and there was a good local attendance, though, owing to the state of the weather and the roads, the outside attendance

The first business of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year. A Knowlton man having been President for a number of years past, Dr. Corcoran of Waterloo was unanimously elected for the coming year. The Rev. J. G. McCormack of Foster was elected Vice-President for Brome County, Principal C. A. Adams of Granby for Shefford County, and Dr. Crothers of Stan-

bridge for Missisquoi County.

The Permanent Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. E. M. Taylor, M.A., presented his report to the meeting in connection with the annual Arts scholarship to the University offered by the Society. He stated that he had tried to induce someone among the available candidates to take the Arts Course, but without success, and regret was expressed; the feeling was general that something should be done to arouse more interest in a University education among those attending the academies. It was suggested that publicity be given to this lamentable condition. Three candidates had qualified for the scholarship but each had decided to take up a teaching course, one teaching on permission and two attending Macdonald College.

After considerable discussion as to the future work of the Society, the following resolution was moved by Dr. A. C. Paintin, seconded by the Secretary and carried

unanimously:

"That owing to the fine railway facilities of Foster added to the fact of a lakeside grove and a fine hall, we respectfully suggest to the incoming Executive

that the next meeting be held in Foster in the summer time and in the form of a Basket Picnic.

The Secretary gave some information to the meeting as to the aims of the Society and particularly as to the institution of the McGill News as a means of keeping all the McGill Graduates and their various Societies in close touch with one another.

The following graduates took an active part in the consideration of the questions that came before the meeting: Mr. A. V. Truell, Rev. J. G. McCormick, Principal W. H. Brady, Dr. Paintin and Mr. L. D. McClintock.

B.S.A.

THE TORONTO GRADUATES ORGANIZE

A SOCIETY TO BE FORMED

NERGETIC steps are now being taken to organize a McGill Graduates' Society in Toronto. Some-I thing of this kind has long been needed. A large number of McGill men live in and around Toronto, and it is indeed a healthy sign that they should now be seeking to form themselves into a strong outpost in enemy territory - a refuge from the all-pervading influence of Varsity in the Province of Ontario.

A preliminary organization meeting has been held already, and a dinner is planned in the near future. It will perhaps be remembered that last December the Varsity graduates in Montreal held a successful dinner in the University Club and that Sir Robert Falconer came down here specially to address them. What can be done well by the graduates of Varsity can be done better by the

Graduates of McGill. Among those actively interesting themselves in the formation of the new Society are the following:

Mr. Willis Chipman, Sci. '76.

Mr. R. B. Henderson, Arts '87.

Prof. L. McK. Ashley (Professor of Mechanical En-

gineering, Toronto University), Sci. 1900.

Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun (Deputy Minister of Education for Ontario), Arts '85.

Mr. Ken McCrimmon, Arts '13.

Mr. "Sinc" McEvenue, Sci. '13. Mr. J. E. Openshaw, Sci. '10.

Mr. "Pep" Paisley, Arch. '15.

and many others. The secretary pro tem, until regular officers have been elected, is Mr. J. Ritchie Donald, Arts '11, Sci. '13, and all McGill graduates residing in and around Toronto, who have not as yet learned of the forming of the Society, are asked to communicate with Mr. Donald at his address, 74 Hampton Court Apartments, Avenue Rd., Toronto.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK GRADUATES' SOCIETY

THE twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University was held at the Salmagundi Club, 47 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, January 8th last. At this meeting the following officers were elected for the year 1920:

President: Mr. W. W. Colpitts, Sci. '99. 1st Vice-President: Mr. J. A. L. Waddell, Sci. '82. 2nd Vice-President: Dr. Gordon Gibson, Med. '04. Secretary: Dr. W. H. Donnelly, Med. '03.

Treasurer: Dr. O. S. Hillman, Med. '06. Governors, to hold office until 1923: Mr. F. G. Wickware, Sci. '06. Dr. W. E. Deeks, Med. '93.

Non-Resident Councillors:

Prof. J. C. Bracq, Arts '81, Boston. Dr. J. C. Patterson, Med. '96, Troy, N.Y. Dr. J. B. Harvie, Med. '81, Troy, N.Y. Mr. R. O. King, Sci. '95, North Tonawanda, N.Y. Mr. T. H. Addie, Sci. '02, Philadelphia.

Dr. E. W. Smith, Med. '82, Meriden, Conn.

The business session was preceded, as usual, by an informal dinner, which has proved a very popular feature of the annual meeting for several years.

The question of holding the Annual Dinner of the Society was discussed, and it was unanimously decided to hold the dinner as usual this year at a date to be fixed by the executive committee, probably in March next.

Forest Products Laboratories of Canada

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the laboratories but is a centre of information for all who wish to read what has been written in books and periodicals concerning the various industries. Its position at the business centre of Canada makes this library accessible to the greatest number of enquirers, while reference to it by the staff enables them to transmit the results of the

latest research to distant correspondents.

An exhibition of Canadian woods and the products which may be derived therefrom occupies the largest room in the house. The purpose of this exhibition is to some extent educational, for it enables the visitor to see what are the uses to which Canadian trees are put. It serves, also, to illustrate what cannot be demonstrated in the laboratories without much preparation such as the mode of testing woods for strength, the normal features of wood, the defects in lumber which affect its grading, the steps in the processes of the manufacture of pulp or of the distillation of wood. Specimens of the trunks and wood of Canadian trees are also displayed in a convenient manner for reference.

It cannot be thought possible that the present house, which was built as a residence, can suffice for the needs of such important work, even though it were in no danger of falling down, for it is probably, as a building, the worst laboratory in Canada. An even greater handicap lies in the inability to increase its staff by the addition of suitably trained technical men. The great demand for men in the pulp and paper and other industries has caused such a depletion in the ranks of the staff, that the work in certain divisions has been seriously affected. Whether the laboratories must delay the programme of important investigations already begun by awaiting the arrival of a new generation of chemical engineers to replace those who have left, or whether special efforts will be made and special inducements offered to secure well-trained technicians to meet the great demand for research into the proper utilization of Canada's valuable but diminishing forest resources, is a matter for speculation. No country can afford to neglect this aspect of her means of subsistence; and if our publicists are not to eat their after-dinner phrases as to "conservation" and "need of scientific research" they must display a more intense solicitude for the continuance of such work as has been begun at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada.

A NEW PUBLICATION—UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

THE "BROADSIDE"

Toward the end of the last term there was a great fluttering in the dovecotes of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning occasioned by the appearance of an anonymous publication called the *Broadside*, which was distributed gratis to undergraduates of the different faculties, and left where deans and professors could not fail to pick it up. Besides the title, at the head of the "sheet" (it cannot be called otherwise, as it consists simply of one sheet of paper printed on both sides with a cut of James McGill on the front) were the words: An Occasional Publication — McGill University No. 1; and the motto, "The ultimate foundation of every state is the way of thinking."

The aim and ideal of the *Broadside* as stated in the first paragraph is "to discuss candidly and outspokenly the affairs of the University, if not constantly, at least upon occasions; and to maintain a continuity with the

past. The tone of the different short articles that go to make up the sheet reflects the general spirit of unrest that is current at the present time. The Editor admits that his mission is to criticize, "not in the spirit of the confirmed critic and of those who take a delight in throwing mud, but merely in the hope that the candid expression of even one point of view may not prove more harmful in its effect upon the condition of our College than the prevailing atmosphere of passive indifference." The range of the writer's criticism is not limited. He finds fault with teacher and student alike. He criticizes the time honoured institutions of the University and the struggling activities of the undergraduates. For example, in one paragraph he writes "the student body as a whole, far from giving any thought to national problems, is showing a pathetic indifference to the ordinary affairs of College life. Our welcome to the Prince was feeble in the extreme: our vocal support of our champion team was far from satisfactory. In another is found: "The ancient idea of a university as a society of scholars has been supplanted by the idea of a corporation administered by the lights of finance with the right to hire and fire professors at pleasure. The modern university has become a Degree Factory!

The Broadside is well written and shows considerable

thought in its preparation. Up to the present time a second issue has not appeared and the person responsible for the sheet remains hidden in the obscurity of his anonymity.

A MEMORIAL TABLET TO BE ERECTED IN THE ARTS BUILDING

A MEETING of the Arts Undergraduates Society was held in the Grill Room of the McGill Union recently to discuss the question of the erection of a memorial tablet for Arts men who had been killed in the war, there being over 100 names to be placed on such an honour roll.

The idea called forth a great deal of discussion; the consensus of opinion being that if a memorial was to be put up it should be worthy of the men whose gallantry it was to commemorate. It was decided that the memorial should be erected in the Arts Building and not in the Memorial Hall which might be built by the University at a future date.

The question arose as to how the expense was to be met, and the suggestion that finally met with the general approval was that the expense should be shared by graduates and undergraduates of the faculty, and by such members of the faculty who might wish to contribute. Proposals to raise the money by entertainments and from the friends of those who were to be commemorated being rejected.

The business of the meeting was embodied in two resolutions. The first was to the effect that a guarantee of a sum, approximately \$1,200, be voted to the Executive of the Society who were authorized to go into the question of design, prices, etc. The second enacted that a levy was to be made of one dollar on all Arts undergraduates and that a similiar levy to raise an equal amount should be made next year. It was suggested that the balance could be made up by subscriptions from graduates.

THE ANNUAL

HE Junior year, as is customary, are publishing their year book, which according to all accounts promises to surpass all previous issues in dimensions and quality.

Over ninety drawings are to be included but talent has

THE MEN WHO MANAGE THE AFFAIRS OF THE STUDENTS



J. P. GILHOOLEY
(President of the Union)



W. C. NICHOLSON
(President, Students' Council)



J. A. LALANNE (Secretary, Students' Council)



G. PARKINS
(President, McGill A.A.A.)



McGILL DELEGATES AT THE DES MOINES CONFERENCE

been plentiful and the results have even pleased the Art Editor, so it is said, and display a great deal of ingenuity and originality—new subjects having been found so as not to copy the twenty-four volumes which have gone before.

A full record of the activities of the University, Clubs and Societies with an account of the unprecedented year of athletic successes is issued. Macdonald College is again to figure in its pages and the pictures of 400 juniors with a short biography for each will be produced.

THE Y.M.C.A.

N common with the rest of the University the Y.M.C.A. has felt the stimulus of the new spirit created by the War. The increased number of students has increased the demands upon this organization but, with the experience of the last year in surmounting difficulties, it has met them all. The "Y" as never before has been the centre of some of the most successful of the student social and educational activities.

The receptions, social evenings, skating parties afforded the usual excellent opportunities to become acquainted with the Royal Victoria College. Weekly Sunday night "Sings" have been held and have proven popular. Six classes in Bible Study have maintained themselves steadily.

An important feature of the season's work has been the securing of rooms in the city for scores of students forwhom the present housing conditions in Montreal have made this extremely difficult. A new work has been undertaken by a special committee in the introduction of McGill students to families in the city, providing a touch of home life which is often sadly lacking in the college man's experience.

The Student Volunteer Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, December 28th to Jan. 4th was attended by a McGill delegation of 44 members representing the Y.M. C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. The Canadian delegations numbering over 400 students, spent the whole day preceding the main convention in a discussion of Canadian student problems. The result has been the drawing together of the students of Canada in what seems destined to become a National Student Movement. Everywhere was recognized the special character of the students' demands upon the Christian Associations in the Colleges, and a desire was clearly expressed that these should develop their activities to meet these special demands rather than along the line of prescribed programmes. In these deliberations McGill took a leading part, as she may be expected to do, in the future developments of the movement.

GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES UNITE IN HONORING GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

POR perhaps the first time in its history the McGill Union has been the scene of a military dinner. Certainly it can not be said that for the first time soldiers have dined in the Union, for during the recruiting

and training of the Universities Companies the Union served as a barracks and mess room for the men of those companies. The occasion for the dinner was the visit of Sir Arthur Currie to McGill in connection with the reorganization of the McGill C.O.T.C.

The Banquet was spread in the large hall; the catering being entirely looked after by the management of the cafeteria. At the conclusion of the dinner Dean Moyse proposed the health of the guest of honour. General Currie's reply was appreciated by the audience, many of whom had served under Sir Arthur in France.

There were about 200 graduates and undergraduates at the dinner. Many of whom, members of the Universities Companies, would no doubt recall the days, when as raw recruits, they suffered their first war experience in trying to sleep on the hard boards of the floor of the Union Hall.

THE UNION PAYS ITS WAY

RADUATES of recent years will be interested to know something of the activities of the McGill Union. It will be remembered that the Union from the time of its foundation was run as a separate institution apart from the University and the Students' Council, with a committee of management and an advisory board of its own. During the present session the idea was conceived and carried into effect of making the Union one of the numerous departments of the Students' Council, managed directly by that body in the same way that it carries on the affairs of the McGill Daily or the Athletic Association. Results have justified this change.

During the summer a Cafeteria was installed at very little expense, good use being made of the material which had been lying idle since the old Grill Room ceased its operations. Here the students can get an excellent meal for forty-five cents, and with more congenial surroundings than at the ordinary cafeteria. Since its opening in October last the Union has been gaining in popularity. At the present time between three and four hundred students are served every day. The profits are not large but the Cafeteria is different from the old Grill Room in that it is paying its way.

The Union is more and more being recognized as the meeting place for the students and is the centre of the many social activities of the college.

It is very gratifying to those responsible for bringing about the change in the management of the Union to know that the change has been a success financially as well as in other ways. In previous years when the accounts were made up, the Union always showed a deficit of about \$2,000, which had to be met by the University. This year, under the able administration of Mr. J. P. Gilhooley, President, and Capt. J. A. Lalanne, Secretary, the Union is not only paying its own way but the indications are that it will finish the session for the first time in its history with a small surplus.



R.V.C. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

THE session 1919-20 has been noteworthy in the annals of the R.V.C.A.A. for besides reviving almost every activity with which the war and the influenza have seriously interfered, the executive has been able to add several new and popular events.

As usual, the season opened with tennis and both individual and inter-class championships were played with keen interest and enjoyed by many enthusiastic spectators. Miss Hazel Davidson '20 won the individual championship, Miss Doris Dart and Miss Doris Campbell '21 succeeded in carrying off the inter-class championships by defeating Miss L. Aylen and Miss L. Levy '22 in a close game. It was decided to omit the tennis match with Macdonald from this year's programme, in order that Sports Day, which gives opportunities of participation to a larger number of students, could be held. The number of entries entirely justified the decision and the events were closely contested. Many students and their friends as well as members of the faculty, turned out to watch the sports and afterwards enjoyed a delightful thé dansant given in the R.V.C. for the purpose of raising funds to finance inter-collegiate basket-ball. The following is the program of events:-

High Jump: won by K. Cameron, 3 ft. 11 ins.
Broad Jump: won by K. Cameron, 7 ft. 5 ins.
Window Jump: won by E. Synder, 1 ft. 5 ins.
Throwing Basket Ball: won by I. Munro, 60 ft. 5 ins.
100-yards Race: won by K. Cameron.
Old Girls Race: won by Miss B. Abbott and Miss L.
MacDonald tied.
Walking: won by Q. Savage.
Relay Race: won by 2nd Year '22.
Obstacle Race: won by 4th Year '20.
Faculty Race: won by Miss Cartwright, 2nd Miss
Oughtred, 3rd Mrs. Downs.
Tug-of-War: won by 3rd Year '21.
Individual Prize: won by K. Cameron.
Inter-class Prize: won by '21, 2nd '22.

Late in November a swimming meet was held in the M.A.A.A. Tank. This is the first event of its kind in which R.V.C. students have taken part, and though this year it

took the form of a swimming party, rather than a regular meet, its popularity is undoubted and the executive hope to make it an annual affair. About twenty girls entered and among the events included were 20-yards Race, free style; 40-yards Race, breast and back stroke; Relay; Plain and Plate Diving, and Long Plunge. Jean Henderson '22 won the individual prize and helped to earn the honours of the day for her class, the sophomores.

Basket-ball commenced early and was carried on until the middle of February which allowed time for more games than usual. One feature of the season was the splendid showing made by the freshmen who not only won the inter-class championships but managed to earn four places on the senior college teams for members of their year. Inter-class games were played off by the middle of December and the two college teams visited Macdonald College on December 17th for the first games of the season. On this occasion the senior team was defeated but when the Macdonald teams came to Montreal in January for the return matches, both the R.V.C. teams came off with flying colours.

By far the most important event of the session, however, was the visit of the basket-ball team of Queen's University to the Royal Victoria College. They arrived on Friday, February 6th, and after a Basket-ball dinner the first game was played. On Saturday afternoon the second game took place, each team being enthusiastically supported by many onlookers. R.V.C. was victorious on both occasions. This constitutes the beginning of intercollegiate sport for Canadian women students and it is hoped to establish an inter-collegiate series including Toronto in the near future.

Inter-class hockey has not been played at R.V.C. since 1914-15, but this year the interest of the girls has been so great and the number of players so large that it has been possible to organize a series of inter-class matches. Practises for the college hockey teams are in full swing and arrangements under way for games with Macdonald. Fancy skating classes have been organized and the Fancy Skating Club has been revived. The athletic session 1919-20 has been successful and the Athletic Association expects it to be but the forerunner of many even more successful sessions.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE AT R. V.C.

THE addition of a few new events and the revival of several old customs which the newer generations of students had not before been privileged to witness has characterized the many activities of the R.V.C. undergraduates during the present session. The time, energy and thought occupied during the past five years with the carrying on of patriotic work, has been turned into more normal channels, and activities of a more social nature have been resumed. Success has crowned the efforts of the various societies to awaken interest in functions both new and old and signs are most propitious for the future.

In speaking of the activities of 1919-20, the organization which watches with wary eye the doings of the R.V.C. student body as a whole should naturally come first. This, the R.V.C. Undergraduate Society, with Jean Nichol presiding, has held several meetings for the settlement of matters of interest to the students but has been called upon to decide no momentous questions for none have yet arisen and the session bids fair to close peacefully.

The Athletic Association, under the presidency of Queenie Savage, however, has been greatly occupied with the arrangement of many matters. This year has seen the introduction of two new features into R.V.C. athletics—intercollegiate basketball and a swimming competition—both of which proved highly successful. The former comprised two matches with the girls from Queens. These were both played in Montreal since the R.V.C. team, owing to the much regretted illness of Miss Cartwright, was unable to play a return match in Kingston. R.V.C. came off victorious in the two games, leading by a large margin in the second. The Queens girls played to the best of their ability and showed themselves able to lose well, in a true sporting spirit.

Earlier in the season R.V.C.'s first team was defeated at Macdonald College while the second won by a very



R.V.C. HOCKEY TEAM

small lead. Revenge was taken, however, when the return match was played in Montreal and R.V.C. succeeded in carrying off the honors.

The swimming competition held in the M.A.A.A. tank was somewhat in the nature of an experiment but proved so popular that it is likely that another will be considered for next year. The honors in high diving were carried off by Queenie Savage, and Jean Henderson won the highest aggregate of points. The sophomores led in class points.

Hockey is the sport at present and interclass games are being played for the first time for several years. It is hoped to arrange matches with the Macdonald girls during the season.

Fancy skating has been revived and a beginners class has been organized for the benefit of those wishing to learn. So far the practices have not been as frequent as had been originally intended but it is hoped that there will be no further interruptions to the holding of the class.

Tennis at the beginning of the first session called forth many enthusiasts and the juniors carried off the class championship. Hazel Davidson was the individual champion.

The Delta Sigma Society, with M. D. Mawdsley as president, opened the season with a theatrical day in honor of George Eliot's one hundredth anniversary. Scenes were presented from "Romola" by the Seniors, from "Daniel Deronda" by the Juniors, from "The Mill on the Floss" by the Sophomores and from "Silas Marner" by the Freshies. At the annual tea Dr. Cyrus MacMillan spoke on "With the Army of Occupation."

A new idea was that of the firelight rigmarole which proved very successful, especially from the point of view of the second year girls who were judged the best "raconteurs." The subjects were given to each year and a team of storytellers chosen, each member taking up the tale where her predecessor left off. The seniors told a ghost story, the juniors a romance, the sophomores a fairy tale, and the freshies a story of adventure.

In the interclass debates the second year defeated the first and the fourth year the third. The juniors were awarded first place as a class in the impromptu speaking contest and E. Holland and E. Hackett carried off the individual prizes.

At the first meeting of the society Miss Brown, honorary president, welcomed the new students and gave a short historical sketch of the Delta Sigma.

Under the guidance of its president, Helen Nichol, the Y.W.C.A. has been most active all year. A course of three lectures was given by Dr. Symonds to its members, one of two lectures on "The Origin of the New Testament," by Dr. Paterson-Smyth, and the Rev. Harold Young is at present giving three lectures on "Faith."

From this society delegates were sent to the Volunteer Student Convention at Des Moines and in order to help in raising funds for that purpose a tea was held shortly before the Christmas vacation, which brought in about one hundred and twenty dollars. Those representing McGill women at Des Moines were Helen Nichol '20, Q. Savage '20, D. Mathewson '21, J. Henderson '22, Lorna Kerr '23, Ella Percival representing Medicine, and Ruth Goodwin, a graduate of '18.

Miss Hamilton, student secretary for the eastern universities, has visited the college on two occasions and spoken to the members of the Y.W. This Society was also one of those which supported the Hon. J. Stitt Wilson in his visit to McGill. The annual missionary campaign was launched this month under favorable auspices.

The Society Francaise has been flourishing as perhaps never before. The amateur theatricals given this year by the ordinary and advanced classes of the first two years were very successful. Scenes from "Le Voyage de M. Perichon" were presented by the Freshies; from "Les Femmes Savants" by the second year ordinary class, and "Les Precieuses Ridicules" by the advanced students of the latter year. A debate on "Resolved that curiostiy is a feminine attribute" was won by Doris Sharples and Dorothea McConnel, who supported the negative.

A theatre party which attended a matinee performance of "L'Aiglon" was much enjoyed by those able to be present. The annual reading contest was won by R. Contant with F. Novick and the president, Eileen Wall, not very far behind. Other annual functions are still to be held.

The reappearance of a senior play which for three years has been laid aside naturally appeals to the college as a whole, though most particularly to the members of the graduating class, who are now preparing for the performance which is to take place early in March. Pinero's "The Weaker Sex," with a cast of nineteen characters, has been selected.

The foundation of a new society which, though not strictly undergraduate, should yet be mentioned among college activities, since the greater part of its membership is made up of third and fourth year students, is that of the Historical Club of the Royal Victoria College, with Miss Vera L. Brown as president. Meetings are held fortnightly and matters of present day interest are placed before the members and discussed.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE McGILL ALUMNAE

	No. of		
	Graduates	Marriages	Deaths
1888	8	4	1
1889	5	2	
1890	9	4	2
1891	8	2	1
1892	10	3	
1893	13	5	2
1894	9	1	
1895	8	5	1
1896	17	10	2
1897	15	11	1
1898	12	6	
1899	15	9.	
1900	13	7	
1901	5	3	
1902	11	6	1
1903	10	7	1
1904	21	8	2
1905	17	12	
1906	15	6	
1907	21	8	1
1908	15	5 .	2
1909	15	6	
1910	23	13	1
1911	28	8	1
1912	29	14	1
1913		8	
1914		12	
	25	4	
1916	21	3	
1917	27	1	
1918	22		
1919	30	1	
	533	194	20

An interesting table compiled from the records of the McGill Alumnae, showing the number of graduates in each year since the Arts faculty was opened to women students, together with the numbers of marriages and deaths in each year.

THE HISTORICAL CLUB

Honorary President: Dr. C. E. Fryer President: B. N. Holtham Vice-President: J. R. Ritchie

Treasurer: James Grier Secretary: A. W. Stuart

THE McGILL NEWS

Advisory Committee: Dr. Fryer

A. I. Smith, B.A. G. Grosjean, B.A.

The Historical Club is one of the most popular at the University, and has enjoyed unusual success this session. By the constitution, membership is limited to twenty-five and this is the number at present enrolled in the Society.

The policy of the club this year, as compared with that of former years, may be of interest to graduates who were at one time members of the society. Meetings are held in Strathcona Hall. Instead of one or three papers each evening, it has been the custom this year to have two; these followed by open discussion.

At the meeting known as "Old Members' Night," Mr. R. DeWitt Scott, B.A., of the Staff of the Arts Faculty and a past member of the Club, will read the paper of the evening. The last gathering of the year is to be held at the University Club, when Capt. McLeary—also of the Faculty of Arts—will be the guest of honour.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB

NE of the most distinctive features of college life this session has been the revival of the Political Economy Club.

This Club was founded in 1913 under the presidency of Mr. F. B. Common for the purpose of promoting interest in and discussion on subjects connected with the study of Economics and Political Science. Activities were suspended on the outbreak of the war but were resumed last fall, and, due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Leacock, interest enough has been aroused to warrant its reorganization. At a general meeting held in October, officers were elected for the ensuing year and a new constitution was adopted. Dr. Leacock and Dr. Hemmeon were unanimously elected Honorary President and Vice-President respectively, E. C. Common, a brother of the first President, being elected to that office.

Meetings of the Club are held at least once a month, at which papers are read by different members dealing with various economic questions of the day, following which there is open discussion. Papers have already been read on the following subjects, viz:—"The Financial Position of Canada," "The Labour Movement in England," "The Gold Standard in England and Canada and the aberrations of the Exchange." "The Agrarian and Radical Parties, in Canada," and "Nationalization of the Grand Trunk Railway System."

On March 4th the annual open meeting of the club was held. The subject of the evening was "The Labour Problem and the Organization of Labour in Canada." The Executive put forth every effort to make this meeting a success. Many graduates for the most part past members of the club, enjoyed the paper and the discussion which followed.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM OSLER

A GREAT graduate has gone from amongst us, Sir William Osler: the greatest graduate, in Medicine at least, that McGill has ever produced. A distinguished physician in London, and a very old friend of his and mine, has just written me,—"What sorrow Osler's death will bring to two Continents; I know no man in our time who has had such an influence for good in our profession." That he is universally mourned is evident from the articles in the lay press both of America and Great Britain. The London Times says: "The news of the death

of Sir William Osler has been received by the Medical profession in this country with a sense of almost personal bereavement, nor will regret in the United States or in Canada be less acute for he embodied the highest medical traditions of all three countries." Again, "thousands of vounger physicians and surgeons looked up to him, revered him and loved him as a father. It was perhaps this power of evoking the love of his fellow workers that most distinguished him. The quality was entirely native to his character for he never strained after popularity.

Osler was a student in medicine at McGill and graduated M.D., C.M. in 1872, receiving a special prize for his graduation thesis on account of its great originality. After two years spent abroad he returned to Montreal and was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, succeeding Dr. J. Morley Drake. By his energy, originality and

great personality he initiated many reforms in the Faculty of Medicine both in methods of teaching and subjects taught. Before his time, except in clinical medicine and surgery and anatomy, every subject was taught by lectures of which the students took elaborate notes, a most pernicious habit. He established a laboratory for teaching practical physiology and made practical pathology, or morbid anatomy, an important branch of the curriculum. He was one of the Founders of the Students Medical Society, of the Graduates' Society, and he revivified the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society. For many years this latter society was a most active body and its proceedings were reported in the Medical Journals of the United States. He was elected a physician to the General Hospital in 1878 and with the late Dr. George Ross made clinical teaching a feature in the Hospital work with methods as thorough and investigation of the cases as painstaking as in any hospital and with the accompanying instruction of students not a whit behind the best clinics of Europe. He took a personal interest in the cases and made the students do likewise. His humane and gentle treatment of all patients was an example to the students which they never forgot and they passed this tradition on. Anyone who has seen him in a children's ward could never doubt his love for

After ten years at McGill he was called to Philadelphia where he had the same good influence; and though we whom

he left behind grieved sadly, the great influence of his personality remained and his reforms continued.

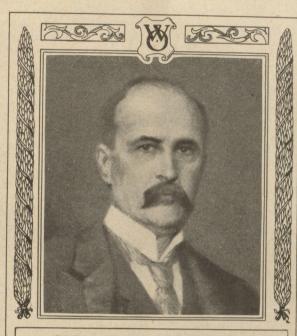
Osler was a most suggestive man and took a tremendous interest in the students, he selected lines of work and advised them as a dear friend as to their future course. Not only was this influence exerted on students but also on his colleagues, He was loved by all except a few of the older and more hide-bound professors who thought he was too stimulating and reactionary.

In 1889 he was appointed Professor of Medicine to the

Johns Hopkins Medical School and Physician-in-Chief to the Hospital. Here he gained many laurels and wrote his celebrated textbook on the "Practice of Medicine," founded on the work done and knowledge obtained at the Montreal General Hospital. This book had a phenomenal success and went through many editions.

Sir William Osler has written many works not exactly medical such as, "Aequinimitas," "The Alabama Student and Other Biographical Essays," "Science and Immortality," etc. These books are characterised by a charm of style and great distinction. In these essays there is much evidence of his wide reading and he quotes from the literature of all ages. Though these essays were chiefly written for medical men and medical students the layman can derive much benefit and pleasure from their perusal. His Biographies are especially praiseworthy and

are especially praiseworthy and are written to give encouraging example to students of success obtained by work and worth. Osler had a wonderful memory for what he read and his reading was wide; his favorite books were, Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medicii" and Burton's "Anatomy o' Melancholy." At Christ Church, Oxford, during the Memorial Service his body was placed by the tomb of his favorite Burton. When he came to McGill he brought with him a copy of the Religio Medicii. the second book he had bought, hence he prized it greatly. After creating with Welci and others the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University and seeing its reputation grow until it became the most important and most scientific school in America, in 1905 he accepted the offer of the Regius Professorship at Oxford. He accepted this position with great regret but also with some pleasure for he wished to complete his library of rare and ancient medical works and also to pursue his literary work in less strenuous surroundings. He with his great sense of humour and human sympathy easily adapted himself to the strange (to him) life of an Oxford don. He did much good there by enlarging the view of the denizens of Oxford University and woke them up in many ways. He reorganized the medical school and made clinical teaching an important part of the training. He became curator of the Bodleian library and revolutionized its methods so that it could be of more use to the community. He was a perpetual delegate of



SIR WILLIAM OSLER

(Continued on page 44)

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES J. DOHERTY

ITH the New Year came the announcement, gratifying to many fellow-graduates and to former associates on the staff of the University, of the creation of Hon. Charles J. Doherty, Law '76, Minister of Justice of Canada, as an Imperial Privy Councillor, entitling him to make use of the prefix "Right Honorable."

There have been few administrations in recent Canadian political history which have not included in their composition a graduate of McGill. In this the Borden Unionist Cabinet formed in 1917 was no exception. Rt. Hon. Mr. Doherty is now (and has been since 1911) Mc-Gill's representative in the Cabinet as was the late Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Law '64, from 1896 to 1911. Both were graduates of the Faculty of Law, which has possibly produced more illustrious public men than any other similar faculty in the country.

McGill has the right from many angles to claim Rt. Hon. Mr. Doherty as her own. A member of the class of Law '76, he was, even at the time of graduation, the most brilliant student in his class, winning the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal. In 1893 he took the degree of D.C.L. He was for many years Professor of Civil and International Law at the University and, while a student, was president of the University Literary Society. Mr. Doherty's interest in his Alma Mater has been evidenced in many directions and there are few more loyal graduates.

While the mention of Mr. Doherty's name in the New Year's honours list was primarily in recognition of his services as one of the representatives of Canada at the Peace Conference, his career of merit has long since entitled him to some mark of imperial distinction. This began when, as an advocate in Montreal, he was created a King's Counsel at a time when this distinction was less easily attained than now. He had successfully pleaded before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and had served as a member of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the workings of the Catholic and Protestant School Boards of Montreal when one part of the city was ready to rise in warfare against the other. In addition, he had contested, as a Conservative candidate, two of the Liberal seats in Montreal.

In 1891 "Mr. Doherty, K.C.," changed his visiting card to "Hon Mr. Justice Doherty" and for 15 years he occupied a seat on the Bench. In 1906, in response to a request that he re-enter political life, he resigned his judge-

ship, and in 1908 was returned for the St. Ann division of Montreal, a constituency he has since represented.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Doherty is a force to be reckoned with in Canadian public life and has given repeated evidences of being a man of high intellectual power and a success in law, politics and business.

Irrespective of their party affiliations or inclinations. graduates of McGill will unite in extending to him congratulations upon the granting to him of an honor which he has richly earned.

McGILL'S NEWEST RHODES SCHOLAR

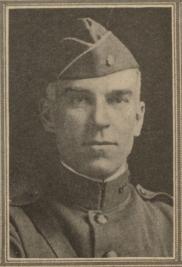
ITH the signing of the armistice, the custom of sending to Oxford representative men from our Universities was revived once more. For four years of war their attention had been diverted into another channel; the members of the staff were fully occupied with the many duties levied upon them by the Government whilst the students were no longer intent upon higher education, but were filling the ranks of the fighting forces of the Empire. Oxford University was no exception and even if this old university had been able to receive and give its attention to the Rhodes Scholars, yet the men to accept these scholarships were not available. Early in the war, the committee in charge of the appointment of Rhodes scholars withdrew the privilege of the Universities of sending these men to England.

With the cessation of hostilities, the Universities were once more able to give their whole attention to the work of undergraduate and post-graduate studies. The old custom was revived and Oxford was once more ready to receive the students named under the provisions of the Rhodes Trust. In the spring of 1919, after an interval of four years, McGill was given the privilege of naming a Scholar and Terence W. L. MacDermot, Arts '17, was

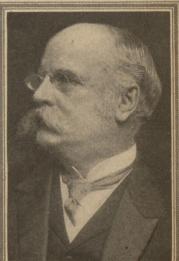
Born at Ropley, Jamaica, B.W.I., in 1896, a son of the late Rev. Canon MacDermot, he received his early education by means of private tuition. Coming to Montreal, MacDermot entered the Montreal High School, where he distinguished himself both in his studies and athletics. Always a student and a leader he very early in his school days developed the qualities which later made him the choice of McGill to represent her at Oxford.

Entering McGill with the class of Arts '17 he continued









SIR JAMES GRANT

R. W. STOVEL

T. W. L. McDERMOT

SIR. CHAS. DOHERTY

to show marked ability both in his studies and in all lines of college activity. In athletics he confined himself to hockey and to the work of the track club, representing the latter on the Students' Council. The *McGill Daily* early claimed his attention and for three years he aided in the publication of this paper, commencing as a reporter and later becoming Editor-in-Chief. In his academic work McDermot specialized in English and History and although he did not stay to complete his course, in 1917, whilst on active service, he was graduated with first rank honours.

When the first McGill Siege Battery was recruited in 1916, MacDermot was one of the first to enlist. He served with this unit for over two years, leaving it just before the signing of the armistice to return to England to study for his commission.

Returning to Canada last year, he once more resumed his work at McGill, his intention being to take up postgraduate work in history. When he was selected by McGill to receive a Rhodes Scholarship, MacDermot returned to England and is now a student at New College, Oxford, devoting his time to his favorite study, history.

A GRADUATE IN CANTON

THE announcement that Judge Peter Hing, Law '09, has arrived in Canada for the purpose of purchasing rolling stock for the Canton Tramways, which is expected to transform what Kipling described as "a big blue sink" into a cleaner and brighter city, serves as a basis for recalling something of what has happened to this graduate since he left the University.

Peter Hing, a native Chinaman brought up in Vancouver, is the first Chinese graduate of McGill. Following graduation, he returned to Southern China and there became an associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with the result that he became the first Chief Justice of Canton under the Chinese Republic. While the influence of Sun Yat-sen prevailed, he was able to occupy that position, but when that influence began to wane, he made good his escape to Hong Kong. In 1916, however, it was safe for Peter to return to Canton, but no longer as Chief Justice. A Canadian, Tom MacInnes, happened at that time to be in Canton promoting the construction of a tramway company. In this project Hing took a deep interest and it was largely through his efforts that Mr. MacInnes was able to persuade the Civil Governor of Canton to allow a survey to be made with the object of establishing a tramway system on the site of the original city wall, which was to be dismantled. Just then Southern China decided to secede from the North and the Civil Governor, a Northerner, thought it wisdom to withdraw to Hong Kong. A Republican Military Government of the South was set up and this ended attempts at tramway promotion for the time-being.

When in 1918 a second attempt was made, Chinese capital was secured to further the scheme and on August 6, 1919, a concession was granted to Mr. MacInnes, Peter Hing and Sam Kee. By them it was transferred to the Kwontung Tramway Company, of which Peter Hing is now general manager.

The concession gives the company a sole monopoly for 20 years to build and operate a tramway in any part of Canton and suburbs for ten miles around, free from taxation. The work of removing the old walls and of widening certain streets is now going on. New highways or boulevards will thus be created, allowing room for a circular tramway system, and as general manager Mr. Hing is now in this country arranging for the purchase of rolling stock and other equipment.

SIR ANDREW STARTS SOMETHING

T is very likely that Sir Andrew Macphail, Arts '88, Med. '91, Professor of the History of Medicine at the University and Editor of the University Magazine, had very little thought when he was preparing "copy" for the October number that he was making material for the United States Senate to add to the reservations in the Treaty of Versailles. Dr. Macphail's article was a suggestion that the League of Nations under Article 30 might at some future time readjust the boundaries of Northern Maine so that a portion of Maine should not thrust itself into Canada right across the route to the winter ports. Sir Andrew gave the history of the boundary dispute, and its settlement under the Ashburton treaty, and went on to suggest that by a friendly arrangement this disputed territory might be returned to Canada, to whom, in his opinion, it ought to belong.

The paper, as it appeared in the Magazine, was reprinted in the Boston Transcript. Then it caught the attention of Senator Johnson of California, who pursued President Wilson across the continent, holding anti-treaty meetings. The rest of the story is told by the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who got a good deal of fun out of it.

The New York Evening Post story says that Senator Johnson saw the Macphail article almost at the last moment before the Senate closure was to shut all chance of inventing and recording a new reservation. In the remaining hour before closure Johnson was able to take advantage of the hospitable columns of the Congressional Record, which is the official report of speeches delivered in the Senate, as well as of those which Senators hand in as speeches which they are willing to deliver. So this United States Hansard contains the whole of Professor Macphail's University Magazine article, which the California Senator is mendaciously represented to have read to the chamber.

Having embalmed the treatise in the imperishable records of Congress, Senator Johnson, with several minutes to spare, found Senator Hale of Maine and told him what had been written. The result is thus described by the correspondent:-"The effect on Senator Hale of this staggering revelation may easily be conceived. What! All of Aroostook and most of Piscataquis, Penobscot and Somerset counties to become foreign soil? Moosehead Lake and Kineo, Millinockett, Seven Islands and the Allegash; shimmering waters of Chimquassabumtook, Umbazooksus and Lobster Pond, not to mention Pataquongomis Lake and the rapids of Fish River!—all of these to be Maine's no more! From his first casual and horrified study of the map it looked to Senator Hale as if even Pastagumpus might have to go. Hurriedly he pencilled and sent to the desk this amendment to the pending reservation, insisting on the right of the United States to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction, and refusing to submit them in any way to the consideration of the League of Nations:

"'And all questions affecting the present boundaries of the United States and its insular or other possessions.'

"It was so hastily scrawled that the clerk had difficulty in reading it to the Senate. And it got in only just in time. Nor forty seconds later Vice-President Marshall laid the closure motion before the Senate. By such narrow margins are empires saved."

Afterward when the time came to vote on the reservation Senator Hale explained that he did not think Maine would really be in danger from the League of Nations, but that he had put in his motion to make assurance doubly sure. The reservation was adopted by a vote of 52 to 40. And Sir Andrew Macphail, of Montreal, was to blame for itall.

LOCKWOOD, THE THORACIC SURGEON

HE little village of Westport, Ont., enjoys few claims to distinction. Pleasantly situated on the Rideau Lakes, which are traversed by an occasional small steamboat, and the terminus of a "joke" railroad, it is the home of a few hundred good people who pursue a placid, yet happy and contented existence. In summer American tourists swell the population and give the young men of the community employment as guides to the nearby fishing grounds; in winter the arrival of the afternoon train is the most exciting incident of the day. Westport would be contemptuously referred to by "city folk" as a "tank town," but there is not a single Westporter who does not swell with proverbial native pride and whose swelling in this respect does not reach almost the bursting point when the name of Ambrose L. Lockwood is mentioned. Lockwood is the little tin god of Westport of post-war days. If ever sufficient enterprise comes to light, they will rear a stately pedestal on the village green in his honour, while the Weekly Mirror will affectionately and not without cause hail him as "Westport's chosen and most distinguished son.

Speaking in all seriousness, Dr. Lockwood, Med. '10, can already look back upon a career of sufficient distinction to make centres far more populous and more important than Westport, envious of his place of origin. The fact that he has recently, by special invitation, assumed the post of associate in general surgery at the celebrated Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minn., is some indication of the height which he has already reached as a surgeon specialist.

One glance at this young graduate stamps him as a man above the ordinary. He has a look about him which inspires confidence and implicit faith in his ability to accomplish. Possibly this has had something to do with his rapid rise, for there is no case on record where Lockwood has "fallen down." The outbreak of the Great War found him, with Dr. H. H. Hepburn, Med. '10, pursuing postgraduate studies in Berlin. Lockwood does not have very much to say about this stage of his war career. He witnessed the mobilization of the German army and of subsequent events it is sufficient to say that he escaped from Germany into Holland by means of a false passport and reached England while it was still August, 1914. Five days after his arrival there, he was Lieut. Lockwood, of the R.A.M.C. When late last year, after five years service, he received his discharge, he was Major Lockwood, D.S.O., M.C., Mons Star, of the R.A.M.C., three times mentioned in despatches and one of the most brilliant surgical "finds" of the war. Not a man with any knowledge of his war record will say that he did not earn every honour which came his way and that he did not deserve more which failed to reach him. On August 26, 1914, he embarked for France with a section of the British army. Following the retreat from Mons he was for a year chief surgeon at a base hospital at Rouen and during the next three years was surgical specialist with No. 36 British Casualty Clearing Station.

In the latter position, Dr. Lockwood found scope for his skill with the knife and had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts rewarded with universal commendation. As a C.C.S. medical officer, he shared in the dangers incidental to that position and on several occasions, when shelled out, displayed marked gallantry which won for him first the M.C., and later the D.S.O. In the German drive of the spring of 1918 his clearing station was captured by the enemy, the staff not having an opportunity to save even their personal effects. Again, late in the same year during the last "push" of the Allies, Lockwood, after a hard day's

work in the operating room, was awakened at dawn with the hospital in flames through hostile shell-fire and with 200 serious casualties to be removed. It is tribute to the staff of the C.C.S. to record that not one of the 200 lives was lost, although the total equipment as well as the personal belongings of the officers and men were all destroyed. At 12 o'clock the same night, the C.C.S. was again receiving patients, only feeding them and dressing wounds, however, as all surgical instruments had been lost.

Soon after he joined the army, it became apparent to the chiefs of the R.A.M.C. that in Lockwood they had an exceedingly valuable officer and one who gave great promise for the future. His success in joint, abdominal and head surgery became widely recognized in 1916, but the phenomenal development of thoracic surgery, for which he was largely responsible, won him international reputation. So much was this the case that in 1918 he was selected as one of the British representatives at the International Congress of Surgeons in Paris and on that occasion addressed the Congress on war surgery of the chest. The only other speaker on this subject was Sir John Rose Bradford. In the same year Dr. Lockwood made a tour of the forward areas with Chief of Staff Bainbridge of the American Medical Service and was offered a high post with the American army. Preferring, however, to remain with the R.A.M.C., he served at the front until the armistice and then assumed charge of the surgical division of a large military hospital in London, specializing in bone and nerve cases. It is as a specialist in thoracic surgery that he is now attached to the Mayo clinic. Great things will undoubtedly be heard of this graduate in the years to come.

PAUL F. SISE STEPS UP

THAT popular graduate and at the same time keen follower of McGill's fortunes, Paul F. Sise, Sci. '01, has been stepping still farther upward on the ladder of success. Mr. Sise, who was formerly vice-president and general manager of the Northern Electric Company, Limited, has been elected president in succession to his brother, E. F. Sise, who has tendered his resignation in order to devote his attention to other activities.

The new president of the Northern Electric is well qualified to hold so important a position. After graduating, he took an apprentice course at the Pittsburg plant of the Westinghouse Company and was with the same company in New York from September, 1902, to September, 1903, when he returned to Canada and became connected with the Montreal sales department of the Canadian Westinghouse Company. In December, 1904, Mr. Sise became secretary-treasurer of the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and in 1910 was appointed managing director of that company. When the Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company was amalgamated with the Imperial Wire and Cable Company in 1914, Mr. Sise became vice-president and general manager of the new organization. His further promotion is merely recognition of his sound business ability and fulfillment of the promise which he displayed while still a student at the University.

Early in the war, Mr. Sise became identified with the McGill C.O.T.C. and rose to the command of a company. When the 148th Battalio was formed, he was appointed adjutant and sailed with the unit. After having been attached to the War Office in London, he was sent to the United States on the staff of the British Recruiting Mission, where he performed services of much value. Still later he was with the Canadian forces in Siberia, returning to Montreal in May, 1919.

THE LATE SIR JAMES GRANT

NTIL an unfortunate accident befell him on January 20th, the late Sir James Alexander Grant, K.C.M.G., Med. '54, bade fair to fulfill his prediction that he would live to celebrate his hundredth birthday. A mis-step on the icy pavement of Sparks Street, Ottawa, as he was about to enter the Russell House, to visit his son, Lt.-Col. J. A. Grant, Med. '82, robbed medicine in Canada of one of its most remarkable figures and Canadian public life of a gentleman of the old school who, both in and out of Parliament, strove earnestly and conscientiously to advance the interests of the country in which he had resided since childhood.

Sir James, in his ninetieth year, fractured his hip in the fall. For ten days, until pneumonia developed, he made a plucky fight for life. His advanced years, however, told against him with the result that on February 6th, conscious practically to the last and still retaining complete possession of his faculties, he passed away. No more will his familiar figure be seen on the streets of Ottawa, no more will his after-dinner speeches, masterpieces in their own way, be features of medical and other gatherings, no more will his counsel be sought by younger members of the profession or his kindly interest be displayed in such organizations, which recalled to him his student days, as the

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society.

The late Sir James Grant, the possessor of manysided attainments, was in more than one respect, a most remarkable man. Proof of this statement is offered by a scrutiny of his career which, at its pinnacle, found him one of the leaders of his profession in the Dominion, physician to several successive Governors-General, one of the first Canadian medical men to receive a mark of royal favor, president of the Royal Society of Canada, president of the Canadian Medical Association, and the occupant of many other offices of equal trust and importance. Canadian public life always held for him the deepest interest and charm, participation in politics (not, however, in the rôle of the professional politician of to-day) resulting in his occupancy of a seat on the Government benches at the time of Confederation, and later. In the House, as a follower of Sir John Macdonald, he sponsored some of the most important legislation of the period. He was an amateur geologist of some reputation and, what was still less widely known, was a front-rank lightning cartoonist

Sir James' antecedents and early environment were such as to pave the way for the career of eminence which he pursued. Of an illustrious Scottish family, his grandfather, James Grant the Seventh, was an essayist of note and at his death the father of the Scottish bar. Sir James' father, Dr. James Grant, came to Canada from Invernessshire in 1831 and practised in Glengarry. His mother, Jane Ord, was a member of a well-known Highland family. Born in Inverness-shire in the year of the migration of his parents to this country, Sir James was brought up among the rugged Highlanders of Glengarry. He attended school at Martintown, later proceeding to Queen's College, Kingston, where he took honours in classics and mathematics. The early fifties saw him a student in medicine at McGill, then struggling for existence and with a small student enrollment. Of the University, from which he was graduated in 1854, Sir James was one of the oldest surviving alumni. He was fond of relating incidents occurring during his course and of contrasting the McGill of that time with the McGill of the present day. After post-graduate courses in London and Edinburgh, he settled in Ottawa.

Borrowing liberally from a reference-book account of

his subsequent career and from biographical data furnished the writer by Sir James himself, it is found that by his skill as a physician and his devotion to his profession, he soon rose to prominence and was finally regarded as in the first rank of Canadian practitioners. This received recognition at the hands of the Government, soon after Confederation, when he was appointed physician to Lord Monck, the Governor-General, a post he occupied during the gubernatorial reigns of Lord Lisgar, Lord Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne and succeeding governors-general until 1905. In 1896 he was received in private audience by Queen Victoria and thanked for his services in behalf of Princess Louise, whom he had attended while she was in Canada. After 1905, Sir James became honorary physician to the Governor-General.

Few men in the profession were more highly honored than Sir James. He was elected president of the medical council of Ontario in 1868, later was elected president of the Canadian Medical Association, was a member of the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876 and was elected vice-president in the department of surgery. He was an honorary member of the American Academy of Medicine, an honorary member of the British Medical Association, a fellow of the Geological Society, a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He was an honorary vice-president of the International Medical Congress of the world, which met in Washington in 1887, shortly prior to which he was awarded the gold medal and elected a corresponding member of the Association de Benemeriti Italiani, Palermo, Sicily, and in 1887 was awarded the gold cross of Italy and was made a Cavaliere d'Onore for distinguished honor in medical science. He was president of the Royal Society of Canada in 1901 and was a few years ago elected an honorary member of the Literary and Historical Society

In the Queen's Jubilee year, 1897, in acknowledgment of his professional services and scientific attainments, he was created a Knight Commander of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George, this being the first instance of a Canadian physician being honored

with the title of K.C.M.G.

In April, 1903, Sir James Grant was entertained at a public banquet in Ottawa and presented with a loving cup by his professional confreres in Canada in commemoration of the completion by him of fifty years as an active Canadian medical man.

In 1910 he received the freedom of the city of Inverness, Scotland, and on August 8, 1917, the freedom of the city of St. Catharines, Ont. This was the first occasion on which the freedom of any Canadian city had been given.

Sir James for many years contributed to the medical press and his essays attracted considerable attention. He contributed many valuable articles on geology.

Sir James was for many years surgeon of the Ottawa Rifle Company and bore arms at the time of the *Trent* affair

As a political orator, an after-dinner speaker and a medical lecturer, Sir James Grant earlier in life had few peers in Canada. In the early days, when Sir James was actively associated with politics, the announcement that he was to speak at a meeting was sufficient to attract a very large crowd. His speech at the introduction of the C.P.R. bill in the House of Commons is said to have been a masterpiece of political oratory and something not often

equalled either here or in the Imperial parliament. Of late years, owing to advancing age, Sir James had not ap-

peared as often as formerly.

Sir James Grant took an active part in public affairs and in the development of Canada. He sat for Russell in the Conservative interests in the House of Commons from 1867 to 1874 and for Ottawa city from 1893 to 1896. While in parliament he early saw the need of a railway across the entire continent, through British territory, and took an active part in the enterprise by introducing into parliament the original Pacific Railway bill in 1872. He also favored warmly the admission of the Northwest and British Columbia into Confederation. He was a forcible speaker and even up to the time of his injury could compete creditably with the ablest of younger speakers on the public platform.

Lady Grant was formerly Miss Maria Malloch, daughter of the late Edward Malloch, M.P.P., Ottawa. She survives with four sons and three daughters. Of the sons, two are graduates of the University, Dr. J. A. Grant, Med. '82, of Ottawa, and Dr. J. H. Y. Grant, Med. '86, of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

A GALLANT M.O.'S MEMORY HONORED

BRASS tablet unveiled on February 6th, in the General Public Hospital, St. John, N.B., in memory of Major J. L. Duval, Med. '98, bears the following inscription:

In memory of Major J. L. Duval, M.D., C.E.F., Officer Commanding No. 1 Field Ambulance,

A member of the staff of this hospital, volunteered for active service on the declaration of the war against Germany in August, 1914.

Left with the First Division of Canadian troops for overseas.

Severely wounded at St. Jean, Flanders. Died in London, August 26th, 1915.

His body was lost on the S.S. Hesperian sunk by a German submarine.

His tomb is the Atlantic Ocean.

His memory an everlasting incentive to heroism and

patriotic devotion to duty

Brigadier-General A. H. Macdonell, C.M.G., D.S.O., who unveiled the tablet, which is the gift of the Commissioners of the hospital, quoted as follows from Colonel Adami's story of the C.A.M.C., regarding the late Major Duval's war record:

'On the morning of April 23rd, Major Duval and Captain McGibbon left with the ambulances to clear from the A.D.S. of the 2nd Field Ambulance at St. Jean. Close upon midnight came a message to headquarters that a battalion passing through the main square of Ypres had been heavily shelled. Although he had come in from the front after forty-eight hours hard work without rest, Major Duval volunteered to take cars and stretchers into the city which could be seen from Vlamertinghe to be in flames everywhere. For the good work he did upon this and following nights he was mentioned in despatches. Just as the situation seemed clear, a Motor Ambulance Convoy was standing on the main road opposite the A.D. when a heavy calibre shell fell upon the centre of the road close to a car filled with wounded and wrecked the car, killing sixteen men and wounding twenty. Among the wounded was Major Duval. He was also mentioned in despatches for gallant and conspicuous bravery under heavy shell and rifle fire in the face of the enemy. With his bearers he removed and successfully attended at St. Julien, Wieltje and St. Jean from April 22nd to 27th, 1915, until forced to retire. He removed all wounded without losing a case.

PROFESSOR GILL'S PROMOTION

ROFESSOR J. LESTER W. GILL, Sci. '96, who has lately been appointed Director of Technical Education to administer the ten million dollars voted by the Dominion for distribution to the provinces, was born in Prince Edward Island in 1871. In 1896 he was graduated from McGill in mechanical engineering with honours and a gold medal. After spending a year in postgraduate work at electrical engineering and research work in magnetism he was awarded an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship. This was held for two years, one of which was spent in research at McGill and the other in special studies of physics and mathematics at Harvard.

For two years he was connected with commercial engineering work for the Westinghouse Electric, and made a study of manufacturing methods and shop practice.

In 1900 he was appointed Professor of General Engineering in the School of Mining at Kingston. When this school expanded and became a faculty of Applied Science he was assigned first to mechanical engineering and then to electrical engineering. About this time he designed and superintended the installation of a central heating plant at Queen's University which was the first one of its kind in Canada.

In January, 1915, he volunteered for overseas service and in 1916 went overseas in command of a battery which he had recruited and organized in three months. After a distinguished career on the field, he was compelled to retire on account of ill-health, due principally to the effects of gas. After convalescing Prof. Gill was requisitioned for technical duty with the Ministry of Munitions. He was about to return to France when the armistice was signed, but went to the Khaki University instead and in December, 1918, he was appointed Assistant Director of Educational Services. In August, 1919, when the University was disbanded, he returned to Canada and accepted temporarily, his old position at Queen's University. In December he was appointed Director of Technical Education, a position he is remarkably well qualified to fill. On two occasions he has represented Canada at meetings of the International Electro-technical Commission and he is one of those chosen by his fellow engineers as a member of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

MR. JUSTICE SURVEYER

HE appointment of E. Fabre Surveyer, K.C., Law '96, to the seat on the bench of the Superior Court made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Justice Fortin, Law '91, is one which will meet with universal commendation from graduates who have been students under him since the time he joined the staff of the University.

Besides being exceptionally learned in the law, especially in civil law, Mr. Justice Surveyer has always been justly popular with his fellow practitioners, who will thus acclaim his promotion on personal as well as legal and judicial grounds. His career at the bar has been one of consistent advance. Following a brilliant course at St. Mary's College, he studied law at both Laval and McGill and completed his studies in Paris, also taking part in the first International Congress of Lawyers at Brussels in 1897. President of the Junior Bar Association in 1903-04, he joined the staff of the Faculty of Law in 1905 as lecturer on civil procedure and in 1909 was created a King's Counsel. He has compiled several law books, including a code of civil procedure. In 1914 he was elected secretary of the Canadian Bar Association. Mr. Justice Surveyer will sit for the district of Montreal and will undoubtedly prove just as much an ornament to the bench as he was as a pleader.

DR. TODD FOR THE NEAR EAST

R. JOHN L. TODD, Arts '98, Med. '00, associate professor of parasitology at the University and recognized as an authority on tropical diseases, has received appointment to an important commission of scientists and has left for Europe to study the typhus epidemic in the Near East and endeavor to devise means of stopping it.

The expedition goes under the auspices of the American Red Cross Society. After three or four days in Paris to complete their outfitting they will proceed to Lemberg,

a modern town with a population of 250,000, where an established, equipped hospital has been assigned to them. The expedition includes four or five professional men and two or three technicians. It is expected that they will be absent for five or six months.

Dr. Wolbach has recently been studying Rocky Mountain fever and typhus in Mexico, and as a result of these studies both he and Dr. Todd are very hopeful of accomplishing much good work in Poland.

The selection of Dr. Todd, the only Canadian on the Commission, to become a member of this body is tribute to his reputation as a research parasitologist and comes as a sequel to much scientific work of value carried out in the Congo Free State, Senegambia and elsewhere. In 1902, Dr. Todd was sent by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine to the Gambia Protectorate and Senegal to study sleeping sickness and report on sanitation. In the following year he paid a return visit to Africa, this time to the Congo Free

State, under the direction of the Belgian Government and the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and from 1905 to 1907 was director of the tropical research laboratories of the School at Runcorn. He was instrumental in making practically the first discoveries of the animal parasites known as trypanosomes in man and in determining their relation to sleeping sickness and, in recognition of his scientific achievements, received the degree of D.Sc. from Liverpool University, was created a Commander of the Order of Leopold II by the King of the Belgians, and was awarded the Mary Kingsley Gold Medal by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Since 1907 he has been on the staff of the University, and in 1914 was one of the first to volunteer his services in connection with No. 3 (McGill) Canadian General Hospital, a unit with which he went overseas. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society and was one of the most enthusiastic workers in the organization of the McGill NEWS.

Fred Irwin, Med. '02, writes from Olaa, Hawaii: "My office is situated on the road, 20 miles away from the largest active volcano (Kilauea) in the world, in the Hawaiian Islands. Glad to see any of the boys of Medicine 1902, or any other year.'

RUSSELL W. STOVEL IS PROMOTED

USSELL W. STOVEL, Sci. '97, who, as a lieutenantcolonel of engineers, served in France as chief of the Terminal Facilities Division of the U.S. Army Transport Service, has been appointed a consulting engineer of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Company, Inc., Engineers and Constructors, New York, and, as a member of that organization, will devote his entire time to the company's electrical and mechanical work.

Mr. Stovel has had an unusually comprehensive experience in the electrical and mechanical problems con-

nected with central power station and steam railroad electrification work - from the fundamental economics involved, to design, construction, equipment and operation — together with a most valuable experience in mechanical handling at docks and terminals.

He graduated from McGill in 1897 in electrical engineering, and the following year entered the employ of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. He soon became an assistant engineer, then successively engineer-incharge and mechanical engineer of the company, and finally a managing engineer.

Some of the important work handled by Mr. Stovel while he was with W.C.K. follows:

Utah Light and Railway Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, design and construction of power plant.

Meriden Light and Railway Co., Meriden, Conn., design and construction of power plant.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co., York, Pa., design and construction of power plant.

Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B.C., design and construction of passenger terminal and steamboat pier. Pennsylvania Railroad, design of proposed power

station at Harrison, N.J. New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R., design of extension to power plant at Cos Cob, Conn.

Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal, Pittsburgh, Pa., design and construction of power plant.

Chicago Railway Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill., design

and construction of machine shop.

In 1914 Mr. Stovel left W.C.K. to become managing engineer for Gibbs and Hill, consulting engineers, of New York. For this company he had direct charge of the Paoli and Chestnut Hill electrifications of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Elkhorn Grade electrification of the Norfolk and Western Railway, and the electrification of the New York Connecting Railway

Lieutenant-Colonel Stovel's work in France is well summarized in the following letter from his commanding officer:

'Entering the Service, October 6th, 1917, and arriving in France on November 8th, 1917, this officer was assigned to duty with the Chief Engineer, Transportation Service, and, in view of the excellent results obtained in his work in connection with the provision and



JOHN L. TODD

(Continued on page 44)

THE MAN WHO TURNED BACK

HEN the Germans launched their attack on the line held by the Canadians at "The Loop," Sanctuary Wood, Sergt. Herbert Waterman Rittenhouse, Sci. '16, was on his way back to the Ypres Ramparts, where he was to be examined by the Brigadier-General of his Brigade as a preliminary to taking out a commission. "Everything was quiet and nothing foretold the fight until 8.30 a.m., when the bombardment opened with a crash," wrote Sergt. G. R. Stevens, of the Princess Pats, to Sergt. Rittenhouse's father. "Your son by this time was probably at Zillebeke Lake, well clear of the trenches and, except for a chance shell, safe. Within an hour of the commencement of the bombardment, it was evident that a big fight was on, and ammunition, supports and reserves began to come up. As your son reached Ypres by the Lille Gate, he probably saw brigade after brigade of Canadians come up. At any rate he, alone of several who went out on a similar errand, did a wonderfully fine thing—he turned about and came back. Those of us who live through will remember his action as one of the splendid things of the day, and an act that our regiment will be proud to remember as well. Unfortunately it was fatalIn the afternoon I went down with my platoon, in an endeavour to establish communication with our right......I found that the communication trench was clear, although under heavy fire. I made a trip well down to be certain and I found your son in the trench at a short distance below Maple Copse, which was immediately in the rear of Sanctuary Wood. He was gone; killed instantly, I should judge. His face was unmarked and calm. Nearby were two Boches, both of them killed by rifle shots. As they had been killed prior to my arrival and I believe myself to have been among the first through the cleared trench, I can only surmise your son met them in the trench. True to our traditions, there was no surrender, and he died gloriously.

Sergt. Rittenhouse was the son of C. B. Rittenhouse, Manager of the Winnipeg branch of the United States Steel Products Co. He was born in Paterson, N.J., September 16th, 1894, and in 1905 removed to Montreal. He attended the Westmount Academy and in 1912 entered McGill with the class of Science '16. While at the University, he was connected in a prominent way with the Y.M.C.A. and also had a class of boys in the Sunday School of Olivet Baptist Church. During his vacation in 1913 and 1914, he acted as Boys' Secretary of the

On May 11th, 1915, he enlisted in the Second University Company, and on June 29, 1915, left Canada, His father is in possession of his diary, religiously kept from the day he left Montreal until the day before he was killed. One or two extracts may be of interest:

August 9th to 14th, 1915—"The week at the ranges to prepare us in the use of the Lee Enfield. Every night we are tired out after the strenuous march to the Ranges and back. The shooting, really the most vital part of our training, steadily improved, as we learned more and more of the peculiarities of our rifles. I surprised myself by classing as a first-class shot, and almost a marksman, ranking fourth in the Company, and first in my platoon.'

August 26th, 1915—"I almost dread to write of to-day. Everyone is feeling blue. Capt. McDonald and Capt. Molson must return to England, and it is as if the bottom had fallen out of the old 2nd University Company. Not one of us would hesitate to follow anywhere Capt. Mac. leads. His farewell to us was just what might be expected

from the man, and he evidently felt the separation as much

December 31st, 1915—"Well, it is New Year's Day to-day, and with it commences another year of vague unknown possibilities. Thru' it all I will always be glad that I took the step I did, and if I ever get back to the old life again, it will be with a much broader mind, and I hope with a much better chance for a future success.'

IN TRADE COMMISSIONER'S SERVICE

HARGED with the mission of opening up avenues of Canadian trade throughout the new states of Eastern Europe and of establishing central bureaux for carrying on this work, L. Dana Wilgress, Arts '14, who was until recent Canadian Trade Commissioner at Vladivostok, has been appointed special Canadian Trade Commissioner in Southern Russia, Rumania, Poland, Jugo-Slovakia and Czecho-Slovakia. It is not intended that Mr. Wilgress' appointment shall be a permanent one. though he may be retained to take charge of the machinery for trade which will be created under his direction. Mr. Wilgress has been specially groomed for the Canadian Trade Commissioner service from the time he first displayed ability in economics at the University. After graduation he was specially trained in the Department of Trade and Commerce as sub-commissioner, making a study of the Russian language and Russian trade. He then became trade commissioner at Vladivostok, and was at Omsk in the early days of the Bolshevist uprising. Mr. Wilgress is married to a Russian lady, Miss Olga Buergin, of Vladi-

Another McGill man who has recently been appointed to the Canadian Trade Commissioner service is Major H. A. Chisholm, Law '16, who is now stationed in this capacity at Havana, Cuba. A graduate of Queen's University in Arts, he went overseas in 1914 as a subaltern in the 23rd Westmount Rifles, and after being transferred to the 3rd Battalion in France received honors for his work in the field.

A third graduate who is in this service is Norman D. Johnston, Arts '14, who is Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, England.

MADE ASSOCIATE RECTOR

EV. Herbert Lansdowne Johnson, a son of the Rev. George Johnson of Grace Church, Point St. Charles, has been elected associate rector of St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, Mass., where for three years he has been assistant to the Rev. William Appleton Lawrence, son of the Bishop of Massachusetts.

Mr. Johnson was graduated from McGill University in 1912 with honors in philosophy. In 1915 he received the degree of B.D., Cum Laude, from the Cambridge Divinity School and the following year the degree of M.A. from Harvard University.

Ordained to the diaconate in St. George's Church, Montreal, in December, 1915, by the Bishop of Montreal, he was transferred to the Diocese of Massachusetts and ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Lawrence at St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, in January, 1916.

Mr. Johnson was called to be assistant at St. Matthias' Church, Westmount, last June, but declined. He also preached recently at St. George's Church.

WHAT THE GRADUATES ARE DOING

G. Gordon Gale, Sci. '04, who has been elected vice-president of the Canadian Electric Railway Association, after having been a member of the executive of the association for several years, was born at Quebec on October 9, 1882, and following graduation was assistant engineer at the Canadian Rubber Company's plant. Entering the service of the Hull Electric Company, he became superintendent of power in 1907, acting general superintendent in 1908, general superintendent in 1908, general superintendent in 1909, general manager in 1914, and in 1917 vice-president and general manager of the company. Mrs. Gale (née Miss Marion Masson) is a graduate of McGill in the class of '08.

Norman J. Lake, Sci. '18, is now plant engineer of the Partridge Rubber Co., Limited, Guelph, Ont.

Lieut.-Col. D. S. Tamblyn, O.B.E., D.S.O., Vet. '01, has been created a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgium); and Lieut-Col. W. Bovey, O.B.E., Arts '03, has received the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Française (3rd class) en bronze.

After having acted for some time as general manager of the British-American Nickel Corporation, with head-quarters in Toronto, E. P. Mathewson, Sci. '85, is now a consulting metallurgist in New York City, with office at 42 Broadway. Mr. Mathewson is one of the leading metallurgists of America and to his work in charge of the metallurgical plant of the Anaconda Copper Co., can be attributed much of the success of that company's operations in Montana.

Dr. J. O'Neill, Sci. '09, and A. O. Hayes, Sci. '08, have severed their connection with the Geological Survey at Ottawa to join the engineering staff of S. Pearson & Son, Limited, proprietors of oil concessions all over the world. For the present they are making their headquarters at Menlo Park, Cal.

The death took place at the home of her son, on January 3, of Mrs. Sarah E. Newcombe, aged 80, widow of James Newcombe, Vancouver, B.C., and mother of Dr. W. E. Newcombe, Med. '01, of North Vancouver, B.C.

Major R. A. Spencer, M.C. and bar, Sci. '14, has assumed the Chair of Civil Engineering at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., following his return from extended service overseas. After demobilization, Major Spencer, who was with the Canadian Engineers for four years, studied at King's College, London, and also took a course at the London School of Economics.

Dr. C. A. Forbes, Med. '13, who sat in the last Newfoundland House of Assembly for Bonavista, was defeated at the recent general election.

Ira Dilworth, Arts '15, who graduated from McGill with first class honours in English and French, has been awarded the Austin Scholarship at Harvard University, which he recently entered for post-graduate work.

Maxwell Singer, Law '18, has been sworn in as an attorney of the Province of New Brunswick. His home is in Sussex, N.B.

To fill the newly-created post of educational director of the Northern Electric Co., W. F. McKnight, Sci. '09,

previously wire and cable sales engineer of the Company at Toronto, has been transferred to the head office at Montreal. Mr. McKnight was formerly with the Canadian General Electric Co. at Peterboro, Ont., and hails from Douglastown, N.B.

Elrid G. Young, M.A., Arts '16, who displayed ability of high order in chemical investigations conducted at the University under Dr. Harding, is now pursuing research studies in biological chemistry at Cambridge University under Prof. Gowland Hopkins. He holds a travelling scholarship of the value of \$1,500 established by the Honorary Advisory Council for Research in memory of the late Sir William Ramsay. Mr. Young was a demonstrator in chemistry at McGill before being awarded the scholarship.

Otto W. Herzberg, M.A., Arts '17, who has been a demonstrator in the Department of Chemistry at the University, is now connected with the research laboratory of the Shawinigan Power Company.

Recently in Guelph, Ont., the death took place of Mrs. William C. McLaren, mother of Dr. D. C. McLaren, Arts '78, Med. '80, of Ottawa.

Colonel H. W. Blaylock, Law '03, of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has been created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, France, and Colonel C. F. Martin, Arts '88, Med. '92, a Commander of the Military Order of Avis, Portugal.

Dr. Egerton L. Pope, Med. '00, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians, England; and Captain H. H. Hepburn, Med. '10, has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

Dr. L. E. Chantal, Med. '18, of Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., Dr. P. B. Belanger, Med. '15, of Ottawa, and Dr. Ross B. Taylor, Med. '18, of Cobalt, Ont., have been granted certificates of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Captain George K. Hannah, Arts '11, has been appointed supply and transport officer for the cavalry brigade of the Indian army with headquarters at Quetta. Capt. Hannah expects to have a six months' leave this year, in the course of which he will visit his family and friends in Canada.

A memorial window to Captain Thomas G. Beagley, Sci. '10, of the 14th Royal Montreal Regiment, killed in action at Amiens, on August 9, 1918, was dedicated in the Church of the Ascension, Montreal, on November 30.

The death occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., on December 1, of Mrs. G. F. Johnston, formerly of Westmount, mother of Norman D. Johnston, Arts '14, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, England; Morgan M. Johnston, Arts '15, and Charles Johnston, Arts '22.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, Arts '89, Med. '92, of the University of Philadelphia, has recently executed, for the Franklin Inn Club of that city, a bronze medal of the poet, Walt Whitman, in celebration of the Whitman Centenary year.

The death took place not long ago at Brondesburg, London, England, of Eleanor Elizabeth, widow of Rev. J. Lawson Forster, D.D., Law '81, formerly pastor of Calvary Church, Montreal.

Ben Bernstein, Law '18, junior member of the firm of Cohen & Bernstein, Montreal, has been awarded the Sir William Macdonald travelling scholarship, giving him one year's study at the Sorbonne, Paris. He won the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal on graduation.

On his return from overseas, Dr. R. A. Bowie, Med. '91, has resumed the duties of district medical officer of the Grand Trunk Railway at Brockville, Ont.

The class of Sci. '14, held a reunion dinner at the Place Viger Hotel on December 13, the guest of honor being "Harry" Grimsdale. Officers of the class for 1920 were elected as follows: R. E. Jamieson, president; J. S. Hall, vice-president; J. Charles Day, secretary-treasurer.

Rev. Sydenham Bagg Lindsay, Arts '08, has been inducted as rector of St. Mark's Church, Valleyfield, Que.

The death occurred at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on December 12th, of Mrs. Hector C. Macmillan, mother of Prof. Cyrus J. Macmillan, Arts '00, of the Department of English, McGill University.

Dr. W. E. Throop, Arts '17, Med. '19, has entered into practice at Frankville, Ont.

Major L. C. Goodeve, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, Sci. '11, has received the signal honor of being chosen to take a staff course by the Imperial Government. He is now in residence at the Royal Staff College, Camberly. Major Goodeve was brigade major of the 4th Canadian Divisional Artillery.

Dr. T. A. Malloch, Med. '13, has been appointed to one of the Best memorial fellowships for medical research.

J. E. P. Peters, who died in St. John's, Newfoundland, on December 21st, was the father of Dr. C. A. Peters, Med. '98, of Montreal.

Brigadier-General John M. Ross, D.S.O., C.M.G., past student, has been appointed officer commanding the British Columbia Military Hospital, with headquarters at Victoria. He enlisted in 1915 as a major.

In St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, P.E.I., on January 4th, a tablet was unveiled in memory of Hugh C. Warburton, Arts '11, a Rhodes scholar, who had been in the service of the British Government in Rhodesia and who had seen service against the Germans in Kamerun. He was drowned when returning to Siberia after a furlough, his ship being torpedoed.

The death took place on January 5th, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, of Marie Alice, wife of Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Arts '77, Law '80.

Major H. P. Stanley, D.S.O., Sci. '14, inspector of agencies in the Province of Quebec, of the Royal Insurance Co., Limited, has been transferred to Winnipeg, to undertake similar work for the Company.

W. P. Hughes, Arts '12, has resigned from the secre-

taryship of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to engage in business for himself in the same city as an importer and exporter. Mr. Hughes has been secretary of the Montreal branch of the C.M.A. for the last three years and previously was on the staff of the Montreal Daily Mail.

Commander J. K. L. Ross, Sci. '97, has joined the board of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada. He has retired from the board of the Dominion Steel Corporation.

Mrs. Janet Ferguson, mother of J. M. Ferguson, K.C., Law '88, died at her home in Westmount, on January 9th.

Rev. A. D. M. MacKenzie, M.A., B.D., Arts '04, pastor of St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, Montreal, has received a call to the pastorate of St. John's Church, Vancouver, B.C.

The death took place in Montreal on January 14th of Jessie Young Gilmour, wife of E. Goff Penny and mother of Arthur G. Penny, Arts '08.

Colonel W. B. Anderson, C.M.G., Sci. '98, has been appointed general staff officer, Military District No. 6, with headquarters at Halifax, N.S.

Hon. Senator A. C. P. Landry, who died at Quebec on December 20th, was the father of Brigadier-General J. P. Landry, Law '95, officer commanding the Quebec military district.

Frank L. West, Sci. '16, who served with the Canadian Engineers, latterly as a captain, has been appointed professor of engineering at the University of Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B. Prof. West, who was graduated from Mount Allison with the class of Arts '12, and whose home is at Cole's Island, N.B., worked for some time with the Department of Mines on the investigation of peat bogs, and later was a testing engineer with the Imperial Munitions Board. Since being demobilized, he has been with the Canadian National Railways on maintenance and construction.

In appreciation of the services which he has rendered the Congregationalists of Canada, Rev. Dr. W. H. Warriner, Arts '77, acting principal of the Congregational College of Canada, was on January 13th presented by the Governors of the College with an illuminated address, the presentation being made by W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Arts '79, Law '81.

Major and Acting Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, M.C., Sci. '94, of the Quebec Regiment, has been created a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, for services in connection with military operations in France and Flanders.

The death took place in Toronto on November 25th of Sophie Henderson, widow of Rev. Dr. W. J. Crothers, Arts '72.

The Geographic Board of Canada has named a mount on the Red Deer river, Alberta, Mount McConnell, after R. G. McConnell, Arts '79, who was assistant to Dr. G. M. Dawson, in 1882 and later Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines. Another mount on Fording river, British

Columbia, has been designated Mount Turnbull, after J. M. Turnbull, Sci. '97, Professor of Mining, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

The president of the Noiseless Typewriter Company, the product of which is being marketed with success in the United States and in foreign countries, is Charles W. Colby, Ph.D., Arts '87, late Professor of History at McGill. Dr. Colby's father, the late Hon. C. C. Colby, P.C., was interested in the Empire Typewriter Company, Montreal, and conceived the desirability of perfecting a noiseless typewriter. For nearly 16 years the machine has been in process of development and only within the last two or three years has a commercially successful model been evolved.

Rennie O. McMurtry, Arts '05, Law '08, and Mrs. McMurtry have left Montreal to reside in Barcelona, Spain.

Herbert P. Thomas, Sci. '06, has resigned the position of electrical superintendent at Nelson, B.C., and will return to Australia.

Dr. A. MacKenzie Forbes, Med. '98, president of the Montreal Branch of the G.W.V.A., has been elected president of the newly-formed Quebec provincial command of the same organization.

Dr. A. E. Lundon, Med. '14, has assumed direction of the Military Hospital at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., which has come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

Dr. Isaac B. Curtis, Med. '90, has temporarily retired from practice at Hartland, N.B., and his place there has been taken by Dr. L. deC. MacIntosh, Med. '04, who has latterly been at Fort Fairfield, Me.

Mrs. William Gourlay, mother of Dr. Harry B. Gourlay, Med. '06, of Vancouver, B.C., died recently in the Township of Huntley, Ont.

The mother of Dr. Joseph Kaufmann, Med. '08, Mrs. Miriam Kahal Kaufmann, died in Montreal, on January 18. She was a native of Rumania.

F. Baylis Brown, Sci. '03, of Montreal, and B. S. Mc-Kenzie, Sci. '01, of Winnipeg, have been elected directors of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

The Opthalmalogical Society of Chicago recently gave a reception and banquet to Dr. Casey A. Wood, Med. '06, at the Hotel La Salle. Dr. Wood is leaving Chicago for California.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Innes, Agr. '11, director of agricultural instruction under the Soldiers' Settlement Board, suffered injuries to his back and right arm in the railroad wreck at Corbeil, Ont., in January.

Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, Arts '76, principal of the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, has been elected vice-president of the Religious Educational Council of Canada.

George H. A. Montgomery, K.C., Law '97, who was associated with the formation of the Laurentide Company, Limited, as legal advisor, has been elected a director of the Company.

Rev. Canon J. M. Almond, C.M.G., past student, has been elected president of the Montreal Branch of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association.

Captain E. Russell Paterson, Arts '09, has been appointed to the newly-created office of secretary for the Montreal district of the Boy Scouts' Association. Capt. Paterson was previously provincial secretary of the Association and has also been prominent in Y.M.C.A. work. After service at the front with the 1st Canadian Heavy Battery, he was invalided to England, where he became instructor in the Canadian School of Gunnery at Witley Camp.

The Military Cross has been bestowed upon Major George Northwood, past student, late of the 8th Canadian Battalion, who rendered valuable service while a prisoner in Germany and while interned in Holland.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, D.S.O., Law '07, has been elected president of the Montreal branch of the G.W.V.A., and E. Stuart McDougall, Arts '07, Law '13, a member of the executive committee.

At Brownsburg, Que., on February 2nd, the death took place of Alice Ethel Campbell, wife of Dr. Simon Bothwell Fraser, Med. '07.

John E. C. Elliott, Law '19, and J. Noel Beauchamp, Law '16, have entered into partnership at Hull, Que.

Dr. W. W. Hoare, who died in Walkerville, Ont., was the father of Dr. Charles W. Hoare, Med. '88, ex-Mayor of Walkerville.

E. F. Newcombe, Arts '11, Law '13, of Ottawa, has been called to the bar of Ontario.

Lieut.-Col. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., Arts '06, Sci. '08, graduated from the Imperial Staff College, Camberley.

J. H. Aggiman, Sci. '17, of the Ha Ha Bay Sulphite Company, has left for a four months' trip to Europe.

Lieut. R. R. Huestis, Agr. '14, is taking a post-graduate course in genetics and bacteriology at the University of California. Lieut. Huestis enlisted in the C.A.V.C. in the fall of 1914 as a trooper; received his commission on the field, and was at the close of the war attached to the 116th Battalion as transport officer.

John A. Lane, Med. '77, of Syracuse, N.Y., has recently been chosen by the Pension Commissioners of Canada to be Canadian pension examining surgeon for Syracuse District of New York State.

William R. Morse, Med. '02, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Union University, Chengtu, West China.

Abraham A. Robach, Arts '12, professor of psychology at Northeastern College and holding a special professorship at Simmons College, is also connected with the Department of Psychology at Harvard University and Radcliffe College. After leaving Princeton, where he had been staying as a travelling fellow from Harvard, Mr. Robach received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard in 1917.

Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Med. '84, president of the Royal Society of Canada and professor of chemistry at McGill University, has been appointed a member of the Biological Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. G. J. Adami, who was recently appointed to the Chancellorship of the University of Liverpool.

Col. J. J. Creelman, Law '07, has been chosen to succeed Dr. A. McKenzie Forbes, Med. '98, as president of the Montreal Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association.

J. E. Mitchell, Arts '01, Med. '03, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals at Hong Kong, China.

E. Peel Stevenson, Sci. '14, has returned to England from South Russia, where he was a member of the British Military Mission. Mr. Stevenson contracted malaria in Mesopotamia and has found it necessary to undergo treatment for this malady. Mr. Stevenson expects to engage in contracting work in London, England.

James Rogers, railroad contractor, father of Dr. J. T. Rogers, Med. '04, of Montreal, died in that city on February, 2nd.

Ethel Bernice Nelson, wife of Dr. W. Ernest Nelson, Med. '03, died at her residence in Westmount, on February 12th.

Dr. I. J. Yeo, Med. '08, has been re-elected a councillor for Charlottetown, P.E.I.

G. H. Blanchet, Sci. '08, of Ottawa, has been elected vice-president of the Dominion Land Surveyors' Association.

Dr. Aubrey T. Mussen, Med. '00, who has been medical officer in charge of the neurological centre, Ste. Anne de Bellevue Military Hospital, has taken up practice in Baltimore, Md., where he will practise as consultant in neurology. Dr. Mussen will also resume his research work at the Phipps clinic as associate in experimental neurology. He has recently been appointed neuro-pathologist to the Johns Hopkins Hospital and assistant in clinical neurology.

MEDICALS, ATTENTION!

THE Montreal General and Royal Victoria Hospitals desire to increase the facilities offered to visiting graduates and to enable them to select more readily the line of work they wish to see for longer or shorter periods. Visitors to the various clinics are always welcome, and the members of the staffs of both hospitals wish to render such visits pleasant and profitable.

In order that the visiting medical men may be brought promptly into touch with the members of the Attending Staffs and be furnished with details regarding hours of clinics, a register has been opened at both hospitals asking for the following information:

- (I) Name
- (2) Graduating year
- (3) Home address
- (4) Montreal address
- (5) Particulars as to work which visitor wishes to follow.

Cards will then be furnished giving hours of clinics and names of Attending Staff on duty at the time.

ALUMNAE NOTES

- 1891 Elizabeth Hall has been elected chairman of the Alumnae Libraries' Committee.
- 1897 Laura Young has returned from a few weeks spent at Palm Beach and in yachting off the Coast of Florida.
- 1898 Muriel B. Carr has contributed to the University of Wisconsin Studies in Languages and Literature a paper entitled "Notes on a Middle English Scribe's Methods."
- 1900 Caroline Holman, who is spending the winter in Montreal, has been elected a representative from Prince Edward Island on the National Council of Education.
- 1903 Grace Wales has been awarded a research scholarship by the Council of Westfield College, University of London.
- 1904 Elizabeth Brooks (Mrs. A. S. Eve) has returned to Montreal after a three years' residence in England.
- 1905 May Idler is assistant editor of the *Teachers' Magazine* for the Teachers' Provincial Association.
- 1906 Katharine A. Cox has opened a private school for girls at Hayes, Kent, England.
- 1907 Mary Eaton is a nurse-in-training at the Royal Victoria Hospital.

 Ethel James is president of the Suburban Teachers'
 - Ethel James is president of the Suburban Teachers' Association, Montreal.
- 1908 Dora Bouchard (Mrs. D. Walter Munn) has gone to live in Kingston where her husband has accepted an appointment in the Department of Engineering, R.M.C.
 - Annie Smith (Mrs. Frank Lathe) is spending the winter in Montreal with her three children.
 - Arma Smillie has returned to Ottawa after spending a month in the South,
 - Marjorie Younger (Mrs. A. W. Wakefield) has gone to live in England.
- 1910 Edith Bennets (Mrs. Humphrey S. Grove) is now living at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

 Margaret Taylor has returned to Montreal after two years' absence in France.
- 1911 Edith Paterson has opened offices for the practice of law in Vancouver.
- 1912 Beatrice Hadrill, who is a graduate of the Montreal General Hospital, is in New York qualifying for a further nursing diploma. Bernice McLaurin has entered the Training School
- for Nurses, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

 1913 Margaret Morison is spending the winter in France as assistante in the Ecole Normale, St. Germain-en-
- 1914 Clara Fritz, who has been awarded a studentship by the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is pursuing her researches at Toronto University.
- 1915 Annie Purdy, who obtained her medical degree at Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed interne at the Johns Hopkins Hospital.
- 1916 Margaret Cameron is spending the winter in Paris attending lectures at the Sabourne.
- 1917 Mary Currie is taking a Ph. D. course at Toronto University.
 - Bertha Drabkin has removed with her family to California.
 - Ella Duff is studying medicine at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. May Newnham is assistant in the College Sévigné, 10 Rue de Condé, Odéon, Paris (VI).

(Continued on page 40)

DEATHS

AKER-After an illness of two weeks' duration, of pneumonia, the death took place at his residence, 523 Lyon Street, Ottawa, on Christmas morning last, of Rev. Walter E. Baker, past student, pastor of the First Congregational Church, in that city. He was born in Brantford, Ont., 40 years ago and obtained his early education in Cobourg, whence he went to the Canada Congregational College, Montreal, and to McGill. His first charge was in Chebogue, N.S., following which he was stationed first at Cowansville, Que., and afterwards at Morrisville, Vt., going to Ottawa in 1916. The late Rev. Mr. Baker was a prominent Oddfellow and Freemason and had served as secretary of the Ottawa Ministerial Association. He was president of the Ottawa Sunday School Association and vice-president of the Ontario Provincial Society of Christian Endeavor, in both of which organizations he was a hard worker. His wife, one son and one daughter survive. Rev. Mr. Baker was buried in Beechwood cemetery, Ottawa.

BAKER — On Christmas Day, Hugh C. Baker, A.M.E.I.C., Sci. '95, who had gone to Arizona owing to poor health, died at the St. Luke's Home in Phoenix. The late Mr. Baker graduated in 1895 with the degree of B.Sc. from McGill, having taken his course in mechanical engineering. For ten years following his graduation he was engaged in various capacities with a number of mines in Ontario and British Columbia. Later he became engaged in railway engineering followed by building and construc-

The late Mr. Baker was born at Morrisburg, Ont., on June 4th, 1865. He leaves to mourn his loss his wife and

three small children.

BALLERAY-Dr. George H. Balleray, past student, who had been engaged in the practice of medicine in Paterson, N.J., since 1869, died there on February 11, at the age of 72, after a long illness. Following studies in medicine at McGill, Dr. Balleray completed his course at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1869. In 1871 he was appointed physician, surgeon and gynaecologist to St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson; in 1876 he became surgeon and gynaecologist to the Paterson General Hospital and for 10 years he was surgeon to the Women's Hospital in Newark, N.J. Dr. Balleray was a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the British Gynaecological Society, a member of the American Medical Association and a permanent delegate to the New Jersey Medical Society. During his lifetime he was regarded as an authority on gynaecology and contributed many papers to medical publications.

BELL—Donald Alexander Smith Bell, Sci. '12, died on February 13th, at the home of his brother-in-law, Walter Douglas, New York City. Born in Ottawa, 30 years ago, he was a son of the late Dr. Robert Bell, F.R.S., Sci. '61, formerly chief geologist of the Geological Survey of Canada. After attending the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, he completed a course in engineering at McGill and afterwards was engaged in ranching near Portage la Prairie, Man. He had spent some time in Europe. Besides his mother, three sisters survive. Interment was made in

Montreal.

DOWLER-Suicide, with no evidence to indicate the state of mind of the deceased, was the verdict of a coroner's jury in the case of Captain William Herbert Dowler, Med. '05, of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, found dead in November last, behind a hayrick in Surrey, England. The deceased was 38 years of age and, prior to enlistment, practised near Ottawa. A London despatch, at

the time of his death, said that he was in straightened financial circumstances and very proud, having refused

monetary assistance.

DREHER-Frederick Charles William Dreher, Agr. '12, research assistant in horticulture at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, died in a hospital in that city, on January 8th, at the age of 30. Before the war, Mr. Dreher was employed on the staff at the Farm and in 1914 immediately enlisted as a gunner in the 24th Battery, C.F.A. He was wounded and was recommended for bravery, being promoted to a commission early in 1918 and being attached to the 8th Battery, C.F.A. In September, 1919, he returned to Canada and resumed his duties at the Experimental Farm. Besides his parents, who reside at Massagne sur Lugano, Switzerland, he is survived by his wife and one small daughter. Burial was made in Beechwood cemetery, Ottawa.

The death occurred on February 23rd last in DUFF-Montreal of William Archibald Duff, Sci. '94, eldest son of J. M. M. Duff, of that city. Mr. Duff was born in Montreal 46 years ago, and was educated at the High School where he was medalist in 1890. In 1894 he was graduated in science from McGill University, and was, for the following two or three years, a lecturer in the science faculty. He then took up post-graduate work at Columbia University, New York, where he received his M.Sc. degree in 1898. He then went to Ottawa to the Ottawa Carbide Company, where he was engaged in their electro-chemistry department, staying there for three or four years.

From Ottawa he went to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. at Pittsburgh, where he remained for a similar period, coming to Montreal in 1903 when the Canadian Westinghouse Company was formed, and opened a Montreal office in which he assumed the position of assistant manager. In 1907 he went to Winnipeg in charge of the office there, and remained until some months ago, when he resigned on account of ill health.

He is survived by his father, J. M. M. Duff, of Montreal; two brothers, A. Huntly Duff, K.C., of Montreal, and M. McD. Duff, of the C.P.R., and two sisters, Miss Gwen Duff and Mrs. Alfred Burt, both of Edmonton.

MACINTOSH-Dr. Robert MacIntosh, Med. '63, who died at Newcastle, Ont., where he had practised for many years, on January 23rd, at the age of 73, was one of the oldest graduates of the University

MATHESON-On December 8th, the death took place at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Chapman Brown, 386 Bloor Street West, Toronto, of Rev. James Matheson, past student. Rev. Mr. Matheson was born in Scotland in 1838 and attended Edinburgh University before coming to Canada, where he pursued further studies at McGill. Ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1864, he held a number of pastorates in Ontario, including several in Toronto, and was also, before retiring some years ago, widely known as an evangelist. One

daughter survives.

MOLSON—After devoting almost his whole life to medicine, the death took place at his home, 384 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, on January 4th, of Dr. William Alexander Molson, Med. '74, one of the best known of Montreal's medical men. Dr. Molson was born in Montreal, on August 27th, 1852, the son of the late John Molson. of Belmont Hall, and the grandson of Hon. John Molson, one of the pioneers of the industrial, shipping and financial life of Montreal and the founder of the Molsons Bank. After attending the Montreal High School, Dr. Molson entered McGill, where he was a classmate of the late Sir William Osler, Bart., and after graduation followed the course prescribed by the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Later he served one year in the St. Thomas Hospital, London, completing his studies in Vienna and Edinburgh. Returning to Montreal in 1877, he entered into practice at the same time joining the staff of the General Hospital, of which he was at the time of death senior physician, and also devoting a great deal of his time to charitable work in fulfillment, it is said, of a promise given to his mother on her death-bed that as a physician, he would never forget the wants of the poor and the friendless. Dr. Molson was known as a lover of horseflesh and kept a fine stable of driving horses. He belonged to the Mount Royal, St. James's, Montreal Hunt and Forest and Stream Clubs, was fond of outdoor sports and was a great traveller. In 1877, he was married to Miss Esther Shepherd, daughter of the late R. W. Shepherd. She predeceased him and one son and one daughter survive.

MORROW-Death overtook Dr. William Stairs Morrow, Med. '91, assistant professor of physiology in the Faculty of Medicine, very suddenly on February 8th, when he collapsed while about to mount the stairs at his home, 157 Hutchison Street, Montreal, and died within a few moments. Dr. Morrow was prominent in Montreal medical circles, having practised in that city almost from the time of graduation. Particularly was he well known as a specialist in diseases of the heart. Born in Halifax, N.S., on December 25th, 1869, he was a son of the late James B. Morrow, of S. Cunard & Co. His maternal grandfather was Rev. Dr. Matthew Richey, a famous preacher and at one time president of the Methodist Conference, After attending the Halifax High School, Dr. Morrow proceeded to Upper Canada College, Toronto, and later to Murchiston College, Edinburgh, whence he returned to Canada to enter upon a course in medicine at McGill. Following graduation in 1891, he undertook postgraduate studies at Breslau, then entering into practice in Montreal. Since 1892, he had been a member of the teaching staff of the Faculty of Medicine, for the last few years as assistant professor of physiology. He was the author of numerous contributions to journals and reference books, particularly of articles dealing with arterial and venous pulse and irregular heart action. He was a member of the University Club. His wife, formerly Miss Clare Sullivan, of Montreal, survives with three children, one of them an infant.

PARADIS—After a long illness, the death took place on February 10th, at his residence, 13 Christopher Columbus Street, Montreal, of Paul Paradis, Sci. '97, engineer of the Montreal Tramways Commission. Mr. Paradis was 46 years of age and a son of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Paradis, St. Johns, Que. For many years he held important engineering posts under the Government in the Canadian West, particularly in the region of Calgary, where he did considerable prospecting and research. His wife and eight children survive. Interment was made at St. Johns.

RAYMOND—After having undergone an operation at Rochester, Minn., Dr. Alfred Raymond, Med. '86, one of the leading surgeons of Seattle, Wash., died at the Mayo Brothers' Hospital in the former city on December 3rd, aged 60. Born on Shiek's Island, Ont., Dr. Raymond first practised in Iowa, leaving in 1888 to take up postgraduate work in London, Vienna and Berlin. In 1891, he definitely located in Seattle, where he had become known as an extremely clever surgeon and as a leader in artistic and intellectual circles. Besides being a recognized master in his profession, he was a man of literary attainment and gave to Seattle, in addition, good measure of unselfish and unostentatious public service. Dr. Raymond was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and at the time of his death was chief of brain surgery at the

Seattle General Hospital and consultant in brain surgery at the King County Hospital. He was a member of the Archaeological Society of the Northwest, of the National Geographic Society and of the Washington State Art Association. He valued membership in the Monday Club, an exclusive organization of men of literary bent, and also held membership in the Arctic Club and the Rainier Club. At one time he was president of the King County Medical Society. His wife and one daughter survive. Burial was in Seattle.

RICHARDSON—After a long illness, the death took place at Brockville, Ont., on February 15th, of Rev. Dr. Peter L. Richardson, Arts '90, pastor of the Methodist Church there and formerly a member of the teaching staff of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal. Born at Ulverton, Que., in 1865, he was a son of the late Rev. James E. Richardson. He attended the Cobourg Collegiate Institute and the Stanstead Wesleyan College before entering McGill, from which he received the degree of B.A., in 1890. In 1893, he was granted the degree of B.D. by the Wesleyan Theological College, the staff of which, after a brief period in pastoral work, he joined as professor of classics and history and as registrar. In 1897 he became pastor of Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, going in 1902 to Sherbrooke, Que., and in 1906 to McLeod Street Church, Ottawa. In 1908 he was appointed Douglas professor of theology at the Wesleyan Theological College, re-entering pastoral work in 1915 and being stationed at St. Lambert. In the following year he went to Brockville, as pastor of Wall Street Church, where he was much admired because of his efforts on behalf of all public ventures leading towards the welfare of the community and its people. In 1915 he was granted the degree of D.D. by the Wesleyan Theological College and in 1916 was elected president of the Montreal Methodist Conference. He was also at one time chairman of the Ottawa district and, throughout, was a most devoted member of the Conference. His wife, five sons and one daughter survive. Burial will be made in the spring at Kingston, Ont.

ROBILLARD—The death is reported in Seattle, Wash., of Dr. Adolphe Robillard, Med. '60, formerly of Ottawa, of which city he was for many years Medical Officer of Health. Dr. Robillard was 84 years of age and was one of the old guard of McGill men, whose ranks are fast being depleted. Some years ago, on the advice of his friend, the late Sir James A. Grant, K.C.M.G., Med. '54, Dr. Robillard moved to the Pacific Coast. "Tell Sir James," he said, to a friend some weeks ago; "that I am still alive." The message was delivered to Sir James only a few days before the latter's death. "Tell him for me when you write," replied Sir James, "that I hope he will live forever." It was this message of Sir James that never reached Dr. Robillard. And now Sir James himself is gone.

ROBINSON—Graduates of later years learned with much regret of the death on January 20th, of Eric Lindsay Robinson, Arts '17, who was, at the time of being taken ill, pursuing a double course in Arts and Medicine at the University. Born at Clarenceville, Que., on August 3rd, 1894, he was the son of Venerable Archdeacon and Mrs. Robinson, 449 University street, Montreal, to which city he removed when a child. After passing through the Montreal High School, he entered McGill with the class of Arts '16, being compelled to withdraw for one year owing to illness. His course in Arts he completed with the class of '17. In his junior year he acted as a member of the editorial staff of McGill Daily and was also treasurer of the Eastern Townships Club, in both of which organizations he took a deep interest and was an untiring worker. The funeral took place at Rawdon, Que., on January 22nd.

STEVENS—One of the oldest living graduates of the University, Dr. Alexander Duff Stevens, Med. '57, passed away in the General Hospital, Sweetsburg, Que., on November 22nd. He had been in practice at Dunham, Que., and vicinity for many years, was a Master of Arts of the University of Vermont, and a Doctor of Medicine of Castleton Medical College and of Bishop's College University, Lennoxville. Interment was made at Dunham.

STEVENSON—One of the best known Assyriologists of the United States was lost to the scholastic world when Rev. James Henry Stevenson, D.D., Ph. D., Arts '89, passed away, of meningitis, at his home on the campus of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., on December 20. Dr. Stevenson had been for 25 years professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at that University. Born in the county of Peterboro, Ont., in 1860, he received his preliminary education at the Peterboro Collegiate Institute. He graduated in Arts at McGill taking high honors in Greek, Mental and Moral Philosophy and in Hebrew. In 1890, he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from the Montreal Weslevan Theological College (which conferred the degree of D.D. upon him in 1910) and took post-graduate studies at Chicago and Berlin, from the former of which he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1897. Ordained to the Methodist ministry in 1889, he held pastorates until 1892, when he was appointed to the chair of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis at Vanderbilt. This post he held until death, being at the same time a member of the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1896, 1899 and again in 1902, Dr. Stevenson studied at the British Museum, copying Assyrian contract tables. The results of these labors he published in a number of works which he gave to the public, as well as in various contributions to literary and scientific magazines. His wife, who survives with one son, is the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Alex. Sutherland, secretary of missions for Canadian Methodism.

VINCENT — In the death of Irving O. Vincent. Arts'07, on February 23rd last, education in general in the province of Quebec lost a strong advocate. Though yet a young man, being only 35 years of age, he had already taken a prominent part in educational movements in the province and, as principal of Edward VII School in Montreal, had the care of over 1,500 pupils and had passed through his hands thousands of others.

Mr. Vincent, who died at his home at 301 Hampton Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, of pneumonia, after a fortnight's illness, is survived by his widow, née Dora Brown, Arts '09, daughter of Mr. W. Godbee Brown, and an infant daughter of eight months.

Mr. Vincent was born at St. Armand, near Frelighsburg, in the Eastern Townships. He was educated first at the Frelighsburg Model School, later at Stanstead Academy and then at McGill University, graduating from Arts in 1907. From 1907 until 1912 he taught in the Eastern Townships, first at Sherbrooke and then at Cookshire, and in 1912 was appointed principal of the Edward VII School, just completed, by the Montreal Protestant Board, a position he held until his death.

He was a keen advocate of compulsory education and studied the subject much, and was considered an authority on truancy and, consistently by pen and voice, advocated a truancy law. He was convener of the committee which drew up a report to the Committee of Public Instruction in favour of compulsory education. He was also an active member of the executive of the Provincial Protestant Teachers' Association.

THEIR BRAVERY RECOGNIZED

ITATIONS recently published in the London Gazette of deeds which won the Military Cross or Bars to that decoration for different McGill men at the close of the war give an insight into the value of the services which they were permitted to render. Some of the citations are as follows:

SECOND BAR TO MILITARY CROSS

Captain Frederick James O'Leary, M.C., Sci. '11, 1st Brigade Canadian Engineers: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the operations on the Sensee Canal from the 16th to 22nd October, 1918, when, by his untiring efforts and daring reconnaissances, he enabled the bridging work to be successfully carried out, and made it possible for the Field Artillery to cross the canal in time to support the advancing infantry. The whole success of the advance was due to his total disregard of personal danger, bold initiative and prompt

BAR TO MILITARY CROSS

Captain William Arthur Grafftey, M.C., Sci. '14, 42nd Battalion R.H.C.: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Mons on 10th/11th November, 1918. This officer led his company (the first to penetrate Mons) with dash and initiative, personally reconnoitring ahead under heavy shell fire. He succeeded in surrounding two machinegun posts, and, working his way through the city, cut off three other posts which were holding up the advance on the right."

MILITARY CROSS

Lieut. Norman Burke Allen, Arts '17, 20th Battalion: "For conspicuous gallantry, south-east of Mons, 10th November, 1918, when he led his company with great skill to the capture of Saint Symphorien, after which he established outposts beyond. Later, he successfully attacked an enemy patrol of 25 men, killing five and capturing four. He himself personally captured the N.C.O. in charge."

Lieut. Harry Chandler Beatty, Arts '15, 20th Battery C.F.A.: "For great gallantry and devotion to duty on the night of October 29, 1918, near Maing. As officer in charge of an ammunition convoy he successfully got forward his ammunition to battle positions despite heavy shelling, causing casualties to men and horses. He showed great coolness and ability.

Lieut. John Alexander Ferguson, Sci. '17, 1st Battalion Canadian Engineers: "For conspicuous gallantry and energy on 1st November 1918, in charge of the construction of two heavy bridges over the Canal de L'Escaut, near Valenciennes. Early in the afternoon he went forward under heavy shell and machine-gun fire and made a careful reconnaissance of the two destroyed bridges. Although severely shelled throughout the day he handled his men admirably, getting the bridges constructed in very rapid time.'

Lieut. Joseph James Harold, Arts '16, 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles Battalion: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from 5th to 9th November, 1918, near St. Aybert and Thivencelle. He showed initiative and daring throughout the operations, especially in penetrating and clearing the two villages, at the head of a patrol. This assisted the advance of the troops on the left. His leadership inspired his men.

Lieut. Arthur Reginald Montgomery, M.M., past student, 5th Canadian Divisional Trench Mortar Brigade: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in action from 1st/6th November, 1918, at La Sentinelle. He fought his mortars with the greatest skill and determination, in spite of heavy enemy barrages, and materially assisted in the capture of three towns. His energy and cheerfulness never failed, and were the greatest inspiration and example to the men of his command."

Lieut. William Pringle Seath, Sci. '16, 20th Battery C.F.A. Lieut. William Pringle Seath, Sci. 16, 20th Battery C.F.A.: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the operations of 1st November, 1918, culminating in the capture of Valenciennes. He was on patrol picking out advanced battery positions, and though early in the day his arm was broken, he continued under heavy fire staking out gun positions. After ascertaining the latest infantry progress he returned to report, and was ordered to the dressing station, but as soon as his arm was put in splints he came back and took charge of the teams until finally ordered away by his company officer.

Lieut. Whitham Taylor-Bailey, Sci. '16, 3rd Battalion Canadian Engineers: "For gallantry and devotion to duty in throwing two pontoon bridges across the Escaut Canal and the Viel-Escaut, west of Valenciennes, 2nd November, 1918. Though forced by shell fire on three or four occasions to abandon work, the work was successfully completed in quick time. This was owing to his coolness and fine example of energy under fire."

MARRIAGES

BAKER—Captain Massy Baker, Sci. '13, son of the late Charles C. M. Baker and of Mrs. Baker, Lismascus, Bansha County, Ireland, was married in St. John's Church, Ottawa, on January 15th, to Miss Mildred F. Lambe, daughter of the late Lawrence M. Lambe, F.R.S.C., and of Mrs. Lambe, Ottawa.

BLAIR—Nellie May Grimes, Arts '14, was recently married to Mr. Roy Blair, Arts '14. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. F. S. McKenzie, also of Arts 1914.

BREMNER—The marriage took place in Stanley Presbyterian Church, Westmount, on December 11th, of Mary Beatrice (Mame), daughter of Mrs. William Macdonald, to Douglas Bremner, Sci. '15, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. M. Bremner.

COCKFIELD—The marriage took place at 149 Fourth avenue, Ottawa, on November 15, 1919, of Miss-Ouida Ethel Davis, daughter of Mrs. Albert A. Davis, Ottawa, to William Egbert Cockfield, Ph.D., Arts '13, son of H. M. Cockfield, Arts '82, of Montreal.

DONNELLY—The marriage took place in Montreal in January, of Dr. Francis J. Donnelly, Med. '18, and Edith Derling, daughter of James Paterson, of St. John, N.B.

EBERTS—The marriage was solemnized in San Francisco, on November 20th, 1919, of Dr. Edward Melchior Eberts, Med. '97, and Mrs. G. L. Foss, both of Montreal.

GRAY—In Calgary, Alberta, on December 17, the marriage took place of Miss Annie R. McPherson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. McPherson, of Port Daniel, Que., to Dr. E. Herbert Gray, Arts '06, Med. '11, of Hedley, B.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gray, of Montreal West

HALL—At Kamloops, B.C., on December 27th, the marriage took place of Miss Ruby E. Taylor and Major Norman McLeod Hall, Sci. '07, of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and son of Mrs. J. C. Hall, Cornwall, Ont.

LELACHEUR—The marriage took place in New York City, on November 22nd, of Miss Margaret McFarlane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. McFarlane, Fredericton, N.B., to Garnet Lelacheur, Agr. '13, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

LINDSAY—Captain C. C. Lindsay, M.C., Croix de Guerre (Belgium), Sci. '15, late of the Royal Engineers and son of Lieut.-Col. Crawford Lindsay, was married in the new St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on January 5th, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Hearn, of Quebec.

LOCHHEAD—An interesting war romance culminated in the marriage at Fredericton, N.B., on December 2nd, of Miss Louise Van Wart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Van Wart, of that city, and Dr. Allan Grant Lochhead, Arts '11, son of Prof. William Lochhead, of Macdonald College, Que. Both were students in Germany when war was declared, Miss Van Wart being able to escape and Dr. Lochhead being interned at Ruhleben.

MACHAFFIE—The marriage of Muriel Evans, daughter of Dr. T. B. Davies, Med. '84 and Mrs. Davies, Hull, Que., to Dr. Lloyd Phillips MacHaffie, Med. '12, of Ottawa, was solemnized at Wrightville, Que., on December

McMURTRY—The marriage took place in the sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on January 10th, of Miss Muriel Hart, daughter of the late Frank J. Hart, and of Mrs. Hart, 66 Victoria avenue, to Rennie O. McMurtry, Arts '05, Law '08, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. McMurtry, Montreal.

NEILSON—The marriage of Miss Hazel Jean Allan,

daughter of Mrs. John Allan, Montreal, to Stanley A. Neilson, Sci. '16, took place on January 28th, at the home of the bride's mother, Grosvenor Apartments, Montreal.

SKEETE—Dr. Harold Edward Skeete, Med. '18, of Barbadoes, B.W.I., was married in the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on December 13th, to Miss Dorothy Newman, daughter of the late R. L. Newman, and of Mrs. Newman, Montreal.

STEWART—Dr. Clarence James Stewart, Arts '14, Med. '18, of Montreal, was married at Grace Church, Montreal, to Olga Phyllis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Archibald, 2 Amesbury avenue, Montreal.

BIRTHS

EMUTH—At Ealing, England, on November 2nd, to Major Otto Demuth, M.C., Med. '15, and Mrs. Demuth, a daughter.

McCRIMMON—At the Private Patients' Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, on January 26th, to Major K. H. McCrimmon, Arts '13, and Mrs. McCrimmon, a son.

MALCOLM—At 295 Querbes avenue, Outremont, on December 4th, to Dr. R. B. Malcolm, Med. '10, and Mrs. Malcolm, a son.

MORROW—At the Women's Hospital, Montreal, on January 28th, to the wife of the late Dr. W. S. Morrow, Med. '91, a son.

SCOTT—At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on January 2nd, to W. B. Scott, Law '12, and Mrs. Scott, a son

STOUGHTON—At Mount Vernon, N.Y., on November 27th, to Dr. Dwight H. Stoughton, Med. '17, and Mrs. Stoughton, a son, George Dwight Stoughton.

TAYLOR—At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on November 15th, to Dr. Ross B. Taylor, Med. '18, and Mrs. Taylor, of Cobalt, Ont., a son.

TAYLOR—At the Montreal General Hospital, on January 12th, to Dr. S. W. Taylor, Med. '11, and Mrs. Taylor, a son

TIPPETT—At Port Hope, Ont., on February 3rd, to Rev. R. S. Tippett, Arts '10, and Mrs. Tippett, a son.

What the Graduates Are Doing

1917 Letha Smith has returned to the Physics Department after a year spent in the University of Alberta as demonstrator, replacing a member of the staff serving overseas.

Enid Price has completed a thesis on "Changes in the Industrial Occupations of Women in the Environment of Montreal during the Period of the War 1914-18," which has been published by the Canadian Reconstruction Association.

Jennie Symons is taking courses in the departments of bacteriology, chemistry and botany, McGill University.

1918 Lois Fowler is taking a postgraduate course in classics at Columbia University.

1919 Elizabeth Abbott is taking a course in secretarial training in Montreal.

Leslie Cruikshank is attending a course in pschyciatry at the University of Toronto.

Helen Hague is spending the winter in England.

Louise Macdonald is holding the Canadian Industry

Louise Macdonald is holding the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association postgraduate scholarship in the Department of Economics, McGill University.

Ruth Rogers, who has been teaching at her home during the autumn, has now entered a training course in New York for Y.W.C.A. work.

THE COLLEGE WORLD OF SPORT

IRCUMSTANCES force us to adopt with this issue the methods of the publishers of fiction magazines who leave their heroes in precarious situations in order to ensure the sale of future numbers chronicling further adventures. In other words we must go to press while the struggles for the hockey and basketball championships still continue—Varsity fighting desperately to overtake an early lead gained by McGill. The situation in both intercollegiate hockey and intercollegiate basketball is practically identical. McGill won the first two games in both sports, defeating Queens and Toronto in succession. Toronto also defeated Queens at both games in Toronto. McGill went to Kingston and again defeated the Queens organizations. On February 21st, McGill went to Toronto for the critical games. Victories for McGill would have meant championships irrespective of the result of the second encounters between Varsity and Queens to be played the following week. If Toronto won they still had to defeat the Queens teams in order to secure a tie with McGill. In both branches of sport Toronto managed to secure victory in the last few seconds of play and so kept in the running. Toronto won the hockey by seven to six after three overtime periods, and came out ahead in basketball by one point, scoring from a free throw fortyfive seconds before the final whistle blew. It now remains for them to defeat Queens in Kingston and if they do so a play-off with McGill for the championships will take place. They should defeat Queens at basketball, but the Kingston hockey six is a strong one.

In other hockey leagues McGill teams are also doing well. The intermediate hockey team has gone through the season undefeated in the City League and is in the running for the highest honours. The senior hockey team has also played with marked success in the senior city league and is to play off with other leading teams for the title. The junior team has also been successful and is playing off for championship honours with some of the best aggregations in the district.

In basketball McGill has been prominent, having a team in the senior city league and teams in both sections of the intermediate organization. All are doing well.

The swimming championship was won by Varsity by a very narrow margin, but in water polo McGill easily won the first game of the home and home series and the championship seems in sight.

Members of the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing club are busily training for the intercollegiate assault-at-arms which is scheduled for early in March. Toronto is reported to have a strong team and Queens always manages to supply worthy antagonists from her sturdy Presbyterian following.

Skiing has come to the front as an intercollegiate sport and we take pleasure in recording the visit of teams from American universities.

The comparatively new sport of indoor baseball has also quite a following, while old frequenters of the union will be glad to hear that the class of billiards played there has not deteriorated. Some forty players are in this year's tournament.

As we once heard of a Rhodes' scholar who qualified under the athletic requirements through skill in chess we also feel justified in recording under this head that a chess club is now flourishing at the University and that a tournament is in progress.

THE GAME IN TORONTO

EBRUARY 21, 1920, will probably go down in intercollegiate history as the date of the hardest fought hockey contest ever witnessed in Toronto or for that matter in any other city. A victory for McGill meant that Toronto lost its last chance for the title of 1920 champions, and, playing on their own ice, the "blue and white" players put up a brilliant and successful fight to keep in the running. Time and again the score was tied and half-an-hour's over-time play was needed to settle the contest. Then, with two McGill players sitting in the penalty box and with big "Vee" Heney, the "red and white's" star defense man out of the game with a broken jaw, the result of a vicious cross-check, Wright of Toronto poked the puck past Clark for the winning goal. With only a minute to play, the two penalized men came back on the ice, having served their penalties, and McGill rushed desperately to even the score. Every man of the two teams, except the McGill goal-tender, was bunched around the Toronto net, but the home six stood firm an withstood the onslaught until the whistle blew, when the exhausted players were carried to the dressing rooms by their followers. Penalties lost the game for McGill, as once before when McGill was in the lead the officials banished two of our men and Toronto tied the score.

The Toronto rink is much larger than the one to which the McGill men are accustomed, and at first it looked like a runaway match for Varsity. The Toronto players showed greater speed and in the first period ran in three goals, and held McGill scoreless. In the second period McGill settled down and Behan scored twice for the "red and white." Toronto failed to tally. In the third period "Boo" Anderson put in two for McGill in rapid succession and the visitors went into the lead, but Toronto tied the score ten minutes later.

In the first overtime period the McGill supporters went crazy with excitement when Behan got his third goal; but their joy was shortly ended by Gouinlock netting the puck for Toronto. At the time two McGill men had been ruled off. In the second overtime period it was Toronto's turn to cheer when Olson put the home six in the lead after barely two minutes' play. Peverley evened matters up just before the period ended. In the last period, with a trifle over a minute to go, Wright scored the goal which won the game for Toronto. Behan and "Boo" Anderson had been penalized in turn and were occupying seats with the timekeepers at the time.

The McGill team was composed of Clark, Cully, Heney, Boo Anderson, Behan, and Peverley with Dineen and E. Anderson as substitutes. Heney will be unable to play again this year and his loss is serious as he has been the "star" of the season.

McGILL AT QUEENS

A S anticipated, McGill repeated against Queens in the return game on Kingston ice, duplicating the Montreal victory without great difficulty. It was an interesting match, but at all points of the game the "red-and-white" showed superiority to the tricolor. Four to two was the final score. A curious feature was that all four goals were scored for the winners by the defence men, Cully thrice finding the nets, while Heney contributed the fourth. Queens goaler played a good game and stopped many hot shots at close quarters from the McGill forwards; but the rushes of the McGill defence men proved too much for him.

Referee Marsh provided a little excitement, when some of the more ardent of the supporters of the home team insultingly questioned his decisions, by throwing the bell, which he was using in place of a whistle, at them. No damage was caused, although the game was temporarily suspended. In future it may be hoped arrangements at intercollegiate games will be such that any exhibitions of poor sportsmanship on the part of spectators can be dealt with without the officials feeling called upon to adopt such drastic tactics.

THE HOME GAMES

HE McGill senior hockey team justified the expectations of its most optimistic supporters by turning in two clean-cut victories over its old rivals, Queens and Toronto, in the first intercollegiate games of the season -incidentally the first for four years. Both games were played in Montreal at the new Mount Royal arena, the intercollegiate hockey schedule calling on McGill to play its first two games at home, and its last two on foreign ice. This was just the reverse of the football schedule under which McGill played the final games on its own stadium. Both games were won by the same score, namely three to one, the Kingston sextette being the first victims on January 24th and the "blue and white" aggregation from Toronto the second on January 31st. The games were splendid exhibitions of a great pastime and the spectators agreed that even the professional teams failed to supply more interesting contests. While both teams struggled hard the play was for the most part clean, the most regrettable incident being in the Toronto game when Carson of Toronto struck Clarke, the McGill goal tender, with his stick and failed to draw the punishment he merited. This player further distinguished himself later in the season in the game between Toronto and Queens by his rough tactics and particularly by a deliberate assault on one of the Queens players; and it would appear as if some steps are required if the atmosphere of good sportsmanship which has always marked intercollegiate athletics is to be maintained. Those in charge of the respective teams should take particular care to insist on their men "playing the and should be the first to bar offenders. An incident in the Queens game with Toronto, when an officer of one of the clubs grossly insulted the referee, makes it essential that a strong stand be taken so that such conduct will not be tolerated in future.

To return to the games it may be said that McGill won both of them by displaying the same qualities — condition, team work, and a clever use of substitutes. The McGill six proved very evenly balanced and worked well together, no one man playing a selfish game or trying to gather all the laurels for himself. In the Toronto game especially this feature was particularly noticeable. Toronto had a remarkably fast team, including some players who had quite unusual stick handling ability; but the red and white won out by more consistent, though less "there".

"showy," play.

In this game Cully and Heney gave a splendid exhibition of defense tactics, keeping the fast Toronto forwards well out and frequently forcing them to shoot from a distance. Clark in goal played a brilliant game and if anything had the edge on the Toronto guardian. The best exhibition of goal tending, however, was seen in the game with Queens, in which Taylor, the Kingston goaler, kept the score against his team down by making a number of almost miraculous stops and foiling some of McGill's best efforts. "Ted" Behan in both games proved to be the most dangerous man among the McGill forwards, his

shooting being exceptionally good. Peverley worked tremendously, his back-checking being a feature of the play.

The McGill team was made up of —Goal: Clarke; Defence: Cully and Heney; Forwards: Behan, Peverley and R. B. Anderson; Substitutes: E. Anderson, Russell and Dineen.

INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY

The intermediate hockey team has been doing very well to date and leads the inter-city league in which it has contend with seven other aggregations. Not a game has been lost so far and the team bids fair to qualify to play off with sextettes from other cities for the Canadian championship. Shamrocks, Nationals, Griffintown and the First Presbyterians were easily defeated and M.A.A.A., All-Montreal and Westmount, the most formidable opponents, have also been vanquished in close contests. M.A.A.A. were beaten by five to four and Westmount by four to three, the ability of the McGill sextette to travel the full distance at top speed accounting for its success. The players deserve great credit for their work so far and it is hoped that they will capture further honours before our next issue goes to press.

INDOOR BASEBALL

RADUATES belonging to the legal profession will be glad to hear that the law students have come to the front in at least one branch of athletics. Although many of McGill's most successful athletes have afterwards become lawyers their chief successes were attained when in the Arts Faculty, the work of the law school allowing little time for indulgence in sports. However this year the embryo lawyers found time to enter teams in the interclass indoor baseball league, a comparatively new sport which has of late become quite popular. The team representing second and third year law carried off the honours after some keen contests.

McGill has two teams, the "Reds" and the "Whites," entered in the inter-city indoor baseball league, where they are pitted against Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, Macdonald College, and teams from the military. It is yet too early to say how they will come out in the race for the championship. So far neither team has been very successful, but better results are hoped for, as more interest

is now being displayed in the pastime.

BASKETBALL

HE senior basketball team made a great start in the race for intercollegiate honours by successively defeating the strong Queens and Toronto aggregations in the opening games of the series. Both games were played in the Montreal Y.M.C.A. gymnasium, the home of the McGill squad until such time as the University acquires a gymnasium of its own. The Queens game was played on January 24th and the Toronto match one week later. No great surprise was evinced by the victory over the tricolor as the Kingston team was reputed to be merely of average strength. The score of 28-22 about represented the play, the game being a clean, well-contested struggle throughout. McGill had the advantage through better team work, while Queens depended to a great extent on one man, Croal, whose playing was a feature of the game. He found the basket fourteen times in all, his penalty shooting being remarkably accurate. The McGill players gave him frequent opportunities by being too eager, and were penalized more frequently than their opponents.

The Toronto game proved the most exciting exhibition of basketball that has been seen on local floors. If there

was one championship that 'Varsity counted on carrying off this season, it was the basketball title. An exceptionally good team represents the "blue and white" this winter and even in Montreal it was anticipated that it would carry off the honours. The game was hard fought from start to finish; but when the final whistle blew, the "red and white" were in the lead by the narrow margin of one point.

The Toronto team outweighed McGill by an average of over ten pounds per man; but the McGill boys' speed and combination helped overcome this handicap. There were some tense moments at the close of the game when 'Varsity was trying desperately to overtake the scanty lead which separated them from victory. Just before the whistle blew Preston for Toronto essayed a long shot which seemed destined to win the game for his side. It dropped almost into the basket, struck the rim and rolled around it, and then, after a moment's hesitation, dropped to the floor—outside.

Perrault and Little, the McGill forwards, showed plenty of speed and big Hay at centre kept his opponent from being too dangerous and got away frequently himself to add to our score. Montgomery and Kern on the defence worked well together and in the final few minutes, when the whole Toronto team seemed determined to even the score, played an unusually strong defensive game.

McGILL AT QUEENS

The Queens basketball team, which in Montreal had put up a brave fight against the McGill quintette, went all to pieces in the return game. Although playing on its own familiar floor it seemed quite unable to get started. No less than forty-four points were piled up by the McGill players while the Kingston men could only accumulate eleven. The visiting team did not let up from start to finish and showed that it was in great condition. The players apparently were anxious to get all the practice they could in anticipation of the hard game with 'Varsity the following week-end and so kept on piling up the score. It was a featureless game and somewhat of a disappointment to the Queens students who had expected a harder fight.

AT TORONTO

THE Toronto senior basketball team showed what it could do when it beat the McGill squad by a very narrow margin in Toronto on February 21, and by doing so stayed in the running for the championship. McGill had won by one point in Montreal and Toronto now reversed matters by also coming out with a one point lead. It was a close contest all the way through, each side in turn securing a small lead. McGill was ahead with only forty-five seconds of playing time left when Toronto was awarded a free throw, on which they managed to score the winning points. The McGill team was the same as in earlier fixtures.

SKIING

A SPORT, which was almost unknown in Montreal when many readers of these pages were undergraduates, has become tremendously popular of late years and is serving the useful purpose of bringing the students of McGill into touch more closely with universities "south of the line."

Skiing is beginning to rival hockey as a winter sport; and this year so much interest was shown that a McGill

team visited Dartmouth, the centre of the sport in the New England states, to join in the winter carnival being held there. Many universities were represented besides McGill and Dartmouth; Middlebury, Vermont and Williams supplying the keenest competition. Later in the season McGill had the pleasure of entertaining representatives of the American universities, who came to Montreal to participate in the contests here. On the whole the Dartmouth boys have shown themselves the most proficient at the sport, especially in the jumping contests. Two of the visitors from Dartmouth in particular distinguished themselves by performing that most difficult of feats, the somersault on skis.

In the meet at Dartmouth the McGill competitors fared well against strong competition. Gordon won the cross-country race for the "red and white," while Glen scored the most points at ski-joring, and Pope carried off the victory in an amusing potato race.

The feature of the Montreal events, the cross-country race, was won by Condon of Ottawa Collegiate Institute, an eighteen-year-old competitor. McGill secured seven out of the first twelve places. The course was a particularly arduous one and two of the racers fainted. Bowler, of Dartmouth, secured second place. The proficiency contest, Christiansen and Tellemark turning, was won by Carlton, of Dartmouth; but McGill captured the next four places.

SKI-JUMPING WAS THRILLING

On the following day ski-jumping contests were held over the big leap at Cote des Neiges and proved to be most spectacular. McGill was pitted against good men from Dartmouth, Middlebury and Vermont; and as the contests were held in conjunction with the Provincial championships many of the best jumpers in the country were also seen in action. Carlton, of Dartmouth, was the best of the college men, clearing seventy-six feet. Three non-university competitors were ahead of this. Sherrard, of McGill, was the second university man on the list, being eighth among the entire number of entries. Two Dartmouth men were close behind him and then came Glen and Anderson of McGill. Vermont and Middlebury were far down on the list, so that Dartmouth were victors by a small margin over McGill.

TORONTO WON SWIMMING TITLE

POR the first time since the inception of intercollegiate swimming contests between McGill and Toronto, 'Varsity carried off honours in the annual aquatic meet. The competition was held at the Montreal Y.M.C.A. tank and provided much excitement for a large crowd. McGill secured an early lead and so close was the contest for points that many spectators thought the home team had won. This was because in the seven individual events McGill netted thirty-two points to Toronto's thirty-one and many believed that the eighth and last event, the relay race, would only count in case of a tie as in the track and field meet. In the swimming meet, however, the relay race counts for points whether there is a tie or not, and by carrying off this event by a safe margin the visitors went into the lead and secured the championship.

Toronto really deserved their victory for they had a beautifully-balanced and well-trained team, while McGill depended too much on two or three stars. Of these Harold Fisk was the bright particular one, being entered in no less than five out of eight events. He won the fifty yards speed

and the fifty yards back in fine style, but was then unable to to compete in the hundred in which Toronto got both first and second. He came back for the two hundred, but could only secure the second place. Toronto had plenty of material, putting fresh men in every event and making a fine all-round showing.

Waldron, of Toronto, established a new intercollegiate record when he covered over fifty-eight feet in the long plunge, and Stephenson, of Toronto, also set a new mark when he won the two hundred yards in the fast time of

two minutes and thirty-one seconds.

McGill secured first and second in the diving, Paul Scott and "Curly" Walters giving a pretty exhibition; first and second in the breast stroke event, in which Binns and Laidley outdistanced the 'Varsity entries; first and third in the back stroke, with Fisk and "Bobs" Winters; first in the fifty yards, through Fisk's speed, and a second in the two hundred, also through Fisk. Toronto secured first and second places in the long plunge and in the hundred; second and third in the fifty and in the two hundred; third places in diving and breast stroke; and a second place in the back stroke event.

WATER POLO

McGill somewhat atoned for their defeat in the swimming and diving contests by scoring an easy victory over Toronto at water polo in the Y.M.C.A. tank, the final score being seven to nothing. Fisk scored three of the goals and Parsons, who also played a strong game, got two. The polo championship is settled by home-and-home games and McGill has to visit Toronto and play there; but the players feel that with so long a lead they should be able to come out with the highest total for the two games.

The Late Sir William Osler

(Continued from page 25)

the Oxford University Press and it was due to his initiative that the *Quarterly Journal of Medicine* was published by it. During the war he did yeoman work and acted as a consultant to many hospitals and was not a few times asked to advise the Government. His only son, an artillery lieutenant, was killed in August, 1917, and he never recovered from the blow. He died of pneumonia, aged 70, on December 29th, 1919.

Sir William Osler received many honours; whilst at McGill he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1883; later in 1898, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He received many LL.Ds. and was made

a Baronet in 1911.

Osler was a great Canadian, a great physician and a great man. He was born at Bond Head, Ont., on July 12th, 1849. His father was the Rev. Canon Osler, M.A. (Cantab); two older brothers reside in Toronto, Mr.

Justice Osler and Sir Edmund Osler.

Sir William Osler had a great influence for good on McGill and the University and its graduates ought certainly to commemorate his memory in some suitable way, such as the establishment of an Osler Chair of Medicine. His valuable library of rare medical works has been bequeathed to the Medical Faculty of McGill with a suitable endowment for its maintenance and his ashes are to be deposited with his books. This shows his great love for his alma mater for during all these years of separation he has never forgotten her or ceased to advance her interests.

F. J. SHEPHERD.

THE REUNION OF 1921

As was announced in the first number of the News, it has been definitely decided to hold the long postponed reunion in the autumn of 1921, to coincide with the celebration of McGill's Centenary. Already the organization of the central committee has been completed. This committee consists of fifteen members with Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig as chairman. Different members of the committee have been allotted to the different provinces of the Dominion for the purpose of organization, one member to the United States, and one to "other countries." The work of organizing the provinces is being proceeded with. Graduates who are interested and are willing to help in the work of the reunion are asked to communicate with the chairmen of the committees for their respective provinces.

Wherever branch societies exist the work of the reunion Committee will be greatly facilitated, as much of the work of organization can be carried on through these societies. In addition to those already in existence new branch societies are being organized in Toronto and Boston. It is hoped that before long the societies which once existed in Winnipeg and Chicago will be revived.

The Medical Faculty has undertaken to help to organize and to foster the idea of the reunion amongst its own graduates. At a meeting of the faculty held recently C. F. Martin, Arts '88, Med. '92, was appointed chairman of the Reunion Committee of the Medical Faculty.

The Central Committee meets once a month. Suggestions from graduates with regard to the reunion addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Henry Morgan, c/o Henry Morgan & Co., 105-139 Beaver Hall Hill, will be considered by the committee. Mr. Morgan will be glad to give any information concerning the reunion for which he may be asked.

Russell W. Stovel Promoted

(Continued from page 31)

installation of the electrical and mechanical equipment of the Transportation Service, was, on August 22, 1918, transferred to the office of the Director, Army Transport Service, as Electrical and Mechanical Engineer in charge of the Pier Utilities Branch of the Terminal Facilities Division. His grasp of the problems involved in providing adequate facilities to permit the discharge of 100,000 tons a day necessary to meet the proposed program of an army of 4,000,000 men in France was so complete that on Sept. 2nd, 1918, he was designated as Chief of the Terminal Facilities Division and placed in charge of all matters relating to the procurement, maintenance and operation of all terminal facilities under the jurisdiction of the Army Transport Service, including all dock, wharf and warehouse structures, cranes, conveyers, tractors, and all other electrical and mechanical appliances and installations.

"His wide experience gained as an engineer in civil life, his high technical attainments, tact, energy and force brought immediate results, so that,—within a comparatively brief time, he had re-organized the Terminal Facilities Division at the principal ports and had well in hand all matters pertaining to the provision, maintenance and operation of the required terminal equipment. To the untiring, far-seeing work of this officer and to his splendid administrative abilities are due the excellent results obtained by the Terminal Facilities Division of the Army Transport Service."

Mr. Stovel is a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and of the American Society of

Mechanical Engineers.

CORRESPONDENCE

386 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Feb. 16th, 1920.

To the Secretary of the McGill News,

Sir,-

I wish to bring forward a subject of great interest to myself and to many other graduates. I refer to the question of residence or dormitories at McGill. During my course in Arts and Medicine I lived and "ate" in Montreal boarding houses. The career was varied and chequered. In some I received as much consideration as the student is supposed to receive and in some precious little. In some meals were good, and in others the axiom of boarding house geometry was applicable-"continued indefinitely." The student associations in the average boarding house may or may not be what could be desired. The fortunate existence is one where two or three chums live together and this is difficult if not impossible for the outof-town freshman to obtain. The chance for the real University influence of student with student or professor to student is minimised. The interests and enthusiasms which mean so much to student life and which frequently cement lifelong friendships and careers are difficult to foster. The second factors are the physical and mental. The student does not have the right atmosphere, living in such environment, to receive the full advantages of "University Training." He is cramped by his surroundings both mentally and physically. The poorer he is the harder the struggle to rise and keep pace with his fellow students. After the day's work, study must be carried on in more or less recluse fashion. Healthy discussion and differences of opinion are difficult to carry on. Where is the possibility of student camaradarie? After much patient toil he attains his primary objective—a University degree; but to what extent is the toiler a University man? Thirdly, the influence of tradition is a definite factor in many a career. Consider the influence of Oxford and Cambridge on British life and what an asset such influence is to the State.

The great war has proven that courage and persistence belong to the Canadian people just as in previous generations these qualities were prominent in the British

nation on many a hard-fought battlefield.

Many of our best have paid the price of victory and they must be replaced by succeeding generations. What more fitting war memorial for the University than residence or dormitories which will complete the University influence and turn out men not merely with degrees but equipped mentally and physically to the best advantage both to themselves and to our country?

Yours very truly, W. G. TURNER.

MONTREAL, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

To the Applied Science Graduates, Gentlemen,—

I beg to submit the following report in connection with the Circular recently mailed to you, and also printed in the first number of the McGill News.

On the 10th of December last, these circulars were mailed to 1250 Graduates whose addresses were supposed to be correct; and 90 have been returned through the dead-letter office.

Accompanying the circular was a post-card, on which answers to two questions were asked for, i.e.

1. Are you in favor of terminating the activities of "The Applied Sciences Graduates"?

2. Are you in favor of donating our equipment to the "Graduates' Society"?

Up to date, 225 of these ballot cards have been returned, and the voting may be analysed as follows:

and the voting may be analysed as follows:	
QUESTION 1.—Terminating activities.	
Unreservedly "yes". "Yes," if Grad. Soc. will carry on what we are doing.	219
"Leave it to the Hon. Secy., or Committee"	3
Unreservedly "no"	2 1
	225
QUESTION 2.—Donating equipment.	code
Unreservedly "ves"	195
Sell to Grad. Soc. or others to pay our debte	23
"Leave it to the Hon. Secy., or Committee". "Yes," if Grad. Soc., will carry on what we are doing	4
Sell, and buy books for Engineering Library. Unreservedly "no"	1 1
	225

In addition to asking for opinions, the Applied Science Graduates were asked for money — and the response has been almost overwhelming: much more than asked for having been received; so that those who voted to sell our equipment in order to meet any obligations that we might have will see that our debts are already more than provided for. As soon as all business matters are finally closed up, a duly audited statement will be published (as has been our annual custom) and suggestions as to what to do with our surplus cash will be in order.

As the circular which was sent out said "...you are asked to answer each of the following questions on the enclosed post-card, and mail it to the Honorary Secretary; your committee will then act according to the majority opinion thus expressed"—the work of "the Applied Science Graduates" is being closed up and the equipment is being handed over to the "Graduates' Society"; for every confidence is felt that this Society will carry on what we have been doing — perhaps not exactly in the same way — and

will do much more.

In thus announcing the termination of the activities of "The Applied Science Graduates," which have been carried on for eleven years, we would beg that the loyal interest which so many of these graduates have shown in their Faculty Alumni organisation be transferred to the "Graduates' Society"; and in particular, that Class Secretaries continue to keep in touch with their Classmates, as we are informed that the McGill News intends to make a great effort to develop the department of Class News — that department which, in our own little Bulletin, was always the most interesting.

Respectfully submitted,

NEVIL NORTON EVANS, Hon. Secy. Applied Science Graduates.

HOME NURSING

Secretary McGILL NEWS,-

In overcoming difficulties, Canadians who served overseas taught themselves much. They learned also from observation. Canadians who cared for sick and wounded never failed to admire the competence and readiness with which French women, from the first days of the war, cared for their disabled men. The women were able

to do so because they were trained.

By their training, most French women know more about nursing than do women here. That is possibly one of the reasons why France has nothing approaching the body of professional nurses which made possible the splendid war work of the Canadian Army Medical Service. The main reason, however, which prevented the development of professional nursing in France is that, until 1903, nursing in hospitals was almost exclusively done by members of religious orders. It is only since that date that highly-trained, professional, lay nurses have appeared in increasing numbers. Through their training, the women of France realise the necessity for skill in nursing. Their appreciation of the value of their own knowledge makes them the more anxious to employ the greater knowledge of a professional nurse when careful nursing is needed. The knowledge of home-nursing, so universal among mothers and wives in France, is now assisting, not hindering, the development of professional nursing.

Three societies teach nursing to French women. It is true that the training given is especially designed for war service; it is none the less useful in time of peace. The nature of the training, and the conditions under which it is given, are strictly laid down. The training comprises practical work, obtained by constant attendance at a

public hospital, and theoretical instruction.

The societies grant two certificates. They carry the titles of "Nurse" and of "Over Nurse." The certificates are given after comprehensive, practical examinations.

are given after comprehensive, practical examinations.

The peculiarity, and a great merit, of the course of training is that it is followed by women who live at home.

Women and girls attend hospitals in their spare time.

Four months must be spent in a hospital before the examination for "Nurse" can be attempted. Two years' training are necessary for the certificate of "Over Nurse."

In Canada, there are many women who could easily arrange to spend two or three mornings a week at a hospital. Their work then would be of advantage to themselves and, under proper organization, of great assistance to the hospital. Their training might be organized in a national form, as an expansion of existing instruction, by either the Red Cross Society or by the St. John's Ambu-

lance Association.

Those who saw and admired the work of women in hospitals during the war must earnestly hope that something of the knowledge and dexterity so evident in France may be preserved to Canada. Many women who served during the war must be willing, even anxious, to continue their work here and now. Would it not be possible to use them in organizing instruction in Home Nursing for Canadian women? All who have an accurate knowledge of Canadian households and of the work done by the Victorian Order of Nurses and similar bodies know that our women are often distressingly unable to deal with illness or accident.

A. MAJOR.

McGILL APPOINTMENTS' BUREAU

THE Graduates' Society has organized an Appointments' Bureau under the supervision of a Special Committee and of the Secretary of the Society, with

headquarters at the University.

The object of the formation of this Bureau is the desire on the part of the Graduates' Society to bring the employer into closer touch than has hitherto been possible with University men seeking permanent employment after graduation, or temporary work during the summer months. It is the duty of the Board to collect and distribute information respecting appointments which may be appropriately filled by members of the University, and to establish and organize means of communication between candidates for such appointments and the persons or bodies making the appointments.

The close personal contact between professor and student at McGill enables an accurate and trustworthy judgment to be formed of the capabilities of the student, and the Advisory Committee, consisting as it will of representatives from all faculties, and from the professional, commercial and industrial life of the community, will be in a position to render valuable assistance in bringing the

right man to the right place.

In starting this project the first essential is for the committee to obtain as complete a list as possible of McGill graduates who are employers. A personal appeal is therefore made to every graduate to cooperate as vigorously as possible with the committee. All those who are employers are asked to forward information as to whether they or their firms require University men for permanent employment or for temporary summer work. Advice is also asked as to vacancies on the teaching staff of schools and colleges. Institutions requiring men of professional training in medicine, law, engineering, etc., are invited to make use of the Bureau.

The committee expects to be in a position to materially assist graduates of experience who may be desirous of changing and bettering their positions and any graduate is invited to make use of the organization provided by the

Appointments Bureau.

Please address all communications concerning the Appointments Bureau to the Secretary of the Graduates' Society, McGill University, Montreal.

To the Secretary of the McGill News,

Dear Sir,-

May I call your attention to two errors in the article entitled "Women at McGill," in the first number of the McGill News.

The first occurs on page 40. Mrs. Simpson, the recording secretary of the Ladies' Educational Association did not become the first principal of the High School for Girls. The private school of which she was principal was afterwards taken over by the Misses Symmers and Smith. It was Mrs. Scott's School which became the High School for Girls, with Mrs. Scott as first principal.

On page 41 there is an inaccuracy in reference to the East Wing. The rooms of the Donalda Department were not those "vacated by the Faculty of Applied Science," though these were adjacent, but were specially built over the old chemistry room and a connecting passage, of one storey, between the Arts Building and the principal's residence, which was afterwards given up to the Faculty of Law and the various offices by which it is still occupied.

I regret that these errors crept into my article, but they are due to the fact that my manuscript was called for at a much earlier date than that at first assigned, and it was therefore impossible for me to give my resumé of facts which are now ancient history, compiled from various sources, the careful revision which it would otherwise have received.

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH A. IRWIN.

January 12th, 1920.

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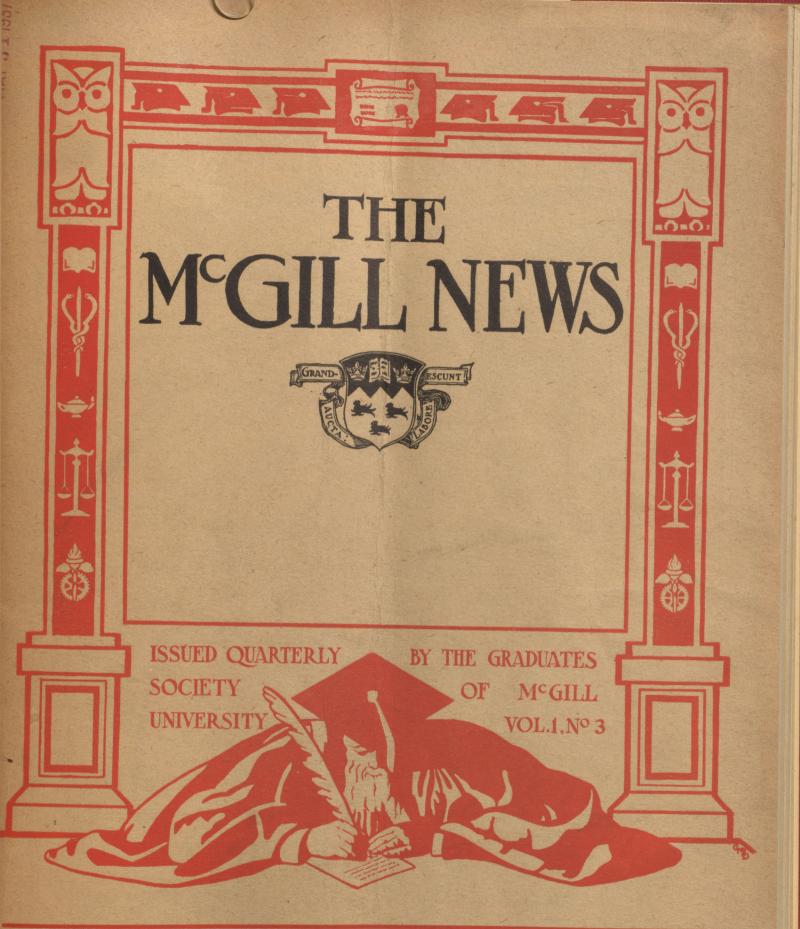
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JUNE, 1920

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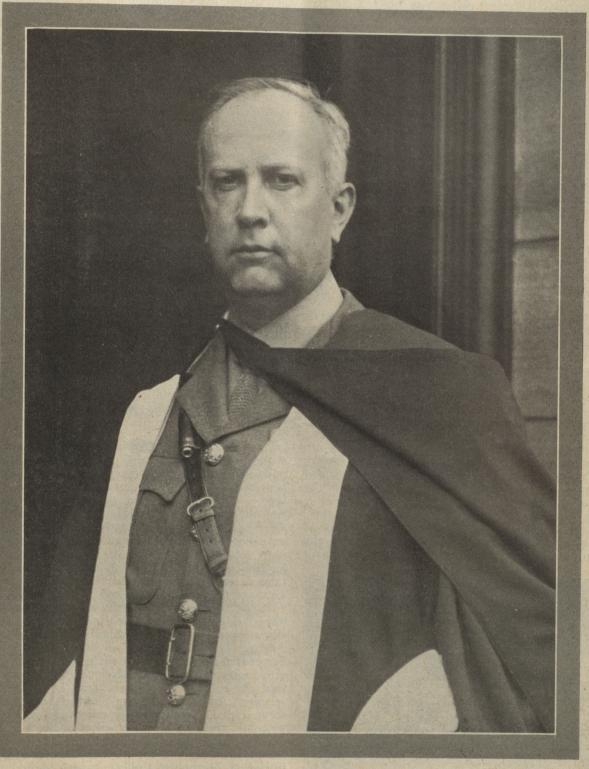


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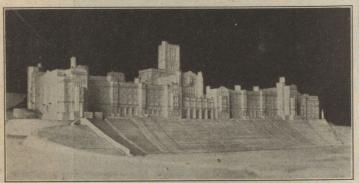
THE NEW PRINCIPAL: GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.

THE SITES OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

A REVIEW of the University's building projects must from the very nature of things begin with some reference to the character of the earlier structures whose position has done much to determine the

laying out of later construction.

It is not generally known that the centre of the Arts building was the original house bequeathed with its grounds reaching as far south as Burnside by the founder of the University. The east wing was built after the



MODEL OF DORMITORY FROM THE SOUTH

University had come into existence and in Sir William Dawson's time served as the principal's residence. It is now occupied rather uncomfortably by the Faculty of Law and the Administration. The Molson Hall which balances it so nicely without vain repetition, evidencing the instinctive feeling for composition which builders of that time inherited from the eighteenth century, was put up in 1861, and the connecting links with their classroom extensions to the rear followed, the latest being in 1885.

When the present century opened, the Medical School stood where the truncated laboratories for Chemistry and Physiology now stand, but with its older and more monumental end extending half way down to the Workman

building, which was then a storey lower.

The old Engineering building occupied the site and foundations on which the present one stands. The Chemistry building and the Physics building were as they are to-day, while across the campus the museum and library with the Presbyterian College in the background testified to the varied traditions of the Victorian era and the monumental qualities of Montreal limestone, that best of all building materials.

There is in the Royal Canadian Academy collection at Ottawa a general design for the University showing the museum to have been part of a well ordered scheme of

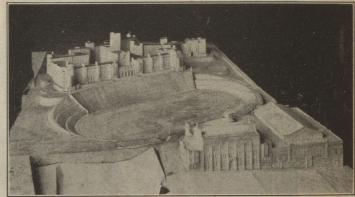


MODEL OF GYMNASIUM

development, a responding block where the Engineering building now stands having been intended.

It is one of McGill's sad distinctions among modern

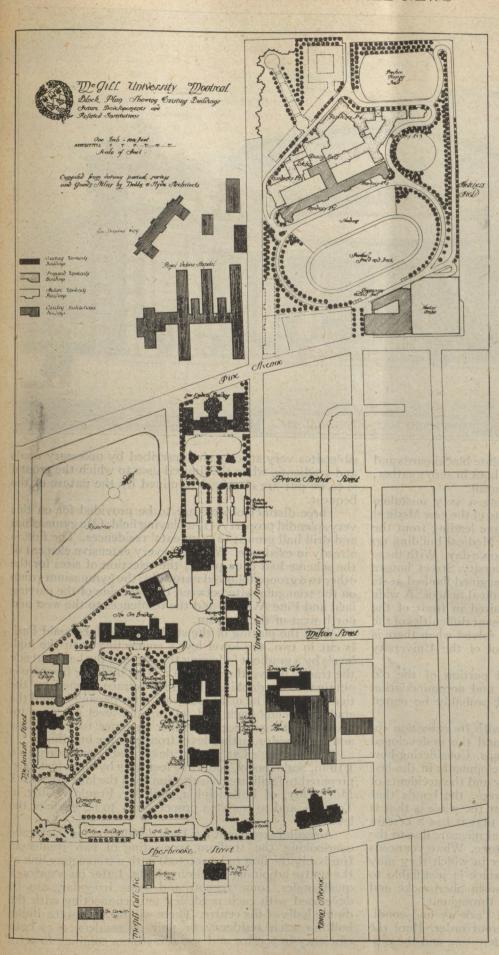
universities that its library has not required additional stackrooms for twenty years, a fact which gives considerable stimulus to foreign travel as it is apparently against our traditions to take advantage of the excellent libraries of Toronto. An area considerably larger than that occupied by the present library has been earmarked for extensions to the south these last twelve years and more. Such were the University buildings when the fires of April 7th and 10th, 1907, occurred, followed by an heroic policy of immediate reconstruction set on foot by the late Principal, Sir William Peterson. The reconstruction of the Engineering building on the ruins did not modify the general problem, while the placing of the new Medical building over against the hospital on Pine Avenue did, as additional land was provided for this by Lord Strathcona. By the use of the word problem I wish to make it clear that from the time the museum had been finished, buildings had been added in rapid succession under stress of phenomenal growth when, and more or less where, required without anything very definite in the way of a plan or scheme. Some thought had, however, been given to the necessity



MODEL SHOWING DORMITORIES AND GYMNASIUM

for such a scheme in the winter preceding the fires, in view of the fact that the teaching power plant in the Engineering building could no longer carry its load and a central power house was in order. The increased building accommodation after the fires necessitated a central power plant at once and the placing of this was a very important step. Its location was finally dictated by hard practical conditions regardless of aesthetic considerations. It stands on the most available central site. The existing boilers provide for five-and-a-half-million cubic feet of building and can take care of three millions more before the extensions arranged for need be installed.

Such are the facts or premises on which we must base our consideration of possible developments on the University's property between Sherbrooke Street and Pine Avenue. It will be clear to anyone walking up University Street that on the west side there are a good many houses, great and small, which are obviously in the way. Assuming that the substantial old Workman house, now the Conservatory of Music, at the Sherbrooke Street end, may serve some University use or other for a generation or two to come, the rest are destined to make way for Applied Science laboratories and workshops below the Milton Street entrance and for Medical laboratories above the intruding Methodist College (which should never have been placed there at all, or if it had to be might at least



have conformed to McGill's unifying garb of grey limestone). During the ten years before the war many of these properties were wisely secured by the University authorities.

Turning next to the Sherbrooke Street frontage we find there a magnificent site for a long three or at most a four-storey building extending from the old Workman property at the University Street corner to the old Joseph property at the McTavish Street corner. This block should be pierced with a towered gateway leading to the main avenue. In this connection it may be interesting to know that in 1914 the question of building administrative offices in connection with such an entrance gate was under consideration.

A block on Sherbrooke Street would contain abundance of ideal accommodation for Arts, Law, and possibly for Music and Architecture, and would close in the University precincts now made all too public by the erection of commercial flats on Sherbrooke Street opposite.

The McTavish Street corner, spiritedly acquired in 1909 to prevent the promoters of the Ritz Carlton scheme from exploiting the campus as a back yard, is the site which has come to be accepted for the Convocation Hall. From the point of view of traffic control the Conservatory of Music site has certain advantages but the existing building at that corner is both larger, more commodious and in better condition than the old Joseph House, sometime the headquarters of the C.O.T.C., Mc-Gill contingent, and, until more fireproof accommodation is available, the home of the McCord National Museum. When this very valuable site is occupied by the Convocation Hall (one of the few buildings a university requires which may be expected not to grow) abundance of space will still be left on McTavish Street for reasonably accelerated library extensions for a couple of generations.

The facade of the Arts building will, let us hope, never be torn down or be lost to us by fire. In spite of accidents of construction or accretion and solecisms in detail it remains a very fair example of the taste of the polite age from which it has come down to us and at once the most graceful and most monumental of the buildings the University possesses. That it is high time that its musty classrooms gave place to more modern teaching accommodation is an opinion generally shared by its denizens. But there are spiritual



losses to be reckoned against the new slate blackboards and the eight changes of tempered air per hour in zero weather, which modern accommodation will entail.

The unseemly tumuli representing a very mistaken economy in earth removal from the site of the new Medical building, which mar the sad little lane leading from the Milton Street entrance past the old Medical building up to the new, will have to be got rid of some day. With these mounds and terraces and the University Street houses "thought away" an avenue can be imagined flanked at its lower end with extensions to the Medical School. A wide court with suitable planting is required in front of the new Medical building. The great present difficulties of the road and entrance can be gracefully solved when there is more room available by the control of the University Street frontages.

The foundations of the burned portion of the old Medical building are still available and accommodation for the department of Biology will probably be reared upon them.

So much for the main campus with its extension towards the Milton Street entrance and the undeveloped adjunct between the Medical buildings. Considering how rapid and incalculable were the developments in the last ten years of the nineteenth century and the accidents of 1907, and how many and how diverse the hands that wrought, the astonishing thing about the place is that it can be regarded as a whole at all; that it has a certain element of unity. This is in very great measure due to the exquisite qualities of Montreal limestone. Whatever needs may arise, and whatever the temper in which they may be translated into form, every sacrifice is justifiable to maintain the McGill buildings between Sherbrooke and Pine Avenue as a group in limestone throughout.

Turning now to the Macdonald Park we find conditions and problems of a very different order. Here the ground itself is both difficult and interesting and the pos-

sible sites very strictly circumscribed by necessary roads and gradients, while the limited uses to which the ground is to be put are clearly determined by the nature of the bequest

Three distinct objects are to be provided for on this very splendid property: (1) a playing field; (2) a gymnasium and drill hall group; (3) students' residences. The first is already in existence. When this very extensive element of the scheme had been placed the selection of sites for the other two groups followed naturally: the gymnasium group on the triangular site between the east side of the playing field and Pine Avenue, and the residences to the west and north-west of the stadium.

With the placing of the stadium the Macdonald Park is cut in two, the lowel levels connecting with the high levels by a gradient following the curve of the bank outside the track. Above the stadium a good building frontage is obtainable overlooking the great terrace formed by the tiers of seats. The main roadway, after passing behind the stadium, bends back and follows the level contours towards what was once the upper entrance to Laws Lane and so provides further level frontages for buildings.

The scheme as at present developed is embodied in a 1/16-in. scale model, some five feet wide by eight feet long, prepared to facilitate consultation with the late Mr. Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Frank Darling, of Toronto, and to enable a proper study to be made of the

level

A regular treatment has been decided on for the facade overlooking the stadium, consisting of two residences (probably the first to be erected) with a connecting link at the centre adjoining the dining halls. Later on a series of quadrangles, some regular and some irregular, can be developed with each residency unit connecting with the dining halls at the centre. There will be a separate dining hall for each residency or pair of residences, as both efficiency in service and social instincts combine to set a

limit to the number to be accommodated under one ceiling for a meal. The kitchens on the other hand must be regarded as a factory where centralization of control and standardization of equipment make for economic success. The kitchens, serveries and storage plant will therefore be designed to grow by an application of the principle of "unit planning," so that each succeeding dining hall, up to the number of the five or six ultimately provided for, requires a parallel extension of kitchen departments.

Generally the layout of the residential buildings is north and south, so that every room may get sunshine either morning or afternoon. The type of accommodation planned for in the two residences overlooking the stadium is generally as follows. The ground floors will be devoted to the great connecting corridors, the common rooms for study and recreation, and some accommodation for junior members of the staff. Off these main corridors the stairs will lead up to the bedroom floors, from thirty to forty men living on a stair. On each floor there will be common bathroom and lavatory accommodation for the ten or twelve men living there.

Other types of accommodation may be developed later but, having the climate in view and under present economic conditions, "chambers" in the manner of Oxford colleges or inns of court are out of the question.

It was in 1913 that the donation was made to the Government of a drill hall site for the University by Lord Strathcona just after the land for the physical needs of the undergraduates had been provided by Sir Wm. Macdonald. No sooner was the question of a location for the gymnasium on the Macdonald Park decided on than the possibility of bringing the drill hall site nearer by an exchange of sites occurred to Sir William Peterson, and from that it was but a step in thought and in fact to get the C.O.T.C. drill hall under one roof with the gymnasium on the Macdonald Park property.

That the negotiations were not consummated in the year before the war broke out is to be greatly regretted. The University left no stone unturned to bring the matter to a decision. Such a building would have been of incalculable value during the war when the lack of training accommodation was peculiarly unfortunate in this military district. In the second year of the war the University stood ready to go forward with the scheme if the Government had been in a position to carry out its agreements with Lord Strathcona, and again on the conclusion of hostilities the University was ready.

But circumstances have been adverse for the Government's action and the physical wellbeing of "Year" after "Year" of undergraduates continues to suffer as the gymnasium scheme is held up by the drill hall settlement. It is hoped that the next few months will bring the question to a head one way or another. In the meantime building costs go up as pre-war values become obsolete, and the University has already suffered a 50% loss on purchasing power of the Ross Memorial Gymnasium Funds by these unfortunate delays.

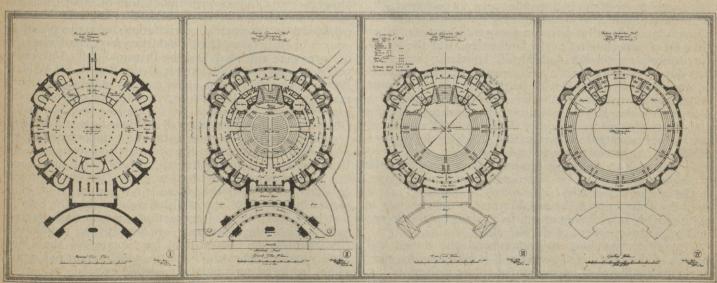
The elements of the gymnasium group as prepared comprise a drill hall with offices and stores, etc., for the C.O.T.C. contingent, a large gymnasium and a set of play and exercise rooms, a swimming bath, shower and dressing rooms, an "indoor playing field" of moderate area, and team dressing rooms. It is necessary to obtain this accommodation on a somewhat restricted triangular site so as to leave room for a possible hockey arena on the adjoining land at the corner of Pine Avenue and Fletcher's Field.

Such are the possible developments of the material aspect of the University as foreseen and provided for by Sir William Peterson and Mr. Walter Vaughan before the termination of their services to the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, and the name of Prof. C. H. McLeod may be added to theirs, for the late professor of Geodesy, the genial "Bunty," was never more happily useful than when he turned his very practical mind to assist in the study of these problems.

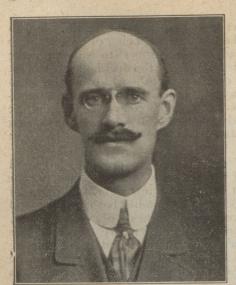
The scheme of development for a University must be elastic, for no organism is more erratic and uncalculable as to the directions of its growth, and the plan for its buildings must reflect this elasticity, as far as may be, and yet remain a scheme. For unless there be a studied scheme to work to, and to modify, the economies will be outraged so far as heat and power distribution, drainage, land values, and all future conveniences, are concerned.

In the above notes an attempt has been made to piece together and summarize the considered judgment of prewar days as to the University's physical growth. The time is now ripe to pass an endorsement upon such of these important questions as are still practical politics after six years of interruption, and where radical changes in future development may have resulted from that interruption, to recognize the facts and think out such problems anew.

PERCY E. NOBBS.



PLANS OF PROPOSED WAR MEMORIAL HALL



JOHN W. ROSS, Treasurer

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

By W. Vaughan



A. P. S. GLASSCO, Secretary

[At the request of the Editorial Committee Mr. W. Vaughan has furnished the McGill News with the following article on the Board of Governors. He wishes it to be understood that the views and opinions expressed in the article are individual to himself and are not to be taken as reflecting the views and opinions of the Governors.]

THE Board of Governors of McGill University has a curious and interesting history. In 1801 the legislature of Lower Canada (now the Province of Quebec) incorporated certain individuals and their successors under the name of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, to act, *inter alia*, as trustees of all schools of Royal foundation in the Province.

Under the will of the Hon. James McGill, made in 1811, the Royal Institution received a bequest of £10,000 and a certain tract of land in Montreal on condition that within ten years after his decease a college or university should be established on the land, and on the further condition that one of the colleges of the University should be called McGill College.

In 1821 a Royal charter was granted by King George IV constituting the "Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College" a body politic and corporate; and by an amending Royal charter, granted in 1852, the members of the Royal Institutions were made Governors of the University.

When the Province established its own school system all the schools of Royal foundation within its boundaries were withdrawn from the trusteeship of the Royal Institution, and its members had no functions to perform other than those incident to their capacity as Governors of the University, and no funds or property to administer other than those appertaining to the University. But the Royal Institution's trusteeship of all McGill University stands to this day. The property of the University is vested in, and administered by, the Royal Institution, and everyone appointed a Governor of the University is first elected a member of the Royal Institution. Similarly, when the University chooses a Chancellor, he is elected President of the Royal Institution. This situation, in which the trustees of one corporate entity are to be found in the members of another corporate entity, is common enough in the world of finance, but it must be exceedingly rare, if not unique, in the case of universities. It is apt to be confusing, and if ever the University seeks amendments to its charters it will probably take the opportunity of asking for the decent and reverent interment of the Royal Institution.

In order, therefore, to comprehend the duties and powers of the Board of Governors, it is necessary to study not only the Royal charters granted to the University but also the provincial legislation respecting the Royal Institu-

tion and the University. A perusal of this legislation show that the Royal Institution, and, therefore, the Board of Governors is self-perpetuating, and that the Governors may by their own Statutes or Bylaws regulate their nums ber, and the tenure of their appointment. Under their existing Statutes they have limited their number to twentyt five, but they may at any time increase or diminish thar number by passing a new statute. The Statutes furthe-provide that the Governors shall be laymen of some Protes, tant denomination, and that none, except the Principal

shall derive emolument from the University.

The Chancellor of the University, by virtue of his presidency of the Royal Institution and in accordance with the provisions of the Royal charter of 1852, presides at all meetings of the Governors. This gave rise to great inconvenience when the late Lord Strathcona went to reside in London. In his absence it was the duty in accordance with the terms of the charter of the senior Governor present at a meeting to preside, but when the late Sir William Macdonald became the senior Governor resident in Montreal, he declined to continue the practice. The Principal, deriving emolument from the University, was at that time not eligible for membership of the Board, and although he was its spokesman and its chief Executive officer, he had no direct share in the Board's decisions. This was inconvenient in practice, derogatory to the principalship, and altogether at variance with the custom of other Canadian and American Universities, whose presidents, like the presidents of commercial corporations, are the presiding officers of their boards. In 1906, therefore, the University Statutes were amended, and the Principal of the University was made an ex officio member of the Board. Sir William Peterson was thereupon appointed, by resolution, Chairman of the Board. But the provisions of the charter, which constitute the Chancellor or, in his absence, the senior Governor, the presiding officer of the Board, are still in effect.

The Board of Governors is the most important University body. It administers the property and revenue of the University and controls its expenditure. And since there is a money question involved in every University project or activity it follows that there is no service or development which does not at some time come within the Board's purview. The courses of instruction, examinations, degrees and the discipline of students, are allocated by the University Statutes to Corporation (or Senate) of the University and to the several Faculties which report to Corporation, but even such purely academic exercises as courses of instructions and examinations cannot be undertaken

without reference to the funds available for teachers' salaries and examiners' remuneration.

The first duty of the Governors is the conservation of the University's assets — lands, buildings, equipment and investments; now vaued, in the aggregate, at a sum largely in excess of \$20,000,000. How well the Governors have fulfilled this trust is shown by the fact that every endowment fund is still intact. In 1897, the original endowment of the Founder, James McGill, had an apparent bookkeeping deficit of about \$140,000 and although the fund had actually increased very substantially since the bequest, the Governors put their hands into their pockets and subscribed over \$180,000 to make good the deficit and provide for running expenses. It is essential that the trustees of a university, having the custody of a number of gifts and endowments for specific purposes, should so administer their trust as to inspire confidence, and it is to the credit of past Governors of McGill that no endowment fund or gift has ever been diverted from the object specified by the donor without the consent of the donor or his legal representatives

The second duty of the Governors is the upkeep of the University and the control of its revenues and expenditures. The financial administration of a great university is highly complicated and involves a great amount of detail of a most varied character. It is obviously impossible for all the Governors to concern themselves with this mass of detail, and they delegate the supervision and control of investments and current revenue and expenditure to an executive committee, called the Finance Committee. The committee meets frequently to discuss and decide administrative and inancial matters referred to it by the Principal or by the Bursar. The committee is composed mainly of the younger and more active Governors who, through being called upon to decide an almost infinite variety of questions obtain an intimate grasp of University affairs and render very great services to the institution. The most active member and Chairman of the Committee is the Honorary Treasurer, upon whom falls the lion's share of the work. He countersigns the Bursar's cheques, executes all formal documents, and is very frequently consulted by the Bursar — sometimes several times a day. The public spirit which has inspired the Honorary Treasurers to devote ungrudgingly so large a slice of their time to these duties has been worthy of all praise and gratitude, and those who have held the office during the last twenty-E. B. Greenshields, and the present indefatigable treasurer, Mr. John W. Ross, can be singled out for special tribute without ignoring the valuable services rendered by their colleagues on the Committee.

The great burden thrown upon the Treasurer by the growth of the University's financial interests and his own responsibilities during the past decade points to the inadequacy of the Board's administrative organization. The management of the University's properties and investments alone affords ample occupation for a paid treasurer and it is no disparagement of the conspicuous ability of the present Honorary Treasurer or of any former incumbent of that office to say that, in the opinion of the writer, the Governors would be well advised to appoint a thoroughly qualified man to devote his whole time to the work which, if entrusted to an Honorary Treasurer, is only one of the many interests of a busy man of affairs. Such an official would act under the control of the Finance Committee. He would have a very responsible post and should be well paid but the salary of a good man should prove a highly profitable investment for the University. That such an appointment has not been made before this is mainly due to the Board's aversion from committing itself to new outlays when it is faced continually with the pressing problems of providing adequate stipends for the teaching staff. The Board will probably not find itself in a position to consider the expediency of such an appointment until after the promised campaign for funds.

Another development which, in the writer's opinion, would greatly facilitate the work of the Governors and benefit their administration, and should at any rate be concurrent with the appointment of a paid treasurer, is the provision of a Board-room downtown for the meetings of the Board and the Committee. The distance from the business centre of the city is not great, but it is great enough to restrict the attendance at Board meetings and to hamper severely conferences between members of the Committee and the Principal and Bursar. A Treasurer's office and Board-room in the business district would be of great utility to the Governors and the executive officers of the University, and such a centre would prove the means whereby the University could obtain help and advice from the Governors and other business men to an extent which the present arrangements make impossible.

Questions involving the inauguration of a new policy are generally determined by the full Board, and many administrative matters are referred by the Finance Committee to the Board for decision. In all matters of an academic nature the Governors are advised by the Principal. They may reject his proposals for financial reasons, but for all practical purposes they are obliged to accept his guidance in educational policy. Failure to do so would imply want of confidence in the Head of the University, and would create an intolerable situation.

Co-ordination between the Governors and the administrative officers of the University on the one hand and the various academic bodies on the other hand is effected through the Principal, who presides at all meetings of Corporation (or Senate) and of the Faculties which report to Corporation. The University Statutes also provide that all Governors shall be *ex officio* members of Corporation. A generation ago several members of the Board were assiduous in attendance at meetings of Corporation, and a few of the more active and academic among the Governors continue to attend as often as their other engagements will permit; but the practice has almost ceased, and co-ordination is maintained by formal minutes and reports and the oral communications of the Principal.

One of the most important duties of the Board is the appointment of the teaching staff. Appointments are made on the recommendation of the Principal after he has made exhaustive enquiries respecting the qualifications of the candidates and conferred with heads of departments and colleagues concerned in the appointment. The Principal and the Board have invariably united in appointing the candidate believed to possess the highest qualifications, preferring, other things being equal or approximately equal, a member of the existing staff to all others and a Canadian to a non-Canadian. It has frequently happened that there have been no Canadians possessed of the requisite qualifications available for appointment. This condition will gradually alter with the growth of the country, but it is to be hoped that the staff will always be characterized by diversity of training and intellectual outlook. Inasmuch as the character and ability of the teaching staff are of the first importance to any University, the independence of the appointing power is a precious attribute. Free from political and all other outside influence, the Board can turn a deaf ear to canvassing and solicitation, and can accept the Principal's report on the merits of candidates.

Having described briefly the outstanding functions of the Board it may be well to discuss with equal brevity the principles which have governed, and are likely in the future to govern, the composition of the Board. The very nature of a university and the functions of its trustees determine the kind of men who are chosen. They must be men of unblemished character, representative of the great interests of the community and alive to its needs, and sympathethetic with university aims and ideals. Such men are naturally found among successful business and professional citizens. Inasmuch as lawyers and physicians in active practice are seldom masters of their own time, and as the eminent members of both professions are heavily drawn upon to assist the University as professors, the majority of Governors have been found in the ranks of business men; and this feature will probably prevail indefinitely, for by general consent men trained to large affairs have superior qualifications for the office and the duties of a university trustee.

Canada's great distances make it almost essential that a Governor should be resident in Montreal or its vicinity. A noteworthy exception was made in the case of a great Canadian, the late Dr. James Douglas, whose interest in McGill did not allow residence in New York to prevent him from attending meetings of the Board or from following every development with the keenest sympathy.

The maintenance and progress of a university which is not supported by the state must largely depend upon the financial support given by the community which it serves; and this element cannot be ignored in the selection of its Trustees. Wealth alone has never furnished, and surely never will furnish, an open sesame to the Board of McGill. There is no obligation upon a Governor to contribute to the support of the University or to command contributions, and some of the most valued members of the Board have been men from whom financial assistance could not be expected. Subordination, indeed, of other university interests to the financial would be highly dangerous to the well-being of the institution. The ideal Governor is one who, wealthy or not wealthy, is an enlightened and influential citizen, sincerely interested in the promotion of higher education, and both able and willing to devote some of his energy to the advancement of the University.

From time to time members of the teaching staff have advocated representation of their number on the Board. The objections to such a course are obvious and seemingly unanswerable. Effective representation is only secured by representatives of forcible and independent character, and it is inconceivable that professors so qualified would always concur in the Principal's views and policies or, indeed always agree with one or other. Clothed, ad hoc, with equal power, the time would inevitably come when one or more of them would be in direct conflict with their Head and the Board's trusted adviser; and disagreement and division would give rise to deplorable situations. Moreover, Faculty representatives, however high-minded, would be subject to such appeals and influence from their colleagues as would discredit their independence and make their office abhorrent to themselves.

Old age is conservative and cautious and in some men inclines to apathy and stagnation. While, therefore, a ripe experience and an extensive knowledge of university and general affairs afford an equipment which is highly prized in any board of trustees, the qualities and the energy that make for leadership are indispensable. For these qualities the Board has always looked for recruits first among the graduate body. But until within comparatively recent years the Montreal graduates have afforded a very small choice. For this there have been good reasons. The

majority of the ablest graduates resident in Montreal have entered one or other of the learned professions, and, as has already been explained, the University has sought many of the best of them for its teaching staff. For many years, too, the aggregate number of Montreal graduates was surprisingly small. Nor did they as a body evince that corporate spirit and solidarity which have distinguished the graduates of great American universities, and which can best be developed only through the ties created by university halls of residence. In the last decade, however, these conditions were undergoing a marked change for the better. A splendid group of young graduates got together and began to take an active and most useful part in University affairs. Their first move was to reconstitute and reinvigorate the old Graduates' Society; their second to co-operate with the Governors in the erection of the Stadium, which owes its existence and many of its best features to their efforts. These young men proved their quality and capacity for leadership by their magnificent conduct at the front. In the passing of such men as Percival Molson (who was already a Governor) and Guy Drummond, the University and the whole community suffered an irreparable loss. But others have come back, some of them maimed and battle-scarred but confirmed in those high qualities which make them not only leaders but also conquerors. And already their quickening spirit is manifesting itself in many departments of University activity. Other generations of graduates will furnish additions to their numbers and eventually, as they make their mark in the business and financial world, they will provide the men from whom the great majority of the Governors will be chosen. They have lately requested representation on the Board, and the Board has unhesitatingly acceded to the request.

To be a Trustee of Harvard is the highest ambition of a Bostonian, and many Governors of McGill University have rightly regarded their appointment and their service as an honour and privilege in comparison with which directorships of the most opulent corporations and other business tributes are insignificant. We can rest assured that the present and future Governors of the University, graduates and non-graduates, will so cherish their office that the honour and dignity of a seat on the Board will even be more highly prized and esteemed, and the still greater privilege of service more earegly sought.

FEES AT McGILL ARE INCREASED

NIVERSITIES are not to escape the high cost of living. Following upon increases to the professorial staff of McGill University, the Board of Governors has found it necessary to increase the sessional fees of the students. Even so, the actual cost of the education given by the University is three times as much as will be paid by the student. Not only have the professors' salaries had to be raised, but the price of scientific instruments and all the appurtenances of education has gone up.

In applied science the fees have been raised from \$197 to \$205; in arts from \$58 to \$100; in medicine from \$147 to \$200; in dentistry from \$125 to \$200; in law, for those proceeding to the degree of B.C.L., from \$77 to \$150, and for those proceeding to that of LL.B. from \$77 to \$100. In music the increase is expected to be about 15 per cent. Part of these increases is accounted for by the inclusion of the gymnasium fee of \$5 and the new health insurance fee of \$2.

It is not yet settled whether these fees are to be effective for students who have already registered, but the probability is they will be, and they will certainly apply to all students registering in the future.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT TOVER

HIS is an appeal to you from the Graduates' Society to join them in their efforts to further the interests of the graduates of McGill and of the University.

It is an urgent appeal as the McGill News, which is to act as the medium between you and the Society in this work, will in future be guaranteed only to *members* of the Society.

In order to introduce the News the first two issues were sent to all graduates. This third issue after thoughtful consideration, in view of the important and interesting contents—the announcement of the new Principal, the outline of the building plans of the University past and future, the nominations for the Graduates' Society—is also being sent to all graduates. The similar distribution of succeeding numbers cannot be guaranteed owing to cost of publication.

If you are not already a member, fill out the coupon on the next page. This will help us and you. It will give strength to our organization and enable us to carry out the functions allotted to us.

Through the columns of this paper, in future numbers, you will be kept posted on matters of interest to you as a graduate of McGill—the re-union of 1921—your fellow graduates—the work of the Graduates' Society and branch organizations—college sport—University activities in general and in particular.

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY.

- DO IT NOW -



McGill Graduates' Society

J. W. Jeakins, Esq.,

Executive Secretary,

Graduates' Society,

McGill University,

Montreal.

I desire to become a member of the Graduates' Society and to receive each quarter the McGill News.

Address

Yearly Membership (including McGill News) \$ 3.00

Life Membership (including McGill News) \$50.00

- DO IT NOW -

PHYSICIAN AND SCULPTOR

AmcGILL graduate who has of late years brought much credit to his alma mater is R. Tait McKenzie Arts '89, Med. '92, now professor and director of the Department of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. McKenzie was born in 1867 in Almonte, Ontario, the son of the Rev. William and Catherine M. McKenzie. When he was a lad of nine the death of his father, a minister of the Scottish Kirk, left the family in straightened circumstances and, from that time, the boy's own exertions were necessary to carry on his education. Aided by a devoted elder sister and spurred on by native vigor and



THE SPRINTER

ambition, young McKenzie surmounted all obstacles. made his way through the Ottawa Collegiate Institute and finally entered McGill University. Here the same qualities of determination and perseverance stood him in good stead. He successfully completed his Arts course in 1889 and three years later earned his degree of M.D. Even before he had finished his course in Medicine McKenzie found time, during the summer of 1891, to qualify for the diploma of the Harvard Summer School of Physical Education. And this in spite of the fact that during the college vacations he eked out his finances by various forms of summer employment. A story is told of how during one vacation he filled a double job on the Montreal docks, by day as a checker of stevedores, by night as a watchman. Two other watchmen employed by different organizations covered the same ground. At McKenzie's suggestion an agreement was concluded by which each stood watch a third of the night while the other two got the rest necessary to keep them fit for their work by day and during this period of strenuous activity he kept in training for his college athletics by practising jumping over the bales of cotton piled on the dock awaiting removal.

In the field of Athletics at McGill, McKenzie excelled as a hurdler and as a high jumper. He at one time held the

Canadian record for the high jump.

After graduation, McKenzie became for a time house physician in the Montreal General Hospital. Later in the same year he was ship's surgeon on a Beaver line steamer. In 1895 the Governor-General of Canada made him his personal physician. In the fall of that year he was given the position of demonstrator in anatomy at McGill, and later on lecturer. In addition he was medical director of physical training from 1896-1904, while he incidently

built up a considerably private practice as a specialist in the physical treatment of deformities. In 1904 he became professor of physical therapy in the medical school and director of the Department of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania. Three years later he married Ethel O'Neil, daughter of John O'Neil, of Hamilton, Ont.

From his early boyhood McKenzie had cherished a passion for drawing and painting and in spite of the many activities which filled his early life the impulse of latent genius urged him on to draw and paint at every leisure moment. By this experience and through the chance suggestions and criticisms of artist associates, he gradually acquired a mastery of composition and line. In 1902, while acting as assistant demonstrator in anatomy at McGill and deeply interested in the types produced by athletic training, Dr. McKenzie conceived the idea of having constructed the model figure of a sprinter whose physical proportions should embody the averaged measurements of a given number of champion sprinters. For this figure he obtained the full measurements of eighty-nine track athletes. After arranging their points he successfully tried to induce several sculptors to incorporate the results in one figure. The sculptors laughed at him. So he arranged his armatures, got his clay and set to work himself. In the art of modelling he was utterly without training, and previous to this time the sum total of his modelling experience was the fashioning of four masques showing "The Progress of Fatigue." When this is remembered it is all the more marvellous that the result of this ambitious attempt was "The Sprinter," a work of art of which any sculptor might justly feel proud and which few could hope to excel. Working with an intimate knowledge of the body and its proportions Dr. McKenzie had vindicated his theory. The creation was a logical evolution proceeding from given premises to an inevitable conclusion. Scrupulous fidelity to exact measurement gave the work its in-



DR. R. TAIT MCKENZIE



GUY DRUMMOND

tended scientific value; its esthetic merit must be ascribed to the genius of its author. "The Sprinter" proved to be the foundation-stone for Dr. McKenzie's international reputation as a sculptor. Henceforth he pursued his activities as a sculptor side by side with those of his medical vocation. The work was exhibited before the Society of American artists in 1903, at the Royal Academy in the same year, at the Salon of 1904, and was eventually acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum of Cambridge, England.

"The Sprinter" and "The Athlete," Dr. McKenzie's next work, closely approximate the classic type. In the figures that followed there can be discerned a departure from this conception, due to a growing conviction of an inherent difference between the Greek type of athlete, and the modern American type from which he was to draw his inspiration. To immortalize the American athlete was the ideal that he now set before him.

An unsurpassed opportunity for the intimate study of this type soon presented itself, for Dr. McKenzie became in 1904 the physical director of a great university where every year between three thousand and four thousand students, many of them in the prime of physical fitness, would come directly under his supervision. Here, at the University of Pennsylvania the two callings, sculpture and physical education, progressed side by side, each helping the other.

At the time that Dr. McKenzie accepted this new appointment the subject had obtained but slight recognition. It is characteristic of the man that he chose the path of a pioneer rather than that of easy success. Even in the work of the department itself he did not follow the obvious course, as so many would have done and been satisfied that they had done their duty, but turning over the coaching and direction of the popular, vigorous and self-supporting intercollegiate sports to special coaches, he devoted his energies to the training of the great majority of students, who lacked most of the qualities which are necessary for excellence in sport, and in many instances lacked even the interest which would prompt them to acquire these qualities. For in spite of the fact that the popular conception of a college boy is that of a handsome youth with deep chest, broad shoulders and a body that he carries with the grace of a trained athlete, in reality only a small number of the boys who go to college make any attempt to live up to this ideal. The majority, if not downright defectives, have an untrained, if not naturally poor, muscular sense, and are as narrow-chested and unathletic as ordinary mortals who grow up amid the cramped and unhealthy environments of a great city. McKenzie undertook to teach these youths athletic grammar. The task was not an easy one and at first his undertaking of making compulsory physical training popular was more than baffling. A certain element among the students objected to anything in the nature of physical exertion. But McKenzie took a delight in overcoming difficulties, and for the beginner he made the work tolerable by explaining why he was taught these things, and by keeping before him the promise that, once he had learned the grammar, he cou'd be promoted to the more congenial sphere of training which consists of team sports. This is a creative and constructive work in which McKenzie has gone a generation or two ahead of the rest of the world. He is today a pathfinder in the realm of physical education and is generally recognized as one of the greatest authorities on this subject.

When war began in 1914 Dr. McKenzie was still at the University of Pennsylvania carrying on his dual vocation of moulding men and clay. Almost immediately he felt the call of the Mother country, left behind the easy

ways of peace, and in 1915 became a major in the R.A.M.C. In England he found work for which he was peculiarly fitted. He was for a time inspector of physical trainingfor Kitchener's armies. He was instrumental in organizing the Command Depots for the re-making of men who were either physically unfit or else suffering from curable forms of disablement. Also he accomplished notable results in the fashioning of masques to supply the place of features torn away or hopelessly mutilated by shell wounds. In the latter work his genius as a sculptor was an invaluable asset.

Although the war interrupted Dr. McKenzie's cherished ideal, the interpretation of the American athlete, it did not cause him to cease entirely his activities as a sculptor. Two creations of enduring worth and of special interest as showing the influence of the war on his work are "Blighty"



and "Guy Drummond." "Blighty" presents the figure so familiar in recent years of a young soldier on leave from France. "Guy Drummord," the Canadian Highlander, who was killed in action in Flanders, portrays the young warrior with the air of a modern Sir Galahad. It embodies the loft videal of race tradition and chivalrous sense of duty in the visible form of a memorial This work will appeal especially to past stu-dents of McGill, many of whom will remember Guy Drummond as an outstanding figure in college activities.

In addition to his numerous other activities Dr. McKenzie has found time to produce many articles and pamphlets on physical education, medical gymnastics and anatomy. Among his larger works of a literary nature are "Exercise in Education and Medicine," "Treatment of Convalescent Soldiers by Physical Means" and "Reclaiming the Maimed."

SIR CHARLES DAVIDSON RETIRES

HON. SIR CHARLES PEERS DAVIDSON, Kt., D.C.L., Arts '63, Law '63, who has been promoted to the rank of professor emeritus in the Faculty of Law on being succeeded as professor of Criminal Law by Mr. Justice Greenshields, Arts '83, Law '85, severs a long connection with the active work of University instruction. Few graduates, indeed, have rendered more valuable service to their alma mat r than has Sir Charles, who has been, practically ever since graduation, bound up in one way or another with the activities of McGill.

Sir Charles has been lecturing in the Faculty of Law for years and many are the graduates who have profited by his ripe wisdom and profound knowledge of the law. In later years he made Criminal Law his more particular field.

Chief Justice Davidson comes from Huntingdon, Que., a place which has produced many illustrious men and where he was born in 1841. After passing through Huntingdon Academy he accomplished the unusual feat of carrying on studies in Arts and Law at the University concurrently and gained his degrees in both Faculties simultaneously. His Master's degree followed in 1867 and was in turn followed by the D.C.L. in 1875.

During the Confederation period, Sir Charles, still a young barrister, was intimate with many of the political leaders of the day and was a warm friend and supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald. His advance was rapid. Ad-

mitted to the bar in 1864, he was within a few years selected to become Crown Prosecutor and in 1876 was created a Provincial Queen's Counsel. Four years later he redeived a similar honour at the hands of the Federal Government and in 1887 he became a judge of the Superior Court. In 1912 he was promoted to be Chief Justice and in 1913 was knighted in honour of his extremely valuable services.

While still at the University Sir Charles was elected president of the Literary Society and was keenly interested in athletics. This interest he continued in after-life, being the first president of the Montreal Snowshoe Club and one of the founders of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. He also played lacrosse with the first team of the Montreal Lacrosse Club and held office as president of both the Beaver Lacrosse Club and the Victoria Skating Club.

In 1862 he joined the Victoria Rifles as a private and saw active service during the Fenian Raids of 1866-7. In 1887 he became commanding officer of the regiment.

Among graduates of the Faculty of Law, as well as among those of other Faculties who have come to regard Sir Charles as one of the "institutions" of the University, there will be regret at his retirement from active connection with the teaching staff. They can be assured, however, that Sir Charles' interest in the University will continue to be as unflagging as ever.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

HE Department of Physical Education of the University has been completely re-organized during the session. The old Athletics Committee of Corporation has been replaced by a newly-formed Standing Committee on Physical Education, the personnel of which is made up of representatives of various interests holding special qualifications for the work of the department. The constitution of this committee is as follows:

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D., Chairman. Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., representing Board of Governors.

Col. J. M. Elder, C.M.G., Member-at-large, appointed by Corporation.

Prof. J. C. Simpson, Member-at-large, appointed by Board of Governors.

A. P. S. Glassco, B.Sc., Secretary and Bursar.

Dan R. W. Lee, representing Law.

De D. D. MacTaggart, representing Medicine.

Prr.fessor E. Brown, representing Science.

Dro A. S. Eve, representing Arts.
Ma.jor Geo. C. McDonald, M.C., representing Graduates' Stadium Committee.

Karl Forbes, President Student Athletic Association. Dr. A. S. Lamb, Director of the Department of Physical Education.

Dr. F. W. Harvey, University Medical Officer.
J. W. Jeakins, B.A., Comptroller Students' Council and Secretary Graduates' Society; Secretary.

This committee is responsible for the supervision of all the physical activities in the University, including the regular work for men and women students and the School of Physical Education. Certain sub-committees have been appointed, one, a special committee on Finance, and another, an executive committee of the School of Physical Education. The chairman of the finance committee is the representative of the Graduates' Stadium Committee, Major Geo. C. McDonald, and the members are the Bursar, Director of the Department, and the President of the Students' Council. Mr. J. W. Jeakins, the secretary of the Graduates' Society, who is also comptroller of the Students' Council, is secretary of the Finance and Standing Committees on Physical Education.

The director of the department is chairman of the executive committee of the School of Physical Education; the other members being Dr. F. W. Harvey, Professor J. C. Simpson and Miss E. M. Cartwright. In addition to the executive committee, there is an advisory committee consisting of members who are consulted from time to time upon problems in connection with the school in which they are specially interested.

There is also a special sub-committee on physical education for women; the composition of which is the Director of the Department, the University Medical Officer, the Physical Director for Women, and the Warden

of the Royal Victoria College. It is necessary for all students entering the University to be medically examined, at which time they are categorized, and those who are found unfit for the more strenyous forms of exercise are given special work. In many cases this special work is of a remedial nature which is specially prescribed for students who have disabilities amenable to treatment by exercise. All students of the first two years must do some form of physical exercise. The regulations of Corporation call for two hours per week for students of the first three years in all Faculties.

Owing to the lack of gymnasium accommodation, however, this regulation for the Session 1920-21 will only apply, for one hour per week, to the students of the first two years in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Dentistry. If the student is deficient in his physical work he is reported to the Faculty, and he must repeat in the subsequent session the work in which he was deficient. No student can graduate who has not fulfilled the requirements of the Department of Physical Education unless by a special vote of Corporation.

The modern conception of education is one of intellectual, moral and physical development, and not, as has been too frequently misunderstood, the development of the intellect alone. Intellectual development signifies those attributes of thinking, reasoning and expression. Moral development tends to stimulate honorable, righteous and virtuous conduct, while physical development, or education, provides a base, or foundation, essential to the body in order that intellectual and moral development may be facilitated. It is through increased physical health, strength, efficiency and a more harmoniously coordinated muscular system, that the intellectual and moral attributes of character are stimulated and developed in the general scheme of education.

In addition to the educative, moral and developmental values of properly supervised physical activities, there is the corrective phase by which, through the skilful administration of special exercises, certain physical defects may be remedied. Physical education is also an important factor in preventive medicine by the emphasis placed upon hygiene and sanitation, as well as the increase in the power of the body to resist infection and disease through a vigorous, healthy and organically sound body.

That this is now more generally recognized as a necessity in complete education is shown by the rapid strides that physical education has made in recent years.

Insurance companies, life extension organizations, and industrial concerns are realizing that physical efficiency means economy, and, on a purely business basis, have taken steps to have physical education introduced, and properly supervised. Leading educational institutions, on the other hand, have legislated for intelligently supervised compulsory activities and sanely governed athletic contests for the mass instead of for the few. This wise legislation on the part of the University will do much toward the upbuilding of a physically, as well as a mentally, efficient graduate. Another particular advantage of this legislation will be to stimulate interest of the various representative clubs of the University, as all students have the right to elect some form of competitive athletics in fulfilment of the requirements of Corporation.

The aim of the Department of Physical Education is to correlate the academic and physical activities of the student. It is hoped that further legislation will be enacted in the near future so that physical education will be a definite part of the curriculum whereby credits will be given and physical education ranked as a parallel subject with academic studies.

A great many of our leading educational institutions are now operating under this plan, and in Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania there are on an average ten to twelve men who fail to graduate each year because they have not fulfilled the requirements in physical education.

The University is not so much concerned with the students who are anxious to participate in competitive athletics as with the students who have no desire for and, in some cases, an actual antipathy towards physical exercise of any nature. In the examinations that were conducted with the first year students last fall it is interesting to note the comparison in the measurements and physical standard of the men who qualified for their M's and the general average of the whole of the students of the first year. The comparative figures are as follows:

Faculty Ag		Weight		Chest Con.	Chest Ex.	Waist	Lung Cap'ty
Science).	137.0	69.6	32.5	35.7	28.0	251.
and Pharmacy21		136.0	66.4	33.1	35.5	28.5	239.
Arts, Commerce and Law21		133.1	66.2	31.3	34.7	27.3	232.
Average20). 6	135.3	67.4	32.3	35.3	27.9	240.7

"M" Winners in Rugby, Track, Hockey, Tennis, Basketball and Harriers

In addition to the programme of physical activities planned for next session, approval has been given to a scheme whereby the department undertakes to care for the health of the student during the college year. The aim will be the prevention of disease but free medical attention and hospital accommodation will be provided for students who take sick. It is considered that this plan will fill a much needed want in caring for the student whose home is outside the city and who becomes indisposed in one of Montreal's ancient and classical substitutes for a students' dormitories. Special opportunities will be afforded students for consultation and advice upon personal health problems.

SPECIAL COURSE

A SPECIAL Course in Massage and Remedial Gymnastics has recently been completed at the School of Physical Education. This course was organized at the request of the newly formed Canadian Association of Massage and Remedial Gymnastics, to enable graduates of the Military School of Orthopaedics and Physiotherapy, Hart House, Toronto, to qualify for membership, by giving them supplementary training in work for civilian disabilities. Twenty graduates of Hart House took advantage of the course, which began on the first of March and was brought to a most successful conclusion on April 19th.

GRADUATES ON ALBERTA STAFF

THE University of Alberta, whose development has been rapid, has recently formed its Department of Medicine into a Faculty, with Dr. Allan C. Rankin, Med. '04, as its first Dean. Dr. Rankin has been professor of Bacteriology in the University for some time.

Dean Rankin, after graduation at McGill, went to England for post-graduate work and was thereafter engaged in research work, particularly in bacteriology, under Dr. J. George Adami, for three years. After holding the appointments of assistant bacteriologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital and demonstrator in bacteriology at McGill University, Dr. Rankin proceeded to Siam, where, during a period of four years, he was Government bacteriologist, and officer-in-charge of Public Health Laboratories. While in Siam, Dr. Rankin, in collaboration with Dr. H. C. Highet, made valuable contributions to the study of beriberi and diseases peculiar to the tropics. Dr. Rankin went to Alberta University in 1914, and later in the same year went overseas as pathologist to No. 1 Canadian General Hospital. While on Salisbury Plain he was appointed

officer-in-charge of the special laboratory for the investigation of the epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever. While with the Canadian Mobile Laboratory in France he made, in collaboration with Dr. Hunt, the first real contribution to the study of trench fever, pointing out from a description and study of thirty-five cases, that trench fever was a specific disease, and not a modification of any already known disease. At the same time, Dr. Rankin investigated malaria among the troops in Flanders, and made the forecast, later proved correct, that this disease would not spread to any considerable extent.

For eight months Dr. Rankin was attached to Corps Headquarters as sanitary adviser to the Canadian Corps. After holding various administrative and advisory appointments, and coming through five actions with No. 7 Canadian Cavalry Field Ambulance, Dr. Rankin joined the Headquarters Staff of the Canadian Army Medical Corps in London as A.D.M.S. of A.M.D. 5, and returned to Canada in September, 1919, to resume his professional work

Dr. Rankin attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in June, 1917, and was awarded the C.M.G. for his war services.

Other appointments of McGill graduates to the staff of this University, or promotions on the same, include the following:

Charles A. Robb, Sci. '09, who was appointed lecturer in Mathematical Engineering in 1912 and assistant professor in 1914, now becomes associate professor. Mr. Robb served for three years on the technical staff of the Imperial Munitions Board.

Alan E. Cameron, Sci. '13, who has been lecturer in Mining Engineering, becomes assistant professor. Mr. Cameron served overseas for two years and during the latter part of that period was engaged in educational work under the Khaki University.

Dr. P. L. Backus, Med. '19, becomes lecturer in Physiology. Dr. Backus, who is a former student of the University of Alberta, completed his course at McGill and then returned to Alberta as senior demonstrator in Physiology and Bio-chemistry.

SUCCEEDS SIR HERBERT AMES

R. MILTON L. HERSEY, LL.D., M.A.Sc., Sci. '89, who has been appointed a member of the Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction of Quebec in succession to Sir Herbert Ames, is one of the best known chemical experts and assayers in Canada. The official provincial analyst, he is interested in various companies in addition to that which bears his name and for a time was a lecturer in the Faculty of Applied Science.

For a long time Dr. Hersey has been connected with research work for the Federal Government and has always taken a deep interest in education and other matters affecting the public welfare. In 1908 he founded a research fellowship in metallurgical engineering at the University and in many other ways has exhibited the keenest interest in his alma mater and her activities.



DR. MILTON L. HERSEY



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Published Quarterly by the Graduates' Society

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VOL. I.

JUNE, 1920

No. 3

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

THE Board of Governors acted on decidedly original lines in choosing a man for the head of one of the great educational institutions of the country when they invited General Sir Arthur Currie to become Principal of McGill University. The popular conception of the leader of a great seat of learning is a man of high academic attainments, such as were possessed by Sir William Dawson and his successor Sir William Peterson, and the selection of General Currie has come as a surprise to the great majority of McGill graduates scattered over the world. Yet, upon consideration, it appears that the Board of Governors have shown great wisdom in their choice.

During the present time of reconstruction, the qualifications that are preeminently essential in the man who is to be at the helm at Old McGill are that he shall be a good organizer, a good administrator, a good leader and that he shall have a strong personality. All these qualifications Sir Arthur possesses in a marked degree. His organizing genius, his force of character and his ability to fire men with his own enthusiasm and determination gained him the leadership of one of the hardest fighting units in the British Expeditionary Forces and made that corps the spear-head of the final offensive that smashed through the German lines to victory.

McGill needs these same qualities in its leader and General Currie has been chosen as one of the greatest outstanding Canadians at the present time.

There is every reason for confidence that as Principal of the University he will maintain its traditions, extend its usefulness, perfect its organization and enhance its reputation. A nation-wide soldier, Sir Arthur Currie is aptly chosen to direct the affairs of a national University. And it is not unfitting that the man who led our young men to victory in the Great War is now to be their leader in times of peace, teaching them to employ their talents not only in pursuit of their vocations but in the public service of the nation.

The coming of the new Principal will greatly strengthen the relations between the University and the citizens of Montreal and Canada generally. The future is bright with promise for new life at Old McGill.

A BUILDING PROGRAMME

N another page the story of the growth of McGill is explained and plans of the proposed extensions are shown. For many years past these plans have been the subject of a great deal of discussion. Yet as time goes by little or no progress towards adopting a definite building policy is made by the University and each college session sees the University more and more cramped for accommodation.

The Convocation just past demonstrated again—if such was necessary—the urgent need for a suitable building in which to hold that important ceremony. McGill can boast of no assembly room where the student body can be brought together to listen to prominent visitors.

Throughout the winter the Department of Physical Education has been dependent upon the kindness of the Montreal High School and Central Y.M.C.A. for the loan of their gymnasiums for classes. These institutions are already overburdened, without the extra strain of providing accommodation for McGill students, and as a result the hours allotted are far from satisfactory from the McGill point of view. The report of the Department of Physical Education which appears elsewhere does not need to be expanded upon in order to justify a renewed demand for the immediate construction of a gymnasium. The University will not progress as it should unless the students are given better facilities to develop themselves physically than they have had in the past. We need an all-the-time gymnasium with its equipment and conveniences.

The need for dormitories is equally urgent. The combined efforts of the University authorities, the McGill Y.M.C.A. and other organizations are not equal to the task of finding enough suitable rooms for the students. The prices are high, the surroundings are not congenial and there is no opportunity for the forming of friendships and associations or of enjoying the dormitory life which in itself can form an important part of a university education.

A new Arts building, laboratories for the Applied Science and Medical Faculties, more room in the library, are all badly needed. The University has done no building since 1912, and there is eight years of growth and development to take care of.

Work on the gymnasium and dormitories as the first step forward should be commenced without further delay. The University has behind it the graduates of all time. The new stadium was built by the efforts of the graduates. A new gymnasium and new dormitories can also be secured if the University will give the lead. This should be done — not to-morrow — but to-day.

THE ALUMNAE SOCIETY

THE changes that have come over the Alumnae Society during the past year are manifold. No longer are we sufficient unto ourselves, for we have joined our destinies to those of larger bodies. Our society has now become a part of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, and this amalgamation has been effected in a way which should be particularly gratifying to all the women graduates. The Alumnae Society continues to hold, as in the past, its social and literary monthly meetings; it loses none of its individuality and independence of action and yet, by joining the Graduates' Society and by being

represented in the councils of the latter, its interests are allied to those of the graduates as a whole.

The Alumnae Society has also joined the Canadian Federation of University Women, which in its turn will, it is hoped, be included in the International Federation of University Women. Those who heard Mrs. MacWilliams' excellent and inspiring address will realize how much our society can thus enlarge its scope of usefulness to the community and will understand how important it is that, at such a juncture, all the women graduates of McGill should become members of the Alumnae Society and, as such, members of the larger organizations of which we have spoken.

The Alumnae News has ceased to be; no longer will our little yearly publication in its sober gray dress be distributed at our meetings. The Alumnae News is dead, but it has died only to resurrect itself four times a year in the pages of the McGill News, in which a generous amount of space is to be devoted to the interests of the women graduates. To the out-of-town members this quarterly publication instead of an annual one will be especially welcome.

Therefore, Alumnae of McGill, if you wish to keep in touch with your college, with your fellow-graduates and with the University women of many lands, join the Alumnae Society.

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

T may not be known to all the graduates of McGill University that of the thirteen members of the Board of Management of the University Settlement, six, or nearly fifty per cent represent McGill people, two members are chosen from the teaching staff, two from Alumni, two from Alumnae. These members are Miss Muriel B. Carr, Prof. D. A. Murray, Mr. Huntly Duff, Dr. Milton Hersey, Miss Isabel E. Brittain, Miss Isabel McCaw, and besides these the treasurer, Mr. George McLeod, is also a graduate

The history of the foundation of the Settlement is well known from the initial work in 1889, the Neighborhood Club founded by the Alumnae in 1908, and the University Settlement by the men and women graduates in 1910.

Since then the work and importance of the Settlement has increased enormously, until at the present time the limit of capacity has been reached, and better work is being done than ever before. The following figures show the attendance at the clubs for the current year:

November	419
December	429
January	498
February	553
March	542
April	535

This means there are over 500 persons attending the settlement every week exclusive of the library and the dances.

There is an average attendance at the library every Tuesday and Friday of 125, and 8,000 books have been given out during the current year. These books have constantly to be renewed, especially the fairy tales.

The dances he'd on Friday and Saturday evenings for the older boys and gir's are most popular and have a capacity attendance.

The playgrounds in Dufferin Square will be operated this year at our instigation and partly at our expense, and will be in charge of a graduate of the McGill School of Physical Education. Being situated as it is, contiguous to if not within the "red light" district, the importance and benefit of the Settlement House as a recreative centre for the rising generation cannot be over-estimated. Besides the main house in Dorchester Street which was converted from a factory to the present commodious quarters, there are two residences on George Street easily accessible to the Settlement through the yard. These are used as a women's and a men's residence, and during the past year the former has proved quite a boon to our workers, and a centre of interest for social work in the city. The men's residence was unfortunately not fully furnished because of lack of funds, but by the autumn of 1920 it will be furnished and will, it is hoped, prove attractive as a residence for students or others interested in social work. For those living in the residences meals may be had at the Settlement House.

The extension of the work as well as the increase in the cost of operation has led to an increase in our annual budget, which is about \$8,500, without a sufficiently corresponding increase in our income. This year, also, extraordinary expenses have had to be incurred, e.g., the remodelling of the heating system, which repair will cost about \$1,000.

As a result of these conditions and others, such as failure of subscriptions during the war, we have at present a deficit of about \$3,000 which must be met.

The mortgage which, during the past year, has been decreased by \$4,000, is held by McGill University, and as the rate of interest increases with length of time it is to the benefit of the Settlement that it should be still further decreased. As a matter of fact the interest item in the budget is about \$1,200.

The summer camp must not be given up, as it is a great boon, and yet under the circumstances it is difficult to face the expense of it.

Let us not forget that the University Settlement is the Mother of Settlements in this city of Montreal, a city where leaven of such kind is so urgently needed. Many of those who have been interested in the founding of other social centres in the city received their first inspiration in the University Settlement, so that the measure of its success and influence is illimitable.

At the beginning of the war the question arose as to whether the work should be at least temporarily abandoned. How fortunate that the decision was otherwise, as it was found that during the war the need of the work was greater than ever.

Would it not be possible for the McGill foundation to receive some measure of support, however small, from every graduate of the University, either collectively or individually?

Walk through the neighborhood and judge for yourself what chance the children and youths have to recreate themselves, always bearing in mind that many of them work during the day at occupations which are most unpleasant, and even unwholesome and dangerous.

The Settlement motto is: "Let me live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man."

NOTED SOLDIER RE-ENTERS ENGINEERING

RADUATES who followed with interest the military career of Brigadier-General H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '07, will learn with gratification of his appointment to the important position of general manager of the Alberta Industrial Development

Association and of the Alberta Industrial Congress, offices which will afford this distinguished soldier full scope for his undoubted ability as an engineer.

Brigadier-General McDonald's record as a soldier has rarely been duplicated. Before the war he was engaged in practice in Winnipeg as a consulting surveyor and engineer. He was a member of the Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Associations of Land Surveyors, as well as of the



BRIG.-GEN. H. F. McDONALD

Dominion Association, and had been previously employed with the land department of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Department of Natural Resources. In addition he had done a little citizen soldiering.

When the war clouds burst, he was one of the first to offer his services and was promptly accepted as a subaltern in the 16th Canadian Scottish Battalion. It was not long, however, before it was recognized that he possessed nearly every attribute of the successful soldier and a month after his enlistment, while training was still being carried on, he became a captain on the staff of the Third Infantry Brigade. As such he proceeded to France with the First Canadian Division, to be severely wounded at Ypres, in April, 1915.

On recovery in the fall of the same year, Brigadier-General McDonald returned to France as General Staff Officer, third grade, on the headquarters staff of the Second Canadian Division. In January, 1916, he was promoted to the rank of major, and in the following month of May he became Brigade Major of the famous First Canadian Infantry Brigade.

It was characteristic of McDonald that, although a staff officer, he shirked no intimacy with the front line and repeatedly gave evidences of great personal gallantry. It was while engaged upon a dangerous reconnaissance in September, 1916, during the fighting on the Somme, that he suffered the wounds which barred him from further service in the line. "Major McDonald," reads the citation which later accompanied the award to him of the Distinguished Service Order, "carried out a dangerous reconnaissance under heavy shell fire and after a shell splinter had blown off his left arm reported the result before the allowing the stretcher-bearers to remove him."

For a time Brigadier-General McDonald's life hung in the balance. His rugged constitution, however, asserted itself with the result that by December he was able to return to duty. Refusing to be invalided home, and prevented from re-joining the troops in France, he threw himself with customary energy into the work of assisting in training drafts for service at the front, taking the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In May, 1917, he visited the Italian front as a member of the Canadian Mission and in December, 1917, was promoted to brigadier-general, one of the youngest men in the Expeditionary Force to hold such rank. Thereafter, until the close of hostilities, he per

formed much administrative work of value to the Expeditionary Force and on returning to Canada, received the appointment of General Officer Commanding Military District No. 13, with headquarters at Calgary. This post he vacated, on retiring from the Canadian forces in December, 1919.

In addition to being decorated with the D.S.O., Brigadier-General McDonald was made the recipient of Companionship in the Order of St. Michael and St. George in June, 1917, and was awarded the Order of Ste. Anne of Russia (second class with swords) in the following August. In January, 1918, his name was brought to the attention of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered, and he was also several times mentioned in despatches.

General McDonald was born at Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, on November 22, 1885, and took his preparatory education at Upper Canada College.

HEADS COLLEGE IN JAPAN

REV. DR. C. J. L. BATES, M.A., past student, who has been chosen principal of the Union Methodist College at Kobe, Japan, has had long experience with educational work in that country, where his attainments have won wide recognition.

When, in 1901, Dr. Bates went to Japan as the special representative in the mission field of the Epworth Leagues of Ottawa and district, he spent seven years in the Union College.

This college was founded thirty years ago by the Southern United States Methodist Church united with the Southern Church and ten years ago the Canadian Methodist Church united with the Southern one in carrying out the work of that school. He was the first Canadian to go to the college and became professor of Systematic Theology in 1910. In 1912 he was elected dean of the College of Literature and Commerce and was appointed to organize that institution. The college was opened in April, 1912. During the time between which Rev. Dr. Bates went to the college and the present the school has increased from 300 to 1,600 pupils, with a present staff of ten Canadians and Americans and 50 Japanese professors. There are three departments in the school - the academic, similar to our high schools, with 800 pupils, the college of literature and commerce, with 700 pupils, and the theological school with over 50 pupils.

It is now proposed to raise this educational institution to the status of a university.

The election of Rev. Dr. Bates is a signal and rare honour to be conferred on any foreigner because it is customary to find Japanese presidents for the colleges of that country. For 25 years the institution had as its head Dr. Yoshioka, and for the last five years Dr. Newton, of the Southern Methodist Church, was head. Rev. Dr. Bates will be the first Canadian to occupy the position.

For the last two years, Rev. Dr. Bates has been superintendent of the Central Methodist Tabernacle in Tokio. In recognition of his work in Japan, the Montreal Wesleyan Theological College some years ago conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He is a member of the committee on international relations appointed by the Federation of Churches and as a member of this body has been brought into close contact with many of the leading Japanese statesmen.

McGILL'S NEW HONORARY LL.D's









HON. SIDNEY ARTHUR FISHER

LAWRENCE LOWELL

BRIG.-GEN. ANDREW MACNAUGHTON MAJOR-GENERAL FOSTER

THE Annual Convocation held on May 12th, McGill conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on five prominent Canadians and one American, in recognition of public service rendered the country. The names of the recipients and the grounds on which the honorary degrees were conferred are as follows:

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., "In recognition of his distinguished military career and of his out-standing services to Canada and to the Empire in the Great War.

Major-General Gilbert Lafayette Foster, C.B., Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Companion of Legion of Honor, Late Director-General of the Medical Services of the Overseas Forces of Canada: "In recognition of his most excellent services in that department during the Great War."

Brigadier-General Andrew George L. Macnaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O.: "In recognition of the fact that having resigned his position as lecturer in Electrical Engineering at McGill University at the outbreak of the war to enlist in the overseas forces of Canada, by his remarkable ability as an artillery officer he rose to the command of the heavy artillery of the Dominion, developing new methods of artillery practice which were so effective that they proved an important factor of the successes achieved by the Canadian Corps.

General Macnaughton was already a McGill man,

having graduated in Science with the class of 1910. The Hon. Mr. Justice P. B. Mignault, LL.D. (Laval), Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada: "On the grounds of the high position which he occupies as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and his public service as a member of the International Waterways Commission previous to his election to the Bench; the literary and scientific value of his published works; his long and valuable services to the University as Professor of Civil Law; and generally his distinctive eminence as a jurist."

Justice Mignault graduated in law at McGill Univer-

sity in 1878. President Abbott Lawrence Lowell, A.B., LL.B., LL.D., Ph.D., Harvard University: "On grounds of his great services to the cause of education in America; his steady sympathy with the cause of Great Britain and her Allies at every stage of the war; and the great services of his written work on the Government of England in helping the people of the United States to interpret and under-

stand the spirit of British institutions.' The Hon. Sidney Arthur Fisher, B.A.: "On the grounds of his distinguished public services to Canadian Agriculture, and to the province of Quebec, particularly in education."

DEAN LEE GOES TO OXFORD FOR A YEAR

EAN LEE, of the Law Faculty, has accepted an appointment at Oxford which will necessitate his absence from McGill for the session 1920-1921. He is to teach Roman-Dutch law.

As things are at present, South African students of law are in the custom of going to Holland to obtain the training which it is now proposed to give at Oxford. Dean Lee, who has peculiar qualifications for the task he will undertake, felt the call to him was a patriotic one, and that it was nothing less than a duty to accept it, at least provisionally.

The announcement reads as follows:
"Last summer when Dean Lee was in England the suggestion was made to him that he should accept appointment to the chair of Roman-Dutch law in the University of Oxford, which has been recently endowed by the Rhodes trustees with the design of attracting to Oxford the numerous law students from South Africa who come to Europe for their legal training. Dean Lee's peculiar qualifications

for the post consist in the fact that before coming to McGill he held for many years the chair of Roman-Dutch law at University College, London. He is the author of a book entitled "An Introduction to Roman-Dutch Law," besides an advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Notwithstanding the flattering terms in which the offer was conveyed, and the opportunities for study thereby afforded, Dean Lee felt that he ought not to relinquish his work at McGill at a time when the Law Faculty has recently embarked on fresh developments which have already been attended by very marked results. The offer was accordingly declined, but with the approval of the governors, Dean Lee expressed his willingness to accept an acting appointment for one year. This proposal has been accepted by the University of Oxford and the Rhodes trustees, and Dean Lee will therefore be absent from the University for the session 1920-21, during which time his functions as Dean will be discharged by the Hon. Mr. Justice Greenshields.



R.V.C. GRADUATING CLASS 1920

THE class of R.V.C. '20 which has recently been launched on the sea of life and will in a short time be scattered far from the sheltering halls of its alma mater, in its final year at McGill, was composed of twenty-seven members. It suffered during its course from the natural vicissitudes which cause some of those who enter McGill with any college year to disappear. During the influenza epidemic one of its most valued members, Alice Safford, was taken from it. Others were compelled to drop their courses through illness and still others left to pursue new studies elsewhere. A few new members were added and at the end of its college career it was a large and healthy class, interested in every form of college activities — and examination results disprove any insinuation that it was lacking in the requisite amount of "grey matter" necessary to a college year.

Twenty-eight women were granted degrees in Arts this spring and only one in the B.Sc. in Arts course, but this cannot be said to show any lack of interest in science for the winner of the Anne Mo'son gold medal in physics and mathematics was a member of R.V.C. '20, and four other members took honors in chemistry. In all fourteen students took honor courses in the Faculty of Arts, and one, Gwen Ewing, was the winner of the special certificate for first-class standing in the ordinary course.

The taste for study is so strong with at least three members of the class that they purpose returning next session to McGill for post-graduate work. A. V. Douglas, the winner of the Anne Mo'son medal, and Eleanor Hill will work for an M.Sc. degree, and Bertha Meyer for an M.A.

The majority of the class inclines towards the teaching profession and those who are completing the requirements for the Academy Diploma are M. Macnaughton, I. Scott, J. Nichol, I. Imrie, M. McMillan, H. McMillan, J. Reid, F. MacKinnon, C. Rorke and M. Goddard. M. D. Mawdsley also expects to teach next year.

The profession of nursing attracts M. McDougall and

she expects to train in St. Luke's Hospital, New York. E. Wall will take up secretarial work and A. Wilson will continue the musical studies which were interrupted by the Arts course. Q. Savage, who made an enviable reputation for herself in college athletics, is planning to take a course in physical education. The plans of S. S. Cameron, M. G. H. Moody, B. Macdonald, H. Davidson and E. Henry are at present indefinite. D. Charlton, who graduated in the B.Sc. course, expects to take up work of a chemical nature. H. R. H. Nichol is inclined towards social service work. F. Novick is interested in journalism. B. Boyd and D. Lewis, who received degrees this spring, are both teaching.

In passing forth from R.V.C., 1920 has left a record of its undergraduate days to keep its memory green. The inter-class trophy awarded to the year with the largest number of points in the various college activities has been twice held by '20, once in a tie with 1919. The cup for public speaking was held in the Senior year as a class. The individual cup was carried off on one occasion by a member of '20, and the second individual cup was won by another member. The debating championship fell to '20 for three years in succession. The class championship in tennis went twice to this year and two individual champions belonged to it. On other occasions when fortune did not favor them with victory they have, nevertheless, been active. The championship, both class and individual, on sports day was also held for one year by '20. During the two and a half years of war through which it passed in its career, its members took active part in the various patriotic enterprises, such as Red Cross work, tea rooms, athletic demonstrations and entertainments for the benefit of a number of organizations, which the undergraduates found time to undertake in the midst of the ordinary college activities. In the past session 1920 has seen the revival of a number of college functions and customs which were discontinued during the war and has assisted in the resumption of the normal peacetime life of the Univer-

MISS VERA LEEIBROWN

A FTER four years service to the University as sessional lecturer in the Department of History, Miss Vera L. Brown is leaving McGill to pursue further studies in England. Miss Brown was born in Fredericton,

N.B., and was educated at NetherwoodSchool, Rothsay. She entered the Royal Victoria College as a resident student in 1908. After taking the B.A. degree with First Class Honors in English and History she returned to take the M.A. degree in History in 1913. The following autumn she entered Brynmaur College, having been awarded a Resident Scholarship in History. In the spring of 1914 she was elected by the unanimous vote of the Faculties of



MISS VERA LEE BROWN

that college, President's European Fellow. Owing to the outbreak of the war she remained at Brynmaur for another year as fellow by courtesy and scholar in History, and continued the study of Spanish history. Under the direction of Professor Haring she made considerable progress in the collection, at the University of Philadelphia, at Harvard and elsewhere, of material for a thesis on the subject of the "Andiencia," the central institution in the Spanish Colonial Administrative System. Unfortunately all this was lost in a fire which destroyed her home in 1917. Meanwhile owing to the uncertainties and difficulties attending study in Europe during the war Miss Brown postponed her proposed visit to Spain and accepted an appointment at McGill, where she has lectured to classes of men as well as classes of women of the first year, to students of the third and fourth years in both Ordinary and Honors Classes. She has also inaugurated the Historical Club for students of the Royal Victoria College.

Now that war conditions are passing Miss Brown feels at liberty to take advantage of the European Fellowship and to resign her work at McGill. She hopes to continue work in London and Oxford and probably to choose some subject in Colonial History for comparative study.

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MISS ISABELLA L. MACDONALD

Miss Brown's departureisvery keenly felt by her students and her colleagues. As an undergraduate student Miss Brown had taken a very effective part in student life, the Delta Sigma Society and the Athletic Association finding in her a stalwart champion. As a lecturer in residence in the college throughout the last four years she has made a place for herself which it would be hard to fill. Her extreme delight in student activities, her knowledge of and sympathy with the student point of view, her fine judgment and her sense of responsibility as a member of the staff, have made her presence in the college a power for good. She will take with her the warmest good wishes, but her loss is one which students and staff alike can ill afford to sustain.

MASTERS OF ARTS, 1920

CAROLINE BLAMPIN — Miss Blampin was born at Granby, Que., and received her education there. She entered the Royal Victoria College for one year, but completed her course for the B.A. degree at Bishop's College, Lennox-ville, in 1912. She subsequently came into residence for one year at the Royal Victoria College, taking post-graduate work in Classics. She has continued the study of Classics while at the same time teaching. She now holds an appointment at Danville Academy, Que.

ISABELLA LOUISE MACDONALD, B.A.—Miss Macdonald was born in Winnipeg and was educated there and at a school in England. She matriculated in Manitoba obtaining a prize for English, and entered the Royal Victoria College as a resident student in 1915. She graduated with First Class Honors in Economics in 1919, having held a Mackenzie Exhibition. Throughout the past session she has continued her studies in the Department of Economics and Political Science, and has held the postgraduate scholarship provided by the Canadian Reconstruction Association. The subject of her thesis for the degree of M.A. was "The Status of Women in the Province of Quebec." Throughout her undergraduate course Miss Macdonald was well known for her versatile talents, in basketball, as sports manager, in the dramatic performances of the Delta Sigma Society and of the Société Française. She was for one year a member of the Executive of the Economics Club.

ENID M. PRICE, B.A. — Miss Price was born in Toronto, but received her school education chiefly in the west, at FortWilliam, Winnipeg and Calgary, where she matriculated from the Mount Royal College in 1913, entering the Royal Victoria College in the same year. She obtained First Class Honors in English and History in 1917. Miss Price has recently held the post-graduate scholarship provided by the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Associations, and has

published the result of her inquiry entitled, "Changes in theIndustrialOccupations of Women in the Environment of Montreal during the period of the War, 1914-18. During the past session Miss Price has completed her studies for the M.A. degree in the Department of Economics and Political Science at McGill University. During her senior year Miss Price was President of the Delta Sigma Society.



MISS ENID PRICE

MISS ELEANOR OUGHTRED

AMONG those leaving McGill at the close of the present session is Miss Eleanor Oughtred, whose varied and prolonged course of study at the University has made her one of the most broadly trained women McGill University has sent out of its halls to be of

service to the community. Miss Oughtred has the unique distinction of holding the University's bachelor degrees in Arts and in Music and of possessing the leaving certificates of the McGill Schools of Physical Education and of Social Service.

Taking her B.A. degree in the spring of 1912, Miss Oughtred entered in the following summer, the McGill School of Physical Education, with



MISS ELEANOR OUGHTRED

which new department of the University's work she has remained connected ever since, first as a student, then, after securing the diploma of the School in 1914, as its secretary and finally as a member of its teaching staff. Many other activities were crowded into this period. During four years Miss Oughtred taught as physical instructor at Edward VII School, resigning from this post in 1916. She became a student in the Conservatorium of Music, following the usual undergraduate course of study and receiving in the summer of 1919 the degree of Bachelor of Music. While her chief subject was vocal music, in which she gained distinction, Miss Oughtred also won high praise as an accompanist. Still finding herself with too few occupations and wishing to study further problems in which her work as a teacher had already interested her, Miss Oughtred entered, last autumn, the McGill School of Social Service which now grants her at the close of the session its certificate.

It is along the line of her latest university work that Miss Oughtred has chosen to accept a position for the immediate future. On May 1st she became the Director of Girls' Work in Taylor (Presbyterian) Church, Montreal. Already fruits of her energy are making their appearance in the shape of new athletic and dramatic associations, new athletic fields, hopeful plans for a summer camp, etc. The many friends who have watched with warm approval Miss Oughtred's wise course in laying the educational foundations of the work so broadly and truly, look forward with the greatest expectations to a future which they are confident will be distinguished by services of a type the modern world stands in great need of.

R.V.C. GYMNASTIC COMPETITIONS FOR STRATHCONA PRIZES

In 1902 it was decided that a money prize, to be known as the Strathcona Prize, should be awarded annually for competition in gymnastics for R.V.C. students. The prize was offered to students who attended classes regularly throughout the session irrespective of year. No systematic physical work was required of students in those days.

In 1903 two prizes, a first and second, were offered; in 1906, the session compulsory physical education was introduced for first year students, the first prize was definitely offered to fourth year students, and the second

prize to second year students. This method was adopted to encourage students to continue physical training voluntarily throughout their college course.

In 1908 two regular periods a week was required of all first and second year students, this was done to care for those students who failed to avail themselves of the evergrowing activities of the students' athletic association.

In 1912 third year students were also required to attend gymnastic classes. The same session introduced the custom of offering two money prizes in all four years for gymnastic competitions. Since 1914, when 144 periods of work in the physical education department was required of all students throughout their college course, the rules of the gymnastic competitions have been made more elastic. Only students who have taken part in athletics in some form or other — or who have played on interyear or college teams in basketball, tennis or hockey, are eligible to compete. As dancing is also included in the programme this arrangement ensures the test being an all-round one.

The students who are prize winners are usually those who naturally lead in sports and student activities; the acknowledged leaders of the student body. The prizes are not awarded to those who fail to obtain full academic standing at the sessional examinations, and it is gratifying to note when one looks over the past list of prize winners that the student who leads in academic work frequently leads in the activities of the physical education department too. This is as it should be and speaks for itself without further comment. The competitions this year were held on Wednesday, March 31st, at 4 p.m. Judges: Miss Brackett, Miss Wood, Dr. Lamb, Dr. Harvey.

Prize Winners

1st year	Z. Stack	D. Russ	el
2nd year	M. Frv	E. Snyd	er
3rd year	J. Spier	E. Cox-	-K. Gillespi

Unfortunately there were no competitors from the fourth year. This is only the second year since 1906 that there have been no fourth year entries. The reason is not far to seek. Many pre-war activities among the students were revived this session, and all the organizing of this fell on the shoulders of the senior year.

R.V.C. SWIMMING

SWIMMING is not only an exceptionally valuable allround exercise, it is a very beautiful art. Furthermore it is of such practical value that no efforts should be spared in encouraging everyone to become per-

fectly at home in the water.

For a long time it has been felt that swimming should form one of the activities of the R.V.C.A.A. but, owing to the fact that there was no tank available for the use of R.V.C. students, nothing definite was done in the matter until the beginning of the college session just closed. It was then decided to try to discover the spirit of the R.V.C. in the matter, and by the courtesy of the M.A.A.A. a few hours' practice was arranged for, and a swimming meet was held early in December. This called forth sufficient enthusiasm among the students to justify fully the experiment, and some quite creditable racing and diving was exhibited.

In March the M.A.A.A. invited the R.V.C.A.A. to enter a team of six for the Weir Trophy Competition, which was to be held on the evenings of May 6th and 10th. The trophy was to go to the team of women-swimmers in Montreal which made the highest score in the following

events: (1) 40 yards free style; (2) 40 yards side stroke; (3) 40 yards back stroke; (4) 40 yards breast stroke; (5)

160 yards relay race; (6) diving.

The R.V.C. accepted the challenge, but during April, the month of much study and final examinations, practising for the races was impossible and so the R.V.C. team was not a strong one and was in poor condition. They fell easily before the M.A.A.A. team and less easily but decisively before the Westmount team. Each member of the R.V.C. team regrets that individually and collectively they could not have brought more credit to the University, but they took third place, with one second and three thirds to their score, and have the satisfaction of knowing that at least they succeeded in establishing the R.V.C.A.A. as one of the recognized associations of women swimmers in the city. The team was made up of the following students: O. Savage, E. Mansfield, J. Henderson, K. Cameron, Z. Slack, and A. V. Douglas. The whole affair brought out a great deal of good sporting college spirit, and was a glorious relaxation after the strain of examinations. One week the competitors were bending over small tables in the Assembly Hall, thinking and writing in grim silence; the next week they were poised on the edge of the tank awaiting the word to hurl themselves into the water "with lusty sinews throwing it aside and stemming it with hearts of controversy.'

It is sincerely hoped that arrangements may be made for the use of a first-cass tank for at least two months next sesson so that swimming may be taken up seriously as a major sport of the R.V.C.A.A. It should be possible for instruction in swimming to be given to beginners and also a series of demonstrations in life-saving. The spirit of interest awakened this year in the R.V.C. gives promise that such an effort next autumn would meet with unquali-

It is to Miss Cartwright that the R.V.C.A.A. are indebted for what has been done this year and it is on her that they rely for direction and encouragement in the future.

ALUMNAE NOTES

1888 Miss Georgina Hunter has returned to Montreal after travelling throughout the winter in the Western

1895 Mrs. Walter Vaughan (S. E. Cameron), has returned from California and expects to spend the summer in

Montreal.

1905 Mrs. George McDonald (Mary A. Hitchcock), has been elected Honorary Secretary of the Montreal

Women's Canadian Club.

1909 Mrs. Rupert Scycle (née Ada Mitchell, '09), of Pittsburg, Pa., has been appointed to represent McGill University at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pennsylvania

College for Women.

1912 Miss Vera L. Brown is leaving Montreal in May with Mlle. Touren to visit Paris before going to England. Mrs. J. J. O'Neill (Lillian M. Campbell), has gone to live in England. Her husband is one of the Canadian geologists going to Europe in connection with the development of oil fields.

1914 Mrs. W. P. Hughes (A. Currie), was presented for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law at the recent

meeting of Convocation.

1916 Mrs. J. E. Fox (Helen Fraser), who is now living in London, England, whereher husband holds an appointment, expects to visit her home in Newfoundland at the end of June.

1917 Vera G. Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams, of Victoria, B.C., was married on May 11th at Ottawa, to Robert S. Eadie, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Eadie, of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, who served overseas with the Canadian

Miss Bertha Hosang, who has been English Secretary of the Chinese Consulate, Vancouver, B.C., since her graduation is now taking a post-graduate course in English at the University of California, Berkeley,

1919 Miss Beatrice Mitchell has received an appointment on the staff of the Girls' High School, Quebec City. Miss Ruth Rogers expects to take a six weeks' course during July and August, of Social Service training for rural community work. This course is organized by the National Y.W.C.A. Training School, New York. She hopes to return to her home state, Northern Maine, and to take up some rural community work.

BIRTHS

CHRISTIE, Mrs. George (E. Rae Mowatt, '03), a son. LYMAN, Mrs.W. (Anna M. Scrimger, '89), a daughter. COULHURST Mrs. (Rev.) Percy (Alice C. McKeen), a daughter.

O'NEILL, Mrs. J. (L. M. Campbell, '12), a son. STANTON, Mrs. Frank H. (Alice E. Massé, '09), a

daughter

WHYTE, Mrs. B. B. (Dora C. Baylis, '10), a son. HUSK, Mrs. J. E. (E. Caroline Black, '14), a daughter. HALE, Mrs. H. W. K. (Ester E. Macaulay, '07), a son. PAINE, Mrs. A. J. C. (Robena M. Carr, '10), twins, son and daughter.

MUNN, Mrs. D. Walter (Theodora C. Boucher, '08), a

SHEARMAN, Mrs. E. J. (A. L. S. Williams, '14), a daughter.

MARRIAGES

CORRY, Alice, '14 (Mrs. H. L. Smith).

FRASER, Helen, '16 (Mrs. J. E. J. Fox). GLENDENNING, Maud G., '14 (Mrs. Batchelor).

GRIMES, Nellie M., '14 (Mrs. Roy J. Blair). ADAMS, Vera G., '17 (Mrs. Robert S. Eadie).

HARVIE, Agnes H., Mus. Bac., '11 (Mrs. Simpson).

HAY, Margaret E., '14 (Mrs. McKenzie). HULBURD, Ethel, '11 (Mrs. H. H. Henderson).

MACKEEN, Alice C., '14 (Mrs. (Rev.) Percy Coul-

MOULE, Frances S., '05 (Mrs. George P. Sharpe). PATERSON-SMYTH, Jessie E., '19 (Mrs. Arthur L. Hughes)

STEWART, Mary A. R., '12 (Mrs. Arthur E. Potts). TALPIS, Sarah K., '16 (Mrs. Dayid Kert).

WILLIAMS, Anna L. S., '14 (Mrs. Ernest J. Shear-

WALKER, Florence, '19 (Mrs. Hubert Crow Lauber). READ, Mrs. F. R., Annie Williams, '90 (Mrs. Thomas H. Hill).

DEATHS

GARDNER, Mrs. J. G. (Elizabeth B. McGregor, '91). GREEN, Pearl A., '09, December, 1918.

[Belated news has been received of the death from pneumonia of Pearl A. Green, '09, while on duty as a volunteer nurse in Vancouver during the influenza epidemic, December, 1918.]

MISS DERICK ON THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

D'URING the past academic year, the Alumnae of McGill have been greatly honored by the appointment of one of their number, Miss Carrie M.Derick, to be associate member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec.

That Miss Derick should be the first woman appointed to this office is entirely appropriate. She is a pioneer not only in ancestry but by habit; the first, and for a long time the only woman in the Artsteaching staff, and the first woman to hold a full professorship at McGill.

Miss Derick has shown a pioneer spirit, too, in her continued interest in graduate study and research, as revealed by many summers of work at Woods Hole and other centres of



MISS CARRIE M. DERICK

investigation, by a year of advanced study at the University of Bonn, and by her published papers on botanical subjects. At a time when the research spirit is becoming daily more important to national welfare, when there is so great a need that schools should rouse intellectual curiosity and train for initiative, it is fortunate that the new member of the Protestant Committee should be so familiar with the methods and spirit of investigation.

No less fortunate is Miss Derick's appointment if we believe that those who direct education should be alive to what we call "social problems." Many of her fellow-alumnae who have also been her pupils remember well the inspiration of her keen interest in these matters, in the living conditions of working girls, for example, in woman suffrage, in better organization of philanthropic effort; an interest shown not merely in words but also in years of hard work in the Montreal Local Council of Women and in many other social agencies.

And equally important with this training in science and this interest in social welfare, is Miss Derick's habit of relating the one to the other, the putting of her biological knowledge at the service of those concerned with social reforms, and of remembering in the laboratory and the classroom the practical problems of the world outside. Probably no one in Montreal has done more than Miss Derick to inform public opinion as to the amount of feeble-mindedness existing in the cimmunity, the social evils resulting from it, and the possoble ways of dealing with it.

In congratulating Miss Derick, then, on her new appointment we may feel confident that the services she will render to education in this province will be as signal as the honor now conferred upon her.

ALUMNAE SOCIETY LECTURE COURSE

URING the last five years the Alumnae Society has given annually in the Royal Victoria College a series of lectures to raise money for war purposes. These lectures have been serious and gay, on subjects of current interest or on topics literary or educational. Last winter's series of lectures was unfortunate in the loss of wo excellent speakers, Miss Kathleen Burke, and Mr. cammill of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-estabshment. The first lecture of the course was given by the ev. Archdeacon Cody of Toronto, on "Education since

the War." The second lecture was an illustrated one on "The Pleasures and Sorrows of Peace," by Mr. A. G. Racey, the *Star* cartoonist. The third lecture was a pleasant talk on Dickens "Great Expectations," by the Rev. Dr. Symonds.

The lecture course brought in to the Alumnae Society the sum of approximately four hundred and fifty dollars, and of this amount the sum of four hundred dollars was voted to the Library Committee at the Annual Meeting. The Library Committee supplies books and magazines to soldiers in the convalescent hospitals and takes charge of the libraries in these institutions.

The thanks of the society are due to our able and interesting lecturers, to the Warden of the Royal Victoria College for the use of the hall, and to our supporters, chief among them being the Graduates' Society, whose members helped us individually by buying tickets, and the society as a whole by contributing generously to the expense of advertising.

SENIOR DINNER

T has, for many years, been the custom for the women undergraduates of McGill to give a farewell luncheon to the graduating class. Last year saw an innovation in the form of a dinner, which was such a marked success that the precedent was followed this year, and the graduating class of 1920 was entertained on the evening of May 7th in the Royal Victoria College by the three junior years. Miss J. N. Spier, president of the third year, presided, and about 130 students were present, the guests being the twenty-seven members of the graduating class, the members of the staff of the Royal Victoria College and Miss King, the president of the Alumnae Society. The decorations were carried out in the McGill colors and the places of the guests of honor marked by red roses, carrying on their stems the McGill pins presented to the class of 1920 by the undergraduates.

The usual toast list of The King, McGill, The Faculty, The Seniors, The Alumnae, The Junior Years, was varied by a very delightful programme, which showed that the students of the Royal Victoria College are not only practised and ready orators, but carry out the old Greek ideal of education with its special emphasis on the threefold art of music. The response to the toast to McGill, sketching the history and aims of the University, lost none of its force because it was followed by a scene from Sheridan's "The Rivals," presented in the fascinating costumes of the eighteenth century. Indeed, Mrs. Malaprop's ideas on the education of women were a quite appropriate commentary. The inevitable element of sadness inseparable from a valedictory toast, was offset by a charming elf in russet brown with flowing locks, who fairly radiated the joy of life in a woodland dance. The recently elected president of the Alumnae Society won great applause by her vivacious and witty response to the toast to "our ancestors" and Miss Brown, in replying to the toast to the Faculty bade her formal farewell to the students of the college with which she is severing her connection to pursue research work in England.

The musical part of the programme included violin solos, vocal solos, a quartette of two violins and two voices, all very charmingly rendered.

The dinner concluded with the new R.V.C. song, composed by Miss A. Wilson, of the graduating class, "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King," after which there was an informal dance in the Assembly Hall.

MISS L. MABEL KING

President Alumnae Society, Elected May, 1920

HE recent decision of the Alumnae Society to become a branch of the McGill Graduates' Society and to join the Federation of University-women will no doubt greatly enlarge the scope of the work and entail the facing of new problems. The society is, therefore, fortunate in having in Miss L. Mabel King a president amply qualified to carry on its traditions worthily and to shape its future policy wisely under changing conditions.

The newly-elected president has a distinguished record as a pupil in the Montreal High School for Girls and as a



MISS L. MABEL KING

student at McGill, where she specialized in modern languages, graduating with first rank honors and gold medal.

Since graduation, Miss King has been active in literary and educational circles. She was for a time on the staff of the Modern Language Department at McGill, and has done excellent work on the editorial board of the Alumnae News. Her intimate knowledge of French and her affiliations with the literary and artistic interests of our French fellowcitizens should prove of great value to the Alumnae Society.

Miss King's first official appearance at the R.V.C. graduating dinner made a very favorable impression, where her impromptu remarks, delivered with much charm and vivacity, evoked enthusiastic applause.

ALUMNAE SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the Alumnae Society held on Tuesday, May 4th, the following were elected officers and members of Committee for the coming year 1920-21.

President: Miss L. M. King, M.A., '07 Vice-Presidents: Miss Ada Dickson, B.A., '04 Mrs. F. H. Pitcher, B.A., '98 Miss C. I. Mackenzie, B.A., '04 Miss Margaret F. Hadrill, '04

Recording Secretary: Miss Louise Shaw, B.A., '94 Assistant Secretary: Miss Jean Nichol, B.A., '20 Assistant Secretary: Miss Jean Nichol, B.A., '20 Corresponding Secretary: Miss Nora Morgan, B.A., '19 Assistant Corresponding Secretary: Miss A. M. Wilson, B.A., '04

Treasurer: Miss A. M. Gillean, B.A., '05, 464 Mt. Stephen Ave., Westmount

Assistant Treasurer: Miss Marjorie Goldstein, M.A., '14 Entertainment Committee: Mrs. W. Elliott, B.A., '12 Miss Younger, B.A., '16

McGill Appointment Bureau: Mrs. Wilson Irwin, M.A.,

Editorial Board for McGILL NEWS:

Miss H. S. Gairdner Miss M. L. Hamilton, 1914

Miss Hurlbatt, M.A.

Mrs. Wilson Irwin, M.A., '96 (Editorial Com-

mittee, McGill News)
Miss H. M. Kydd, '07
Miss G. V. Story, '15
Miss M. Young, '19 (Editorial Committee, McGILL NEWS)

University Settlement Representatives:

Miss I. E. Brittain, B.A., '94 (by request)

Miss I. McCaw, B.A., '15 Local Council Representatives:

Mrs. A. L. Smith, B.A., '05 Mrs. C. T. Betts, B.A., '11

VENIZELOS' PRIVATE SECRETARY

cGILL'S growing importance in the scholastic world is attested to by the cosmopolitanism of its L student enrollment. Not only is the University making a successful appeal in all parts of the North American Continent, but also is it receiving recognition from different overseas countries.

Among students who have come from European countries in recent years is K. P. Tsolainos, Arts '18, a native of

Greece and a graduate of Smyrna College, who, as an honors student in Political Science and Economics, followed a most successful course in the Faculty of Arts, at the same time being actively connected with many undergraduate enterprises.

It is interesting to know that Mr. Tsolainos has for some months past been acting as private secretary to Mr. Venizelos, Premier of Greece, and as such has fulfilled many important



P. TSOLAINOS

missions in connection with the Peace Conference and subsequent negotiations.

Mr. Tsolainos left the United States in 1918 and proceeded to France as delegate from the Greeks of the United States and Canada to the Peace Conference. Later he became a private secretary to Mr. Venizelos and is now attached to the Greek Legation in Paris.

While at the University, Mr. Tsolainos was elected to the Students' Council as the representative of the Faculty of Arts. He was also vice-president of the Arts Undergraduate Society, vice-president of his class and a member of the editorial staff of McGill Daily.

THE ELECTIONS

THE McGILL NEWS

N another column will be found a list of nominations submitted by the Nominating Committee for the offices to be filled in the Graduates' Society and in the Council, and also for the representative of the Graduates' Society on the Board of Governors and for the representatives of the Graduates on the Corporation of the University. In each case the nominations are double the number of places to be filled. In accordance with the constitution of the Society these nominations are published prior to June 15th in at least one daily paper in Montreal and in a paper in every city of Canada or the United States in which a branch society has its headquarters. This is done to enable graduates to make additional nominations should they so desire. Additional nominations signed by twentyfive members of the society entitled to vote will be placed on the ballot paper if received by the secretary before July 10th.

Graduates of three years standing are eligible for election to any office in the society or council, and only members of the society who are graduates of six years standing are eligible for election to the Board of Governors.

Only members of the Graduates' Society are privileged to vote in the election of the officers of the society, the members of the council and the graduates representatives on the Board of Governors. The graduate representatives on Corporation are elected by the vote of the whole body of graduates.

Before July 20th letter ballots containing the names of all candidates will be sent by the secretary to all members of the society entitled to vote for such candidates, and in the case of representatives of the graduates on Corporation to all graduates. In addition, a member or graduate, as the case may be, has the privilege of voting for any eligible person whether his name appears on the ballot paper or not. In order to be counted a ballot must be endorsed with the voter's signature and class and returned to reach the secretary before October 1st.

Graduates are asked to interest themselves in the elections and to return their ballots as soon as convenient. The election of strong men to the various offices will mean further development of the work already undertaken by the Graduates' Society.

President

H. M. Little, Med. '01 P. F. Sise, Sci. '01

1st Vice-President

Francis McLennan, Law '84 J. A. Nicholson, Arts '87

2nd Vice-President Lorne M. Arkley, Sci. '00, Toronto, Ont. W. E. Deeks, Arts '89, Med. '93, New York, N.Y.

Hon. Secretary Nevil Norton Evans, Sci. '86 N. M. Yuill, Sci. '99

Hon. Treasurer Dougall Cushing, Arts '07, Law '10 W. W. Robinson, Arts '05

Executive (4)

Geo. S. Currie, Arts '11 Geo. S. Currie, Arts '11
Ada D. Dickson, Arts '04
A. P. S. Glassco, Sci. '01
J. C. Kemp, Sci. '08
Dr. H. M. Little, Med. '01
Errol McDougall, Law '04
A. Papineau Mathieu, Law '06
Dr. J. L. Todd, Arts '98, Med. '00

Gordon Ally, Med. '99, Charlottetown
J. F. Argue, Med. '96, Ottawa, Ont.
J. A. Bancroft, Arts '10, Montreal
Robert H. Barron, Arts '92, Law '95, Montreal
J. C. Colby, Arts '98, Stanstead
A. H. U. Colquhoun, Arts '85, Toronto
Theophile Denis, Sci. '97, Quebec
A. E. Forman, Sci. '03, Victoria
Dr. D. J. Fraser, Arts '90, Montreal
Mrs. Wilson Irwin (née Elizabeth A. Hammond), Arts'96, Montreal
W. W. Lynch, Med. '98, Sherbrooke
G. Eric McCuaig, Sci. '06, Montreal
G. K. McDougall, Sci. '04, Montreal
J. G. McDougall, Sci. '04, Montreal
J. G. McDougall, Med. '97, Halifax
A. G. L. MacNaughton, Sci. '10, Montreal
W. C. Nicholson, Arts '13, Law '19, Montreal
R. C. Patterson, Arts '98, Med. '02, Saranac Lake
H. Y. Russel, Sci. '91, Montreal
J. G. Saxe, Arts '97, New York
Dr. Geo. F. Stephens, Med. '07, Winnipeg, Man.
J. N. Taylor, Med. '92, Victoria, B.C.
Fred Tees, Arts '01, Med. '05, Montreal
H. M. Tory, Arts '90, Edmonton
O. S. Tyndale, Arts '08, Law '15, Montreal

Graduates Representative on Board of Governors J. M. Elder, Arts '81, Med. '85 W. G. Reilly, Med. '95

Representative Fellows

MEDICINE

Dr. W. G. Reilly, Med. '95 Dr. F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., Arts '01, Med. '05

SCIENCE

F. B. Brown, Sci. '03 Homer M. Jaquays, Sci. '96

W. L. Bond, Arts '94, Law '97 Gordon McKinnon, Arts '00, Law '03

Non-Resident Representative Fellow for Maritime Provinces and

Newfoundland W. W. White, Arts '85, Med. '86, St. John, N.B. D. A. Craig, Med. '09, Halifax, N.S.

Non-Resident Representative Fellow for British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

H. M. Tory, Arts '90, Edmonton, Alta. Rev. W. W. Craig, Arts '95, Vancouver, B.C.

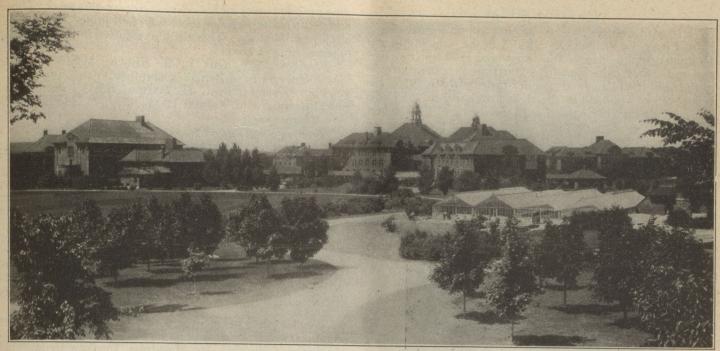
Non-Resident Representative Fellow for Ontario D. B. Dowling, Sci. '83, Ottawa Willis Chipman, Sci. '76, Toronto

Non-Resident Representative Fellow for Countries outside of Canada and Newfoundland E. J. Evans, Med. '87, La Crosse, Wis. H. A. Coussirat, Sci. '01, East Orange, N.J.

PROF. DALE ENTERTAINED BY SOCIAL WORKERS' CLUB

The Social Workers' Club of Montreal entertained Prof. Dale at a farewell social on April 19th. The Club took its origin in one of the professor's seminary classes. Its membership includes practically all the social workers in the non-Catholic agencies of the city. It has held weekly meetings throughout the session since 1914, and Prof. Dale was its President till he joined the Educational Services of the Canadian Corps.

Among the addresses delivered by Prof. Dale since our last issue are the following: to the Canadian Club on "Compulsory Education," to the Society of Chemical Industry on the same subject, to the Suburban Protestant Teachers' Association on the "Fisher Education Act," to the Women's Art Society on the "Appreciation of Poetry," and courses of Lectures to the School of Social Service on "Education and Society," and to the School of Physical Education on the "History of Physical Education.



GENERAL VIEW MACDONALD COLLEGE

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL COURSES AT MACDONALD COLLEGE

In the last issue of the Macdonald College Magazine there appears an article by Principal F. C. Harrison, outlining some important changes which have been made in the agricultural courses taken at Macdonald College, and which will take effect beginning with the next college year.

Space will only permit us to review this article very briefly. Up to the present there have been two chief courses, one practically a continuation of the other. The two-year course was more particularly for farmers' sons who desired to take up a certain amount of agriculture and then return to their farms. The four-year course, which was a continuation of the first, took up the work from a more scientific standpoint gradually leading up to specialization in the fourth year and the granting of the B.S.A. degree.

Two new and separate courses will be taken up in future at the college. The first of these, "The Winter Course in Agriculture," will last four and one-half months, commencing November 1st and finishing March 15th. To sum up the course briefly, as outlined in the article, the aims are as follows:

- (1) To give the largest amount of information and training in practical agriculture in the shortest possible time.
 - (2) To equip the farmer for solving his own problems.
- (3) To awaken him to the many opportunities on the farm and to give him an inspiration along agricultural lines
- (4) To enable him to fill a more useful place in rural citizenship.

Special attention will be given to animal and cereal husbandry, horticulture, agricultural engineering, farm management and poultry, with supplementary lectures in biology, bacteriology, physics and chemistry. Emphasis will also be laid upon English and economics.

It would appear that this course should prove very attractive to our farm boys as it enables them to better themselves immensely at small cost and at a most suitable time of the year.

The new four-year course in agriculture has been greatly changed. During the first two years the four practical subjects of animal and cereal husbandry, horticulture and poultry, each receive two lectures and two laboratory periods per week. The science subjects receive at the same time more attention than in the old course.

During the third year, students are allowed to begin studying specialized subjects, but certain subjects are compulsory. A very considerable time is given over to the specialized subjects and this policy should result in helping to turn out much more highly trained graduates.

In the fourth year, still more emphasis is placed upon the major subjects and very few subjects are taken in common by all students. In the animal option, for example, five laboratory periods and eight lectures are allotted per week, per term.

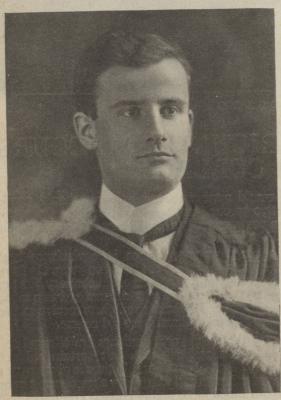
More attention has been given to the so-called selective courses, and we note with interest the vegetable pathology and entomology options. In addition, steps are being taken to make it possible to take an advanced degree in agriculture which will likely be that of Master of Science in Agriculture.

We feel these changes show a decidedly keen appreciation of what is needed by our agricultural students to-day. These new courses will help the farmers' sons much more effectively than the old, while students graduating from Macdonald in the future will undoubtedly be better prepared for carrying on professional work of any nature.

We congratulate the faculty and staff of the college upon the very important and timely changes which they have made in their agricultural curriculum.

IN MEMORIAM

T IS with sadness that we have to announce the death of Lieut. C. F. Dreher. "Bill," as he was familiarly known by his class-mates, answered his country's call among the first, enlisting with a Maritime Province battery in the fall of 1914 and arriving in France early in 1915. He was severely wounded in the right arm early in 1916 and was convalescing in England until the spring of 1917, when he returned to France for a short time, after which he returned to England for his commission which he received in the early summer of 1918, when he again returned to France. He remained there until the beginning of 1919. In January of that year he was appointed to the staff of the Khaki College where he remained until the close of that institution. On his return to Canada he was appointed as research assistant in the Horticultural Division, Central Experimental Farm, where he was employed previous to enlisting as assistant in vegetable gardening.



LIEUT. C. F. DREHER

Early in November he was taken ill with sleeping sickness which proved fatal despite the tremendous fight which he was enabled to put up with his excellent constitution. He leaves a wife and a baby girl to mourn his loss.

Class '12 has in his death sustained a severe loss. "Bill" was one of the most highly respected members of the class. His honesty of purpose, sterling character and keen sense of justice endeared him to all who knew him, and it was with heavy hearts that his many friends followed his remains to Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa, and listened to the soul-touching notes of the "Last Post," the soldiers' last farewell to a departed comrade whose work is done.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF TECHNICAL AGRICULTURISTS

ONSIDERABLE progress has taken place in the organization of this society since the last issue of the McGill News. The above name has been finally chosen as the permanent title of the new organization.

An election has been held in order to elect a president,

vice-president and an honorary secretary-treasurer. Those entitled to vote were all those who had joined the society as charter members. This election resulted in the following officers being elected:

**Result: **Result: **Language **Languag

President: President L. S. Klinck, M.S.A., of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. Vice-President: Prof. H. Barton, B.S.A., of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Macdonald College, Oue.

Honorary Secretary-Treasurer: L. H. Newman, B.S.A., Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa.

The results of this election must be formally ratified at the first convention which will be held at Ottawa on June 2nd, 3rd and 4th. We feel sure that the choice of officers has been so wisely made that no changes will occur in the personnel above mentioned.

The society is to be congratulated on their selection of officers and it is certain that we can look forward to a good convention, which will result in the adoption of many important and beneficial measures not only for national agriculture but for the men who are engaged in furthering its interests.

The last list of members published shows that the membership of the society is located as follows: Alberta, 15; British Columbia, 16; Manitoba, 15; New Brunswick, 18; Nova Scotia, 13; Ontario, 118; Prince Edward Island, 2; Quebec, 91; Saskatchewan, 13; United States, 3. It can be seen from this list that the membership is widely distributed and that the society will be far reaching in its influence.

In the fall issue we will try to give a somewhat complete account of the proceedings and results of the convention.

JUNIOR STAFF BASEBALL

S INCE the last issue of the McGill News, the statem has completed the series of games, playing four games and winning two more by default from the

McGill Whites and the R.C.R.

On February 25th the staff played the R.C.R. in the Craig Street drill hall. Several incidents helped to make this game one of the most strenuous and exciting of the series. After an animated discussion upon the rules which were to be followed the game began. The R.C.R. team, who had contemptuously referred to our gymnasium as a "bedroom," felt much more at ease in their home quarters which, to our team, looked like a good sized farm. The fielders were compelled to use telescopes and when a ball passed them it became necessary to join the Cook's tour organization, say good-bye, wind up all business affairs and leave on an indefinite journey.

In spite of this handicap, as well as the "moonlight" light and the vigorous rooting of the opposition, our team managed to salvage thirty-three home runs, while the R.C.R. had to be satisfied with eight journeys of a like nature.

On March 17th the final game of the series was played against the McGill Reds in the High School gymnasium, Montreal. Apart from a bad break in the fourth inning when they gave us nine runs, the game was very even, although the final score was 20–16 in our favour.

although the final score was 20–16 in our favour.

The consistent playing of the staff team has placed it at the head of the league and it is proud of the fact that no games were lost. Eight games were played and won, while two more were won by default.

The team has derived much benefit from the series and has also won the coveted cup which was put up for competition by the six teams in the league. It does not behoove the scribe to praise his own team, so without further words he bids his duties as official fan a sad and fond adieu.

A SPLENDID YEAR AT ATHLETICS

HE session just closed at Old McGill witnessed a great revival of interest in intercollegiate sports and in every branch keen contests took place. Our old rivals, Varsity, after going down to defeat last fall in the football, track and field, and harrier competitions avenged their losses in the winter sports and carried off senior honors in hockey, basketball, boxing, wrestling and fencing In hockey and basketball, however, there was practically nothing to choose between the teams and it was only after a play-off that the titles were finally won by Toronto. In the assault-at-arms, on the other hand, Varsity had a safe margin. The swimming title also went to Toronto, but McGill retained the water polo championship. Queens was entered in both the basketball and hockey leagues, but the Kingston teams were unable to defeat either McGill or Toronto, which, with many more men to choose from and greater facilities for training, had a distinct advantage. Queens hockey team, however, put up some fine games and was never outclassed. In the assault-at-arms the sturdy Presbyterians did better than our own athletes, coming second to Toronto.

While the McGill teams are now well supported by efficient coaches, many of them are badly handicapped by the lack of a gymnasium. No other university of McGill's standing is without one for the use of its students; and, for that matter, many very small institutions and even preparatory schools are better equipped in this respect. While the authorities of the Y.M.C.A. have done their best to accommodate our athletes without inconveniencing too greatly its own members and deserve our heartiest thanks, their co-operation can hardly make up for the absence of a gymnasium of our own. The basketball players and the boxers and wrestlers are especially handicapped. It is understood that a considerable sum is already available to build a gymnasium and it is to be hoped that further support will be forthcoming and that work will not be delayed on this very important project.

TORONTO WON HOCKEY TITLE

THE intercollegiate hockey championship went to Varsity after the closest contest in the history of intercollegiate sport. At the end of the regular schedule McGill and Toronto were tied, each having won one game from the other by the narrow margin of one goal. The play-off took place in Ottawa and no event has aroused such interest since the historic football play-off of 1912. Varsity won out by a score of five to four but the issue was in doubt throughout and the crowd was treated to the most thrilling display of amateur hockey that had been seen in Ottawa in many seasons. Toronto had the faster aggregation and went to the front at the start, scoring two goals before McGill had settled down. The "red-and-white" players put up a splendid uphill fight but were unable to overcome the early lead.

Without wishing to detract in any way from the splendid showing made by our rivals it is only fair to the McGill boys who fought so hard for the title to point out that they were seriously handicapped in the final struggle. "Vee" Heney, the star defence man, who was knocked out in the previous game by a stiff cross check which broke his jaw and knocked out several teeth, gamely turned out with a heavy pad to protect his injuries. While he played a fine game he could hardly be expected to be at his best. Ted Behan, one of the best forwards, had been ill for some time before the game; and though he turned out to help the team, he tired badly as the game proceeded.

The loss of the championship was more than usually

disappointing as all McGill's supporters would have liked to see their favorites in action against the Falcons of Winnipeg, the famous western team which later defeated Toronto and earned the right to represent Canada at the Olympic games, where they won the world's championship.

In the city hockey league, in which the McGill seniors were also entered, Victorias came out on top, McGill losing in the semi-finals. This, however, was not surprising as Coach Shaughnessey was reserving his men for the intercollegiate struggle and played a large number of intermediates against the city teams.

AUTUMN FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

HE intercollegiate football schedule is already out and prospects for the coming season are being discussed. The players will have to get back to the campus and down to work even earlier than usual as the first game is to be on October 9, barely a week after the University opens its doors for the session. The same schedule that prevailed last year has again been adopted, but all dates have been advanced one week. It will be noted that the Royal Military College has been included in the senior series; but it is very unlikely that it will compete, as, from the relatively small number of students, it is difficult to find a team of senior calibre. Football followers will remember that in last year's schedule the cadets were at first included; and it was their retirement which resulted in both McGill's out-of-town games being played before the team had appeared on its own stadium. Unless the schedule is altered the same difficulty will be encountered this year if the military aggregation does not compete. The dates as now fixed are:

October 9.—McGill at Queens
R.M.C. at Toronto
October 16.—Toronto at Queens
R.M.C. at McGill
October 23.—McGill at Toronto
Queens at R.M.C.
October 30.—Queens at McGili
—Toronto at R.M.C.
November 6.—Toronto at McGill
R.M.C. at Queens
November 13.—Queens at Toronto

McGill at R.M.C.

Although it is somewhat early to consider whether McGill will repeat last year's outstanding successes, there is no doubt but that the "red-and-white" will have a strong team in the field. "Shag" Shaughnessey will be

strong team in the field. "Shag" Shaughnessey will be coaching again and will have many of last year's players in the squad. Five of them — Montgomery, Williamson, Heney, Seath and Gilhooley — have completed their courses; but the remainder, as far as is known, will be on hand, together with many recruits from the intermediates.

TRACK AND FIELD

THE stadium is being much used these spring days, as, with the approach of trials for the Olympic games, not a few McGill men are practising hard with the hope of representing Canada at Antwerp. Elimination contests for the Canadian team will commence in July and by then a number of the students hope to have rounded into very fair shape. No outstanding times or distances have yet been made; but several of the athletes who made a creditable showing in the intercollegiate sports last autumn are training once more; and it is hoped that the University will not be entirely unrepresented when the Canadian squad is finally selected.

INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY TEAM DID WELL

THE McGill intermediate hockey team showed that plenty of recruits will be available for senior company next year as it completed the season undefeated. After winning every game in the city intermediate series it played off with St. Gabriels, champions of a rival league, and won out by a score of 15 to 0. The junior sextette after a very creditable showing all season finally lost out to Loyola.

INDOOR BASEBALL

THE comparatively new sport of indoor baseball became quite popular this year and some good games were played. McGill entered two teams in a league with the R.C.R., M.A.A.A. and two teams from Macdonald College. One of the latter teams, comprised of members of the staff, proved victorious.

BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP FOR VARSITY

THE McGill senior basketball team lost the deciding game for the intercollegiate championship by a score of 30–23. Toronto's fast six were the winners and deserved their victory through better team work and accurate shooting. The game was played in Ottawa, each team having previously won on its own floor. The play was very close and the lead gained by Varsity was largely due to good shooting on free throws. The McGill men seemed off color in this respect and frequently failed to net the ball, while the Toronto sharp-shooters made the most of every opportunity and scored frequently on free throws. Toronto has undoubtedly one of the best teams that ever played in the intercollegiate league and should be heartily congratulated on its victory.

In the senior city league McGill finished second, succumbing to the strong six from the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association.



THE SENIOR HOCKEY TEAM

McGILL LAWN TENNIS CLUB

Athletics during the past college session, no club has earned a more deserved following than the Tennis Club.

After the completion of the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium and the clearing away of the grand stand on the western side of the old campus, three tennis courts were built and operated on the vacant lot between the campus and McTavish Street. In the autumn of 1919, however, the increased demand for tennis made it necessary for the addition of two more courts, which were completed towards the end of the playing season. The present season was

begun with four double courts and one single court, which were ready for playing on April 24th. In addition to the above, the old courts in the hollow opposite the McGill Union are being refitted for the use of students of the Royal Victoria College and the Y.W.C.A.

Membership is open to all graduates, past students and undergraduates, as well as to a limited number of nongraduates or outside members on application being made on their behalf by a graduate, past student or undergraduate. Ladies are permitted to use any of the courts at all hours during the months of July and August, and until 4.30 p.m. (except Saturday afternoon) during the remainder of the season.

WATER POLO WON BY McGILL

THE McGill water polo team, which won the first of the home-and-home games with Toronto in the Y.M.C.A. tank at Montreal, had no difficulty in repeating its performance when it visited Toronto for the return game. The McGill men ran in seven goals while Toronto could not pierce the visitors' defence. The final score for the series was 14 to 1 for McGill.

VARSITY WON ASSAULT-AT-ARMS

THE annual intercollegiate assault-at-arms took place at Grant Hall, Kingston, March 5 and 6, and was productive of some close and interesting contests. The representatives of Toronto proved on the whole to be the more experienced and won the majority of the bouts. The Queens team came second, and McGill third. McGill was unfortunate in having very few men of experience in its squad and the coaches deserve a good deal of credit for finding men able to put up fair exhibitions in every class. There were seven classes in boxing and seven in fencing, the weights being 105, 115, 125, 135, 145, 158 and heavyweight as usual. There was also the customary fencing event. The preliminaries were held on Friday night and three McGill men survived, while several others drew byes. On the following night the finals were held. Varsity won three boxing and three wrestling events and also captured the fancing. The Queens stalwarts took three boxing and two wrestling contests, while McGill's entries came out on top in one of the boxing and two of the wrestling competitions. Coaches McBrearty and Smith have some promising material and hope for better results next year. In both boxing and wrestling, however, McGill is badly handicapped through having no gymnasium, it being difficult to arouse interest and to carry on systematic training as long as competitors have to take what they can get in the way of accommodation here and there as it can be obtained.

The winners of the various classes were:

THE WITHERS OF the Course
Wrestling Boxing
105-lb. class Harvey (Queens) Detlor (Queens)
115-lb. class Shirk (Toronto) Goodman (Toronto)
125-lb. class Eisen (Toronto) Gray (Toronto)
135-lb, class Perry (Toronto) McCulloch (McGill)
145-lb, class Stewart (Queens). Canning (Queens)
158-lb. class Adams (McGill Day (Queens)
Heavyweight class.McKeen (McGill).Guthrie (Toronto)
Fencing won by Toronto.

WITH THE BRANCH SOCIETIES

NEW ENGLAND GRADUATES ORGANIZE

HE organization of a Graduates' Society of McGill was effected on April 12th last at an informal dinner in the city club, Boston. About twenty graduates were present and the chair was taken by Dr. W. H. Watters, the Rev. J. A. Thompson acting as temporary secretary. After the dinner the principal business of the evening was mooted, and it was universally decided to form a Society of McGill Graduates to be known as the "New England Graduates' Society of McGill."

A committee consisting of Doctors Williams, Bruce and Goodwin was appointed to act as a nominating committee for the offices of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and executive. After private deliberation this committee submitted the following names for the officers of the new society, who were all declared unanimously elected:

President: Dr. A. R. Sawyer, Med. '05
Vice-President: Dr. W. H. Watters, Arts '97
Secretary-Treas.: Rev. J. A. Thompson, Arts '93
Executive Committee: The above and Doctors Noble,
Boutelle and Lawrence.

The Rev. J. A. Thompson said that owing to press of duties and to his distance from the city he did not think he should accept the position of secretary-treasurer, but he was prevailed upon to act until the organization was complete and the society under way.

It was further moved and carried that the Alumni Association in Montreal be informed of the organization of the society.

A resolution was carried sympathizing with Mrs. Anderson of Melrose Highlands on the recent death of her husband, J. DeWitt Anderson, an honor man of the class of 1866.

An informal hour was spent by the members suggesting ways and means for the betterment of the society and the furtherance of social relations among its members. It was decided to hold another meeting in the near future. It was the unanimous opinion that the society should hold itself in readiness, both individually and collectively, to further the reunion of graduates in 1921, and to aid their alma mater in every possible way.

The meeting was declared to be a great success, both in unanimity of sentiment and interest. Representatives were present not only from Boston and near-by towns, but from all the important centres of New England, one graduate travelling all the way from North Adams, a distance of over 140 miles.

All graduates residing in New England are strongly urged to join this society, and for this purpose to communicate with the secretary-treasurer, the Rev. J. A. Thompson, Trinity Church Rectory, Bridgewater, Mass.

TORONTO GRADUATES ORGANIZE BRANCH SOCIETY

Addresses by Sir Robt. Falconer and Dean Adams

N Saturday, May 1st, a very successful and largely attended dinner was held at Hart House, Toronto University, of the McGill Graduates residing in the vicinity of Toronto, the object being the formation of a branch Graduates' Society for that part of Ontario.

About fifty-five McGill men were present, ranging over a long period of years. A very nice dinner was served by the Hart House authorities, and the tables were decorated with red and white roses. In the early part of the dinner, led on by Mr. Burson of St. Catharines, the McGill yell shook the rafters of the famous dining hall. A little later, as a compliment to one of the guests, Sir Robert Falconer of Toronto, the Toronto yell was given. Appetites having been thus worked up, the dinner was proceeded with. During the course of the dinner a chorus of "Alouette" led by A. A. Bowman, brought back old memories. This was followed later by other McGill songs, also led by Mr. Bowman.

At the conclusion of the dinner, Sir Robert Falconer addressed the gathering for a few minutes, welcoming the McGill graduates to Hart House and congratulating them on forming an alumni branch in Toronto. Sir Robert also emphasized the necessity for close co-operation between the Universities, laying special emphasis on the recent medical conference held in Montreal, and alluded to the excellent results obtained at this conference.

At the conclusion of Sir Robert Falconer's address, Dean Adams gave a talk on University problems and University history. The Dean received a great reception from the gathering, many of whom had either been through his classes or in the Faculty of Applied Science under his deanship.

After these speeches, the gathering made an inspection of Hart House, a magnificent structure donated by the Massey Estate to the student body of Toronto University. It is probably the finest college building in America, and a tour was made which included everything from the swimming pool to the small theatre.

After this trip, the meeting adjourned to one of the common rooms where the business of the evening — the organization of the Toronto branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, was proceeded with. Professor Evans and Mr. J. W. Jeakins outlined the general policy to be adopted by the Graduates' Society, after which followed a general discussion and election of officers. This resulted as follows:

Hon. President: A. H. U. Colquhoun, Arts '85 President: Prof. M. Arkley, Sci. '00

Vice-Presidents: Dr. Howie, Med. '78, Sudbury G. B. Smith, Sci. '00, Belleville Archdeacon G. A. Forneret, Arts '77, Hamilton

Secretary: J. R. Donald, Sci. '13 Treasurer: H. C. Davies, Sci. '08

Executive Committee: A. A. Bowman, Sci. '99
R. B. Henderson, Arts '87
R. M. Scriviner, Sci. '11
J. S. Simpson, Med. '08
Hamilton Cassels, Arts '73

A constitution was proposed and adopted. R. B. Henderson called attention to the lack of action on the part of the Government with regard to students whose courses had been interrupted by Overseas service, and who had been unable to continue their course owing to financial difficulties on their discharge from the army. It was moved by Mr. Bowman and seconded by W. H. Mulligan that the executive take this matter up with the parent society in Montreal. It was also moved by Mr. Black and seconded by Mr. McCrimmon that the Toronto branch should get in touch with the Patriotic Fund Committee and also forward them a resolution calling their attention to this matter and endeavor to have some assistance given to deserving casts of this sort.

The gathering then broke up, having been voted by every one present a great success. The enthusiasm displayed promises well for the latest addition to the number

of Graduates' Societies of McGill scattered over the continent. All graduates residing in or around Toronto should send in their applications for membership in the society to the secretary, Mr. Ritchie Donald, at 74 Hampton Court Apartments, Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont.

Following is a list of the names and graduating years of McGill graduates resident in Toronto who attended the

dinner

Prof. Lorne McKenzie Arkley, Sci. '00; Dr. Anderson, R. W. Bell, Med. '73; T. T. Black, Sci. '06; A. A. Bowman; Sci. '99; Harry C. Brown, Sci. '17; Hamilton Cassels, K.C., Arts, '73; W. A. Cameron, Arts, '87; Willis Chipman, Sci. '76; R. N. Coke, Sci. '13; S. G. Crowell, Arts, '02; H. C. Davies, Sci. '08-'09; W. H. Dickson, Med. '03; J. R. Donald, Arts, '13; W. Sidney Ewens, Sci. '07; T. Ferrier, Sci. '10; Peter Gillespie, Sci.; Edw. Walter Hammond, Vet. '99; R. B. Henderson, Arts, '87; A. G. Lockhead Vet. '99; R. B. Henderson, Arts, '87; A. G. Lockhead, Arts '11; O. R. Mabee, Med. '07; K. H. McCrimmon, Arts '13; J. McEvoy, Sci. '83; C. G. MacDougall, Sci. '13; N. M. McLeod, Sci. '99; A. L. Mudge, Sci. '94; W. H. Mulligan, Sci. '09; T. F. Nivin, Sci. '95; W. G. Pengelley, Sci. '11; J. L. Robinson, Med.; Keith F. Rogers, Med. '13; T. A. Robinson, Med. '10; R. W. Rowatt, Arts '14; H. C. Robson, Med. '13; R. M. Scrivner, Sci. '11; C. B. Sears, Sci. 16; J. S. Simpson, Med. '08; G. R. Sweeney, Arts '88; S. C. Swift, Arts '07; H. V. Thompson Sci. '85; H. B. Whyte, Sci. '08.

The following out-of-town graduates also attended: G. B. Smith, Belleville; Dr. R. H. Arthur, Sudbury; Dr. W. H. Howey, Sudbury; H. A. Burson, St. Catharines; A. F. M. Briggs, Welland; A. L. Dickieson, Peterboro; Dr. W. S. Cook, Sudbury; H. B. Dwight, Hamilton; S. S. Cook, St. Catharines; Dr. W. T. Hand, Hamilton.

ANNUAL MEETING OF OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES' SOCIETY

THE annual meeting of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University was held at the University Club, Ottawa, on Tuesday evening, March 2nd. Mr. A. W. Duclos, the president, occupying the chair. In the course of his introductory remarks, Mr. Duclos referred to the great loss the society had sustained in the death of its honorary president, Sir James Grant, who had always taken a great interest in the activities of

The various officers' reports, the Treasurer's by Mr. Fred. Bronson, and the Representative Fellow's by Mr. D. B. Dowling, were presented, and showed satisfactory progress for the past year. The following officers were

elected for the year 1920-21:

Hon. President: P. D. Ross President: A. W. Duclos Vice-Presidents: Dr. C. T. Ballantyne J. B. McRae O. S. Finnie

Secretary: J. H. H. Nicolls Treasurer: Fred. Bronson Committee: Dr. H. B. Small Dr. R. Harvie Col. L. W. Gill

S. Ells G. G. Gale

Deputy Examiner: J. A. Robert

By the unanimous vote of the meeting, it was decided to again offer a \$50 exhibition for matriculants to McGill University from the Ottawa Valley.

The meeting was very much indebted to Dr. F. D. Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and

acting-principal of McGill University representing the Governing Body, and to Major Geo. C. McDonald, president of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, for coming from Montreal to address them on recent activities at the University, more particularly in connection with the increasing interest taken by the graduates.

In his opening remarks Dr. Adams referred to the splendid part taken by the members of the staff, graduates, and undergraduates in the war. He personally had been one of the many McGill men on the staff of the Khaki University, which had carried on a very fine work both in advanced and primary education among the soldiers. Owing to the war, the staff of McGill University had been considerably depleted, but this was being gradually remedied. A number of important posts had not been filled pending the arrival of Sir Auckland Geddes, the principal elect, but as the latter had been appointed to the important office of Ambassador at Washington, these would now be

filled as speedily as possible.

Dr. Adams referred to the increased attendance at McGill, particularly in Science and Medicine, the number of students in the latter faculty, including the Departments of Dentistry and Pharmacy, being 790. At the beginning of the year the Rockefeller Foundation had decided to grant funds to Canadian medical schools, so that our own Faculty of Medicine should benefit thereby. The school of Commerce had now a four-year course, and the new Department of Social Service was showing great progress. It was also exceedingly desirable that McGill should have a convocation hall, and dormitories for the students, as soon as possible. All these things pointed to the necessity of a greatly enlarged equipment at the University, and as a natural consequence to the desirability of increasing the funds.

Major McDonald, who followed, dealt principally with the reorganization and increased activity of the main Graduates' Society, with headquarters and a permanent secretary at Montreal, its official organ being the McGill NEWS. At the beginning of the war, the society had been actively interested in the formation of the McGill Officers' Training Corps, which had resulted in the organization of the McGill Battalion. The society had also circulated its literature among the graduates, and organized the Dollar Vote for the Patriotic Fund. With these its activities had temporarily ceased, as practically all the executive had gone overseas. In this connection Major MacDonald spoke of the brilliant success of Brig.-General A. G. MacNaugh-

ton, Sci. '10, in counter-battery work. At present the society was taking all possible action to encourage the interest of graduates in the welfare of the University. A graduate was now appointed yearly to the Governing Body for a term of three years. There were also an Appointment Bureau for aiding graduates to obtain positions, and Student Advisers to assist the undergraduates in any way possible. Due largely to the interest of the society, and to the generous bequest of the late Capt. Percival Molson, M.C., the Percival Molson Stadium was now in service. There was also a Department of Physical Education, so that every undergraduate could be compelled to take some form of physical exercise. In his closing remarks Major McDonald referred to the "Graduates Reunion" that was to take place at McGill in 1921, by means of which it was hoped that every graduate would take an increased interest in his alma mater.

These addresses naturally resulted in considerable discussion, as a result of which a motion was passed instructing the incoming executive to get in touch with the parent society and its activities. The meeting then adjourned for refreshments.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW YORK GRADUATES' SOCIETY

HE twenty-fifth annual dinner of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University was held on Saturday evening, April 10th, 1920, at the rooms of the Canadian Club in the Hotel Belmont.

There were about sixty guests present, including representatives of the Canadian Club, Canadian Society, and the Graduates' Societies of Queens and Toronto Universities.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. B. K. Sandwell, lecturer in Economics at McGill, and his discourse, while informal and impromptu, was received with great appre-

ciation by the audience.

The president, Mr. W. W. Colpitts, Sci. '99, acted as chairman and toastmaster, and he put over a little hoax which caused much amusement to those who discovered it later. Two professional entertainers had been engaged; and one of them was introduced as Senator Hastings, of Kansas, ostensibly a friend of Mr. Colpitts who happened to be in New York and was invited to the dinner. His speech was extremely witty and made quite a hit, and the best part of the joke was that a large number of the diners left the room without finding out that a trick had been played on them. The other professional was a magician who was really adept and whose sleight-of-hand work was cleverly and mysteriously done in spite of the fact that he worked in the centre of a horseshoe-shaped table, surrounded by the guests.

The question of tendering a dinner to Sir Auckland Geddes on his arrival in New York was taken up and re-

ferred to the Executive Committee for action.

Among those present were: Dr. Gordon Gibson, Med. '04; Dr. W. H. Donnelly, Med. '03; Dr. O. S. Hillman, Med. '06; Dr. C. J. Patterson, Med. '86 (Troy, N.Y.); Mr. T. H. Addie, Sci. '02 (Philadelphia, Pa.); Dr. E. W. Smith, Med. '82 (Meriden, Conn.); D. W. Reid Blair, Vet.'02; Dr. S. F. Blanchet, Med.'08 (Saranac Lake, N.Y.); Dr. H. Wright Benoit, Med. '09 (Brooklyn, N.Y.); Mr. H. A. Coussirat, Sci. '01; Mr. R. H. B. Elkins, Sci. '11 (East Orange, N.J.); Dr. J. Prescott Grant, Med. '95; Mr. Sharon Graham, Law; Dr. R. D. Grimmer, Med. '05 (Hampstead, L.I.); Dr. C. V. Higgins, Vet. '96; Dr. J. L. Joughin, Med. '06; Dr. D. S. Likely, Med. '05; Mr. F. W. Joughin, Med. '06; Dr. D. S. Likely, Med. '05; Mr. F. W. J. McKibbon, Sci. '97 (Syracuse, N.Y.); Dr. G. A. Miller, Vet. '91; Dr. F. H. Miller, Vet. '91; Dr. W. J. Maby, Med. '03 (Mechanicville, N.Y); Dr. J. N. Nathanson, Med. '19; Dr. L. M. Ryan, Med. '05 (Brooklyn, N.Y.); Mr. J. G. Saxe, Arts '97; Dr. H. J. Schwartz, Med. '98; Mr. J. A. Stavenson, Sci. '93 (Bridgeport, Conn.); Dr. Mr. J. A. Stevenson, Sci. '93 (Bridgeport, Conn.); Dr. J. A. Sullivan, Med. '05 (Jersey City, N.Y.); Mr. B. L. Silver, Arts '13 (Brooklyn); Dr. Hiram Vineberg, Med. '78; Dr. J. F. Walsh, Med. '06 (Flushing, L.I.).

MEETING OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY GRADUATES

Address by Dr. J. M. Elder

LARGE and representative meeting of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society was held in the lecture hall of the Ottawa normal school on May 8th last, at which a most interesting address on "The role of Canadian Universities in the work of national reconstruction" was given by Dr. J. M. Elder, C.M.G., late O.C. No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill)

Mr. P. D. Ross, honorary president of the society, presided, and Mr. A. W. Duclos, the president, welcomed the guest of the evening, to whom, at the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks was moved by Dr. S. P. Cooke and seconded by Mr. W. M. Connor.

Dr. Elder commenced his remarks by referring to the

number of McGill men who had taken part in the great war. 2,529 graduates joined the forces, of whom 342 were killed and 544 wounded, while 382 honors and decorations of various kinds were won.

Dr. Elder took up the various problems facing Canada at the present time and strongly urged that university graduates should take their proper stand in leading in the solution of these difficulties. He advocated that in the curriculum a prominent place should be given to the study of Political Science, History and Economics and that the university graduates as a body should do all in their power to purify the politics of the country. Turning to the question of the defence of the country by its citizens Dr. Elder advocated Officers' Training Schools for every university, and the establishment of the Swiss system of training for all able bodied men. He referred to the excellent work now being done by the McGill C.O.T.C. and to the institution of a Physical Education course at the University. In conclusion he strongly advocated reforms in the government of the universities. It was a strange anomaly that the appointment of deans and professors rested in the hands of the Board of Governors. The Corporation of the University should have a say in these matters, as the Corporation was really representative, being partly nominated from the teaching staff and partly elected by the graduates.

Dr. Elder's address was very greatly appreciated and a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to him on behalf

of the society.

THE CENTENNIAL REUNION: OCTOBER, 1921

The organization for the reunion is progressing favourably. Meetings of the Central Committee are held monthly in Montreal, at which the different problems in connection with the reunion are being worked out.

The committee will welcome any suggestions which

will tend to make the reunion a success.

The graduates composing the Central Committee and in charge of the different sub-committees as shown are:

Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, Chairman, McCuaig Brothers, 83 Notre Dame St. West.

Capt. J. G. Ross, Vice-Chairman, The Milton Hersey Co., 84 St. Antoine Street.

Capt. Hy. Morgan, Secretary, Henry Morgan & Co., 105-139 Beaver Hall Hill.

Lt.-Col. Gregor Barclay, Quebec Chairman, 107 St.

James Street. Major J. C. Kemp, Ontario Chairman, 511 St. Catherine Street West.

Capt. Abner Kingman, Jr., Manitoba Chairman,

MacKenzie & Kingman, 10 St. John Street.

Capt. H. C. Scott, Saskatchewan Chairman, 21 Hospital

Mr. F. B. Common, Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Chairman, c/o Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, 145 St. James Street.

Lt.-Col. W. G. Turner, Alberta Chairman, 386 Sher-

brooke Street West.
Mr. Fraser S. Keith, British Columbia Chairman, Engineers Institute of Canada, 176 Mansfield Street.

Mr. H. Y. Russel, United States Chairman, Canadian Explosives Limited, Transportation Building.

Lt.-Col. A. G. Cameron, D.S.O., Other Countries Chair-

man, 120 St. James Street. Mr. J. W. Jeakins, General Committee, McGill Univer-

sity, Registrar's Office.

Dr. J. A. Nicholson, General Committee, McGill University, Registrar's Office.

Prof. N. N. Evans, General Committee, McGill University, Registrar's Office.

DID YOU KNOW?

R. JAMES McGREGOR, Med. '12, has been appointed officer commanding Medical Services in the Halton General Hospital, Bucks, England, with the permanent rank of major. The hospital contains accommodation for four hundred patients and is conducted by the Royal Air Force.

Dr. John J. Sparks, Med. '09, is at present with the British Vice-Consulate at Puerto-Mexico, Mexico.

Dr. W. H. Miller, Med. '16, since returning from overseas where he served with the C.A.M.C., has been engaged in practice in Victoria, B.C., with offices at 412 Central Bldg. Dr. Miller was married in October, 1919, to Helen Pauline Lemon, daughter of G. W. Lemon, of Pratt, Kan.

Official notification has been received at Militia Headquarters of the confirmation in rank of Lt.-Col. J. J. Creelman, D.S.O., Law '07, as officer commanding the 2nd Montreal Regiment, Canadian Artillery, with rank of brevet-colonel.

Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, Arts '15, who was one of the leading officers in connection with the McGill C.O.T.C., in the early days of the war has now been appointed to command the McGill C.O.T.C.

H. J. Laski, lecturer on History and tutor in the division of History, Government and Economics at Harvard University, has accepted an appointment as professor of Political Science at the London, England School of Economics. Mr. Laski was formerly a lecturer at McGill.

L. Conrad Pelletier, K.C., Law '77, was recently elected battonier for the Bar for the district of Montreal, in succession to the Hon. G. G. Foster, K.C., Law '81.

Wilfrid Sadler, Agric. '15, professor in the Dept. of Dairying at the University of British Columbia, left on May 2nd for England, where he will remain until September next.

Dr. Frank D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and acting principal of McGill has recently been elected Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences, the highest honor American science can bestow on one who is not an American citizen.

The National Academy of Sciences is the foremost scientific society in the U.S.A., and corresponds to the Royal Society in Great Britain.

Dr. W. H. Newhook, Med. '19, is engaged in practice at Pushthrough, Newfoundland.

A. J. Donnelly, Med. '00, owing to a severe illness which occurred a few years ago, has been compelled to give up the practice of medicine. Mr. Donnelly is at present travelling through the Southern States of America.

Dr. C. W. Kelly, one of the few surviving members of the class of 1867, is still enjoying good health at his home in Louisville, Ky. Dr. Kelly a few years ago retired from active practice and from the professorship of Anatomy at the University of Louisville which he had held for upwards of forty years.

At the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of John Godfrey Saxe, lawyer, journalist and poet, which took place at Highgate, Vermont, on June 2nd, an address was delivered by the Hon. John Godfrey Saxe, a grandson and namesake of the poet. The Hon. Mr. Saxe graduated in Arts at McGill in 1897. He is now engaged in the practice of law in New York.

A brass tablet in memory of Lieut. Robin Louis Johnston, Sci. '11, was unveiled in St. Luke's Church, St. John, N.B., on May 9, the tablet being the gift of members of his family. The inscription is as follows:

"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Robin Louis Johnston, B.Sc., lieutenant, No. 2 Squadron, R.A.F. Born March 25, 1889. Killed in action within the enemy lines in the Bethune sector, May 9, 1918. His noble sacrifice crowned a lifetime of studious and conscientious devotion to the service of his God, his country and his fellow man. 'Faithful unto death — I will give thee a crown of life.'"

Major E. G. M. Cape, Sci. '98, has been elected vice-president of the Montreal Canadian Club. Hon. A. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Arts '12, Law '14, is the honorary secretary of the club for 1920.

A. G. Taylor, Agr. '15, has been appointed poultry husbandman, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The congregation of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, has reluctantly accepted the resignation of its pastor, Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, Arts '87, who has retired owing to ill health.

Arthur C. D. Blanchard, Sci. '01, who has been elected chairman of the Niagara Peninsula branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, is now chief field engineer of the Niagara Development of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. From 1911 to 1913 he was city engineer of Lethbridge, Alberta.

Robert Bell-Irving, Sci. '14, who served overseas first with the Royal Engineers and later with the Canadian Railway Troops, is now a member of the firm of Fullerton & Bell-Irving, contracting engineers and surveyors, Vancouver, B.C.

John C. Davis, Sci. '12, is at present with the Grinnell Company of Canada, Winnipeg, in charge of fire protection systems, design and installation from Port Arthur to the Rocky Mountain foot-hills.

William M. Dennis, Sci. '09, who has been attached to the Geodetic Survey of Canada for some years, is at present geodetic engineer in charge of the British Columbia coast survey.

S. C. Montgomery, Sci. '15, is now in the engineering department of the Whelan Pulp & Paper Mills, Mill Creek, B.C. While overseas he took a post-graduate course at the Royal College of Science, Glasgow University.

Frank O'B. Nehin, Sci. '16, formerly assistant engineer for the Mount Royal Tunnel and Terminal Company, has become field engineer for the Beaver Board Company, Buffalo, N.Y.

Norman T. Binks, Sci. '16, is now engineer in charge and secretary-treasurer of John MacGregor, Limited, engineers and contractors, Montreal.

Ronald D. Sutherland, Sci. '14, who took a course at the Royal Military College, Kingston, before entering McGill, is at present on the engineering staff of Electrics, Limited, Montreal.

Joseph C. Day, Sci. '14, is now in charge of the structural department of Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

Colin W. Innes, Sci. '15, who served overseas as lieutenant in the Canadian Engineers, has been at Halifax, N.S., since his return as resident engineer of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

F. G. Rounthwaite, Sci. '16, is assistant to construction engineer, Atlas Construction Company, Limited, Montreal.

J. A. G. White, Sci. '11, who won the D.S.O. and the M.C. while overseas, has latterly been employed as assistant engineer on the Hydro-Electric development at Nipigon, Ont.

Lyndon F. Fyles, Sci. '15, joined the staff of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment on his return from overseas and is now deputy district vocational officer for Alberta, with headquarters at Calgary.

John H. Hooper, Sci. '11, has been latterly engaged as assistant engineer on the reconstruction of the grain elevator at Port Colborne, Ont.

C. B. Kingston, Arts '87, Sci. '92, formerly of Pearson, Kingston & Brown, London, England, has moved to Johannesburg, where he is with the African & European Investment Co.

Norman M. Campbell, Sci. '99, has resigned his position as general sales manager of Canadian Ingersoll Rand Co., Limited, and his seat on the directorate of that company, to become managing director of the General Combustion Company of Canada, Limited, with headquarters in Montreal.

George A. Goddard, Sci. '15, is now in Montreal organizing Crescent Motors, Limited, with a view to the eventual manufacture of automobiles.

W. S. Lockhart, Sci. '14, who was overseas with the Flying Corps, is now electrical engineer with the Engineering Company of Canada, Montreal.

W. G. Mitchell, Sci. '13, who has latterly been engaged in independent engineering work in Canada and the United States, is now with the Canada Export Paper Company, Limited, investigating pulp and paper industry in Europe.

Benjamin L. Silver, Arts '13, 'Sci. '17, has latterly been engineer in charge of the installation of a system of wireless telephone communication between Montreal and Shawinigan Falls. He is in the service of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co.

Arthur L. Dickieson, Sci. '09, is induction motor de-

signer with the Canadian General Electric Company, Peterboro, Ont.

W. Arthur Grafftey, Sci. '14, is engineer in the wood department of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Limited.

Philip S. Gregory, Sci. '11, is at present electrical engineer in charge of subsidiary development companies of the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

Since his return from overseas, John E. A. Warner, Sci. '12, has been assistant engineer for the St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited, Cap Madeleine, Que., in charge of plant design and efficiency investigations.

E. S. Winslow, Sci. '08, is now assistant to the general manager, Canadian Ingersoll Rand and Jenckes Machine Co., Montreal.

George G. Hare, Sci. '96, has been since 1918 city engineer of St. John, N.B. For several years previously he was engaged in railway engineering work.

After a prolonged rest at Kamloops, B.C., following his return from extended service overseas, Lieut.-Col. Fred B. Carron, Med. '96, has resumed practice in Brockville, Ont. Lt.-Col. Carron served also in the South African war.

The death took place at Trail, B.C., on March 29, of Eleanor Marion Lowndes, widow of Rev. Thomas Blaylock, M.A., of Quebec, and mother of Colonel H. W. Blaylock, Law '03, Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and S. G. Blaylock, Sci. '99, general manager of the Canadian Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Trail.

Flight-Lieutenant Francis G. M. Williams, Sci. '10, who has been on service with the Flying Corps in the Near East, has been awarded the Greek Military Cross, class three, according to an official announcement. Before the war, Mr. Williams was in the service of the Canadian Fairbanks Company at Montreal.

The Order of Wen Hu, fifth class, has been conferred by the President of the Chinese Republic upon Hon. Lieut. G. H. Cole, Sci. '04, who, as a Y.M.C.A. officer, accomplished extremely valuable services in the war zone. Formerly he was general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Tokio, Japan.

Mrs. Margaret Sutherland, widow of J. S. P. C. Sutherland, of Sea View, P.E.I., who died in Ottawa recently, was the mother of Dr. William H. Sutherland, Med. '99, of Revelstoke, B.C.

After several years service, Dr. W. L. Ellis, Med. '95, has retired as medical advisor to the St. John, N.B., Board of Health and has been succeeded by Dr. Charles M. Pratt, Med. '02.

Dr. A. C. Hawkins, Med. '85, was recently an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty of Halifax, N.S.

Dr. J. Roddick Byers, Med. '02, of the Laurentian Sanitorium, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., has been appointed a member of a board of tuberculosis sanitorium consultants under the Department of Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment.

The command of the Royal Highlanders of Canada, Montreal, has passed to Brigadier-General G. Eric McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '06, with the rank of lieut-tenant-colonel and brevet-colonel. In this appointment, Brigadier-General McCuaig followed the experience of Brigadier-General F. S. Meighen, Arts '89, who has taken over the command of the Grenadier Guards of Canada with the same reversion of rank.

Alexander M. Pope, B.D., Arts '16, double gold medallist of the Montreal Presbyterian College and winner of the travelling fellowship of the Co-operating Theological Colleges, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in April. He has been assigned to the new charge of Montreal East.

Rev. James E. Lloyd, past student, has proceeded to West Central Africa as a representative of the American Foreign Missionary Society. He is a graduate of the Congregational College, Montreal.

Joseph Cohen, Law '12, was presented with a handsome silver loving cup by his Montreal friends at a banquet given in his honor in March.

F. B. Kinsman, Agr. '18, has been appointed supervisor of Illustration Stations for the Province of New Brunswick Dominion Department of Agriculture.

After 22 years in the medical branch of the Canadian forces, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. E. C. Hart, C.M.G., Med. '94, of Victoria, B.C., has retired to pension from the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and has been granted the rank of colonel on retirement. Colonel Hart became surgeon-major of the 5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, in 1898, and joined the Permanent Army Medical Corps as a captain in 1906. He served with distinction during the late war.

Mount Low in the Rockies on the Alberta-British Columbia border, has been given this designation after Dr. A. P. Low, Sci. '82, the retired Arctic explorer and former director of the Geological Survey. Mount Barlow, in the same region, according to a decision of the Geographic Board of Canada, is after Dr. A. E. Barlow, Arts '83, who served a term as president of the Canadian Mining Institute and who was associate professor of Geology at the University. Dr. and Mrs. Barlow were lost on the Empress of Ireland. Mount Helmer is after the late Brigadier-General R. A. Helmer and his only son, Alexis H. Helmer, Sci. '14, killed in action.

Rt. Rev. James D Morison, Arts '65, Bishop of Duluth, Minn., was the special preacher in St. John's Church, Ogdensburg, N.Y., on May 23, the occasion being the 100th anniversary of the founding of the parish. Bishop Morison was for 22 years rector of St. John's.

William F. Lighthall, Dean of the notarial profession in the province of Quebec, who died at his residence, 4131 Western Avenue, Montreal, on May 9, was the father of W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Arts '79, Law '81, and of George R. Lighthall, Law '82, of Montreal, and the grandfather of Capt. W. S. Lighthall, D.F.C., Arts '20.

Mrs. William Macphail died at Orwell, P.E.I., on May 10 at the age of 85. She was the mother of Sir Andrew Macphail, Arts '88, Med. '91, professor of the History of Medicine at the University of Colonel J. Alexander Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sci. '93, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and of W. M. Macphail, Sci. '98, of Winnipeg.

Mrs. William Tees, mother of Dr. Fred J. Tees, Arts '01, Med. '05, died on May 10 at the residence of her son-in-law, J. Ritchie Bell, 367 Melville Avenue, Westmount.

A recent visitor in Montreal has been Dr. Archibald L. Macdonald, Med. '87, of Fort Smith, N.W.T., who has been in the Mackenzie River country for the last ten years. Previously he practised at Alexandria, Ont. Dr. Macdonald holds an appointment as Dominion Government physician for the Mackenzie River Basin district where he has charge of two hospitals and is rendering very valuable service. In coming out he had to travel 350 miles by dog train.

Lt.-Col. G. G. Corbett, Med. '98, of St. John, N.B., has been chosen to command No. 14 Field Ambulance there. He commanded a field ambulance overseas.

Charles Cushing, Arts '10, was on May 14 ordained into the ministry of the Congregational Church in Broadway Tabernacle, New York City. For some years following graduation, Mr. Cushing did missionary work in the west. Enlisting in and serving overseas with the P.P.-C.L.I., he was, on being invalided home, admitted as a student in Union Theological Seminary, New York.

Major J. Lindsay Gordon, D.F.C., past student, late of the R.A.F., has been appointed assistant to the director of flying operations of the Canadian Air Board.

Major D. R. MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., past student, of Vancouver, B.C., has returned to England and taken up his appointment as *liaison* officer for the Canadian Air Board at the British Air Ministry, London.

Colonel Redford H. Mulock, C.B.E., D.S.O., Sci. '09, late of the R.A.F., has become managing director of a Winnipeg engineering business. Recently he has been in Great Britain on business.

Norman D. Johnston, Arts '16, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bristol, England, is in Canada for three or four months with regard to the extension of trade with the United Kingdom.

According to a western despatch to Dr. M. T. Mc-Eachren, Med. '10, general superintendent of the Vancouver General Hospital, is due the chief credit for the formation of an organization known as the Western Hospital Association, the scope of which, it is proposed, will eventually become Dominion-wide. Dr. M. M. Seymour, Med. '79, of Regina, Sask., is the first president of the Association.

After a serous illness and six months away from his parish the Rev. Charles Edwin Purdy, M.D., '08 has returned to St. Thomas Church, Bath, N.Y.

Dr. W. H. Dickson, Med. '04, was appointed Roentgen Diagnostician of Gastro Intestinal Diseases at the Toronto General Hospital in March, 1919.

Dr. Dickson formerly spent eleven years in industrial surgery with the Garnby Mining, Smelting and Power Company of British Columbia, and was chief surgeon for

the company from 1912–1917. Having done considerable experimental research in X-ray work while in the west, Dr. Dickson went to New York in January, 1917, and spent two years in active practise with Prof. Lewis Gregor Cole, specialist in X-ray diagnosis of that city, returning to Canada to take up his present work in Toronto.

St. George's Church, Guelph, Ont., was the scene of an impressive ceremony on April 17, when a brass tablet was unveiled to the memory of Captain B. B. McConkey, Arch. '14, who died of wounds on May 30, 1918. The in-

scription on the tablet is as follows:

"To the glory of God and in loving memory of Benjamin Bertram McConkey, captain, 15th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, B.E.F., Bachelor of Architecture, McGill University, 1914, youngest son of the late Benjamin Ross McConkey and Katharine Elizabeth, his wife, of this parish, who died at No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital, May 30th, 1918, of wounds received the previous evening near Arras, aged 27 years. Buried in the Communal Cemetery, Doullens, France."

The death took place at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on February 29, of Frances, daughter of the late Dr. R. A. H. MacKeen, of Glace Bay, C.B., and wife of Dr. A. T. Henderson, Med. '13, of Montreal.

Dr. R. J. B. Howard, Arts '79, Med. '82, has been created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his services with the British army during the war.

Dr. S. G. Ross, Arts '10, Med. '13, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

Rev. Dr. E. E. Braithwaite, Arts '86, formerly president of Western University, London, Ont., on the completion of the Forward Movement campaign in Canada, for which he was national organizer, was chosen to develop similar work in behalf of the Forward Movement in the United States.

A. A. Dobson, Sci. '10, has severed his connection with the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., of Mansfield, Ohio, and has joined the staff of L. V. Estes Incorporated, industrial engineers, Chicago. He is engaged in the work of factory re-organization in various cities of the United States.

Donald Derrom, Sci. '10, formerly with the Canada Cement Co., of Montreal, is now works manager of the Isco Company, manufacturers of refrigerating machinery, Chicago.

R. L. Cummer, Sci. '12, is with Scovell, Wellington & Co., industrial engineers, Boston, Mass., and is engaged in factory re-organization work.

Dr. W. J. Stevens, Med. '16, who has been on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, has left to join the staff of the Lying-in Hospital, New York City.

Dr. George E. Hodge, Med. '15, has returned to Canada after two years' study in London and Edinburgh, and is temporarily located in Montreal.

Prof. Carrie M. Derick, Arts '90, has been elected a

member of the first executive of the National Council of Educationalists.

Major G. Eric Reid, D.S.O., M.C., Legion of Honor, Arts '15, has been chosen officer commanding the 7th Regiment, London, Ont.

Mrs. Hyman Bercovitch, who died at her residence, Elm avenue, Westmount, on February 24, was the mother of Peter Bercovitch, K.C., M.L.A., Law '00, Montreal, and of Dr. Abram Bercovitch, Med. '06, of Winnipeg.

H. M. the King has been pleased to approve of the retention by Hon. Thomas Fortin, Law '91, who retired from the Superior Court bench some months ago, of the title of "Honorable."

In addition to being general manager of the Canton Tramways Co., Peter Hing, Law '09, who has recently been in this country, is chief of the Department of Justice of Kwongtung Province, China, and managing director of the only English daily newspaper published in Canton.

C. S. Paterson, M.Sc., Sci. '01, who has been for some time Boys' Work Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Montreal, has received a Y.M.C.A. appointment at Calcutta, India. On leaving Montreal he was tendered a farewell supper at the Central Y.M.C.A.

Colonel Harry W. Blaylock, Law '03, of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has been created a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

W. D. Lighthall, K.C., Arts '79, Law '81, has been elected a public library trustee of the city of Westmount by acclamation.

S. A. McMurtry, treasurer of The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal, who died on March 10, was the father of Dr. Shirley O. McMurtry, Arts '01, Med. '05, of Montreal; Gordon O. McMurtry, Arts '01, Sci. '04, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Rennie O. McMurtry, Arts '05, Law '08, of Barcelona, Spain; and of Alex. O. McMurtry, Arts '10, of Montreal.

J. P. Howe, Sci. '08, has been appointed town engineer of Pembroke, Ont. Previously he was on the National Transcontinental Railway.

Dr. John R. Calder, Med. '18, has been serving as Medical Officer on H.M.S. Waipara, a training ship for cadets of the Mercantile Marine, and in March concluded a voyage from Canada to the Antipodes and to South Africa, thence to England.

Dr. Lewis G. Hunt, Med. '71, ex-Mayor of Richmond, Surrey, England, has received the insignia of the Belgian Order of Leopold in recognition of his attention to Belgians living in Richmond during the war.

Captain the Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy, past student, has consented to become lieutenant-colonel commanding the 55th Irish Rangers of Canada on the re-organization of the regiment.

The name of Major W. C. Hyde, D.S.O., Sci. '14, has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for his services in Russia.

Major James F. Grant, Med. '13, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has been created an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

F. W. Hibbard, K.C., Arts '86, Law '91, of Montreal, has been appointed chairman of the Quebec Public Services Commission.

Rev. D. M. MacLeod, Arts '97, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Roxborough and Moose Creek, Ont. For eight years he has been stationed at Lyn, Ont.

Mrs. Emily B. Goodall, who died in Ottawa in March, was the mother of Dr. J. R. Goodall, Arts '99, Med. '01, of Montreal.

Dr. James McGregor, Med. '12, has been appointed officer commanding Medical Services in the Halton General Hospital, Bucks, England, with the rank of major. The hospital is conduced by the Royal Air Force.

Rev. W. F. McConnell, Arts '14, has entered upon his ministry at Knox Presbyterian Church, Leamington, Ont. Prior to accepting a call tendered him by this congregation, he was director of the organization for the Inter-Church survey of Montreal under the Forward Movement, and also engaged in pastoral work in Montreal.

Dr. Cyrus J. Macmillan, Arts '00, and Rev. C. E. Jeakins, Arts '01, have been elected to represent the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Ontario respectively on the executive of the Dominion Command, Great War Veterans' Association.

Harold S. Johnston, Sci. '09, has been appointed hydraulic engineer of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, with headquarters at Halifax, N.S. Mr. Johnston has had extensive experience in hydro-electric work both in Ontario and in Alberta. For four years he was engineer to the Calgary Power Co., his period of service covering the construction of two plants of 30,000 h.p. capacity as well as storage dams incidental thereto. Later, he was engineer for the Dominion Parks branch, in connection with water supply for Banff, and the Rocky Mountain National Park. Before going to Halifax Mr. Johnston was for eighteen months assistant to the western district superintendent of the engineering branch, Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Angus L. Hay, Agr. '19, has been appointed assistant to the superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Fredericton, N.B.

A bronze tablet, erected by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gass, of Iroquois, Ont., in memory of their son, Lieut. L. H. Gass, Sci. '12, was unveiled recently in the Montreal West Presbyterian Church. Lieut. Gass was killed in action on April 8, 1917, while on O.P. duty for the 5th Canadian Siege Battery.

Rev. F. G. Fowler, Arts '14, who has been in charge of Y.M.C.A. work at Dundas, Ont., has been called to the Presbyterian charge of Flesherton, Eugenia and Proton, in the same province.

W. A. Bowden, Sci. '93, chief engineer of the Dominion Department of Railways and Canals, has been selected by the Government to act as Canadian consulting engineer, in the reference to the International Joint Waterways Commission of the question of further improvement of the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and Lake Ontario.

Much sympathy is felt for Archibald F. Byers, Sci. '00, and Mrs. Byers (Marion Taber, Arts '05), in the death at the Alexandra Hospital, Montreal, on April 7, of John Archibald, aged 10 years and six months, their eldest child.

Dr. Fred S. Spearman, Med. '96, has moved from Whiting, Iowa, to Rifle, Colo., owing to poor health. Dr. Walter J. LeRossignol, Arts '91, is in active practice in the same city. He served in the Medical Corps of the United States Army during the late war.

T. G. Randolph, Sci. '12, is now in the permanent employ of Messrs. Alfred Booth & Co., Limited, London, and has recently returned from the Amazon, whither he was sent to study a troublesome harbor at Iquitos in Peru, 2,200 miles up the river. Rejected for service in the C.E.F. during the war, on March 25, 1915, he obtained a commission in a pioneer battalion of the 6th South Wales Borderers and in 1916 was transferred to the Royal Engineers, ultimately assuming command of the 237th Field Company, Royal Engineers. He served from September, 1915, to April, 1919, on the Belgian Front, and on the Rhine with the Army of Occupation, and spent only three days in hospital, never being wounded. Mr. Randolph was awarded the Military Cross.

Dr. W. Ritchie Dowd, Arts '15, Med. '18, of Ottawa, has left for Dublin, where he will take a post-graduate course in obstetrics and gynaecology at the Rotunda Hospital. Later he will make a special study of the diseases of children at the Great Ormond Hospital, London, and expects to return to practice in Ottawa early in the new year.

Several graduates hold rank in the newly-organized 8th Brigade, Canadian Machine Gun Corps, Canadian Militia. Lt.-Col. D. Stuart Forbes, M.C., Sci. '11, is in command, and A. J. R. Parkes, Arts '16, and George S. Currie, D.S.O., M.C., Arts '11, are majors. Captain J. A. Lalanne, M.C., Arts '17, and Lieuts. Orrin B. Rexford, Arts '15, J. J. Harold, Arts '16, A. R. Jones, Agr. '17, and J. W. Jeakins, M.M., Arts '13, are attached to the unit.

Rev. W. S. Lennon, Arts '96, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, Gananoque, Ont., has accepted a call to Queen Street Methodist Church, Kingston, Ont.

Dr. D. Wade Davis, Med. '09, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health of Coleman, Alberta.

Dr. George P. Howlett, Med. '06, has been appointed to the staff of the Military Hospital at St. John's, Que.

Dr. F. N. K. Falls, Med. '17, has moved from Ottawa to Montreal and is residing in Sherbrooke Street West.

Dr. W. A. Brown, Med. '91, has disposed of his practice at Chesterville, Ont.

The citation of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to Battery Quartermaster-Sergeant B. B. Claxton, Arts '18, of the 3rd Brigade, Canadian Garrison Artillery, recently announced, is as follows:

"For devotion to duty on all occasions, which served

as an excellent example to the non-commissioned officers and men of the battery. Under shell fire, he has executed his work with great coolness and as acting sergeant-major has been very energetic and thorough."

On April 25 the death took place at Souris, P.E.I., of Estelle Agnes LaChance, wife of Dr. A. A. Macdonald, Med. '02.

Jean H. Bieler, Arts '13, is now on the staff of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, Sunderland House, Curzon Street, London, under Sir Herbert Ames. He is the only McGill graduate on this staff.

Edmund A. Burke, Law '00, who has just completed a most successful season in grand opera at Covent Garden, is now in Paris preparing his rôles for the summer season in London. He will have a French repertoire and in the autumn intends taking up Wagnerian rôles.

Rev. A. D. McKenzie, Arts '04, lately minister of St. Luke's Presbyterian Church, Notre Dame de Grace, has entered upon his new ministry at St. John's Church, Vancouver, B.C.

Colonel A. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., past student, organizer and commander of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, has been created an Officer of the Order of the Crown by the King of the Belgians.

Frank J. Curran, K.C., Law '83, has been elected treasurer of the Bar of the district of Montreal for 1920, and J. Arthur Mathewson, Arts '12, Law '16, its secretary.

R. S. Lea, Sci. '90, has been selected by the Administrative Commission of Montreal as a member of the board of engineers which will supervise the construction of the new Montreal aqueduct. Mr. Lea was one of the experts retained by the Commission to draw up the report upon which the proposed work is based.

George R. Lighthall, Law '82, has been elected president of the Canadian division, Aerial League of the British Empire. He previously served as secretary and is much interested in aviation.

The death took place in Winnipeg on April 4 of Naomi, wife of Major A. F. Duguid, D.S.O., Sci. '12, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Winslow, of that city.

Mrs. Robert Ritchie, who died at Aylmer, Que., on May 2, was the mother of Dr. Noel R. Ritchie, Med. '17, of Montreal.

Dr. John A. Tallon, Med. '19, has completed a post-graduate course in England and has entered into practice in Cornwall, Ont. Before commencing the study of medicine, Dr. Tallon was a lacrosse player of some repute and was spare on the Cornwall team, champions of Eastern Canada, which journeyed to the Pacific Coast in 1912. It is understood he will play again with Cornwall this year.

Rev. D. B. Rogers, Arts '06, left St. Luke's Anglican Church, Montreal, at the end of the month of May, to become editorial secretary of the General Board of Religious Education of Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. Rev. Mr. Rogers, who took first rank honors in mental and moral philosophy at graduation, was for eight years rector of St. Luke's, doing very valuable work.

Captain E. J. O'Connor, Med. '94, has assumed command of the Montreal Military Hospital.

W. H. Lynch, K.C., Law '99, has been elected syndic of the Sherbrooke Bar.

John E. Fay, Law '78, has been elected syndic of the District of Bedford Bar.

Dr. Alfred T. Bazin, Med. '94, of Montreal, has returned from attending the gathering of the Association of Military Surgeons held at New Orleans.

The University of King's College, Windsor, N.S., has conferred the degree of Master of Arts, ad eundem, upon Rev. Charles Paterson-Smyth, Arts '10.

Rt. Rev. J. F. Sweeny, D.D., Arts '78, Lord Bishop of Toronto and Dr. A. R. Alguire, Med. '05, of Cornwall, Ont., have been elected vice-presidents of the Upper Canada Tract Society. Rev. Dr. Frank J. Day, Arts '94, and Rev. Dr. R. C. Blagrave, Arts '02, have been elected directors.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Gardiner, Med. '02, has retired from the post of assistant director of Medical Services, Military District No. 3, with headquarters at Kingston, Ont.

Major E. G. M. Cape, D.S.O., Sci. '98, has been appointed officer commanding the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Montreal Regiment, Canadian Artillery for re-organization. Major Cape organized No. 3 Canadian Siege Battery, which he commanded overseas. He will be associated with Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Creelman, Law '07, in the re-organization of the artillery forces of the Montreal district.

Rev. Dr. F. Scott Mackenzie, Arts '14, who has been assistant minister of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, has accepted a call to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Sydney Mines, N.S., and took over his new charge at the end of May.

Donald MacMaster, K.C., Law '71, for the last ten years a member of the British House of Commons, has been in Canada for a short visit.

Walter A. Wieland, Arts '17, since relinquishing his position as demonstrator in chemistry at McGill has been employed by the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co., as research chemist on dyes and intermediates at their Jackson Laboratory, Wilmington, Delaware.

The prospective development of the oil fields of Europe has resulted in the taking of seven Canadian geologists and one Canadian petrographer from the work of the Geological Survey to occupy posts in one of the subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company interested in such a development. Among these appointments is that of John Stansfield who for the past ten years has been connected with McGill University as lecturer in geology. Mr. Stansfield has also been engaged in exploration work of a geological nature in various parts of Canada. He was previous to this in the employ of the Rajah of Sarawak doing similar work in North Borneo. Mr. Stansfield's headquarters will be in New York but he expects to spend much of his time in Europe studying the possibilities of the various oil areas.

DEATHS

ABELL — Following a short illness of bronchopneumonia, the death took p'ace in the Ross Memorial Hospital, Montreal, on March 5, of Dr. Murray Clement Abell, Med. '16, late medical officer of the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment, C.E.F.

Dr. Abell, who was one of the most popular of recent graduates of the Faculty of Medicine, was born on Talbot Street, township of Malahide, Ont., on December 15, 1891, the son of Gustin Abell. On the completion of his studies at the Aylmer High School, he entered McGill and in the spring of 1915, on the formation of No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), enlisted in that unit as a private. Dr. Abell served with the hospital, in France, until January, 1916, when he returned to Canada to complete his course in Medicine. A few weeks after graduation in June, 1916, he re-enlisted as an officer in the C.A.M.C. and proceeded overseas, becoming ultimately medical officer of the 14th Battalion, C.E.F. Contracting trench fever, he was invalided to England, where he was attached to the staffs of different Canadian hospitals. He was at Ramsgate when the hospital there was bombed, and later saw service at Buxton. After being attached to different demobilization camps in the South of England, Dr. Abell returned to Canada in May, 1919.

At the time of his death Dr. Abell was pursuing special post-graduate studies in bacteriology. Stricken with influenza, he died after an illness of only twelve days.

Dr. Abell is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Alta Richardson, by his parents and by one brother and one sister. The funeral was held on March 8 from Talbot Street Baptish Church, of which he was a faithful member, to Aylmer Cemetery.

ANDERSON — The death took place at 9 Franklin Terrace, Melrose Highlands, Mass., in March, of Jacob DeWitt Anderson, Arts '66, for many years connected with the Railway Mail Service of Canada. The late Mr. Anderson, who bore the name of the late Jacob DeWitt, M.P., Montreal, was a nephew of that gentleman's wife and was born in Montreal on November 30, 1844. On graduation in Arts he was Chapman medallist in Classics. Entering the Civil Service in October, 1871, he continued in connection with the Railway Mail Service until his retirement about six years ago, when he removed to the United States to reside.

Mr. Anderson was a man of fine character and was held in high respect. He was married to Miss Edna Frary, a daughter of Captain Asa Frary, of Sutton, Que., and is survived by one son and three daughters.

BARCLAY — With the death at Keswick, England, on March 19, of Rev. Dr. James Barclay, LLD. '06, there passed away one of McGill's firmest friends and supporters in later years, a former Fellow of the University, and a man who for more than 30 years took a most active interest in the University and its work. It was in acknowledgement of this and of his recognized position as a leader of Presbyterianism in Canada that in 1906 the University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa).

Rev. Dr. Barclay was born at Paisley on June 10, 1844, the son of James Barclay and Margaret Cochrane Brown. Educated at the Paisley Grammar School, and at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, he afterwards attended Glasgow University, which at a later date conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Licensed at Paisley in 1870, he first served at Canopie and Linlithgow, being chosen in 1878 to become the colleague of Rev. Dr. McGregor at St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh. His fame as

a preacher became widespread, with the result that he was frequently summoned to Balmoral to preach before Queen Victoria, an honor which was repeated during his occasional visits to Scotland from Montreal.

In 1883 Rev. Dr. Barclay accepted a unanimous call to St. Paul's Church, Montreal. The pulpit of this church he occupied until his retirement in October, 1910. Few Canadian clergymen have received more generous recognition of their services than did Rev. Dr. Barclay. In 1908 he was presented by the congregation of St. Paul's with a purse of \$78,300, of which \$73,300 was contributed by his old friend, Lord Mount Stephen, to ensure his declining years from need. In 1903, he was also presented with his portrait, in oils, by the congregation.

Intensely interested in education, Rev. Dr. Barclay was in 1902 unanimously chosen to succeed the late Very Rev. Principal Grant as head of Queens University, Kingston. This honor, however, he declined, preferring to remain with St. Paul's. He was a trustee of Queens and a senator of the Montreal Presbyterian College, and in addition had served as chairman of the Board of Protestant School Commissioners of Montreal, president of the Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec, of the Trafalgar Institute and of the Laurentian Society for the treatment and control of tuberculosis. At other times the late Rev. Dr. Barclay was a member of the advisory board of the Protestant Industrial Rooms and a governor of the Verdun Hospital for the Insane. He was a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and a recognized force in the community.

In his younger days, Rev. Dr. Barclay was one of Scotland's best cricketers and a boxer of no mean ability. The Edinburgh *Scotsman*, indeed, at one time described him as "the best all-round cricketer in Scotland." Later in life, he became an ardent golfer and curler, serving as president of the Thistle Curling Club and of the Metropolitan Golf Club, as chaplain of the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, and as captain and chaplain of the Royal Montreal Golf Club.

As chaplain of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, Rev. Dr. Barclay accompanied that unit to the Northwest on the outbreak of the Riel Rebellion and was awarded a medal for his services. He held the honorary rank of major in the militia and wore the Officers' Long Service decoration.

Shortly after the opening of the Great War, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Barclay returned to Scotland to be near two of their sons, who had joined the army. Rev. Dr. Barclay's health thereafter failed rapidly, his sight being almost completely lost.

In June, 1873, Rev. Dr. Barclay was married to Miss Marian Simpson, of Dumfries, Scotland. She survives with four sons and one daughter, of whom two are graduates, Gregor Barclay, Arts '06, Law '08, and Malcolm D. Barclay, Sci. '07. The late Dr. James Barclay, Med. '97, was another son. Burial was made in Edinburgh.

BELKNAP — Sewell Franklin Belknap, past student, died on February 22 at his residence, 471 Strathcona Avenue, Westmount, after only a few days' illness of pneumonia. Born in Knowlton, Que., he was educated at the High School there, at Joliette and at McGill, receiving a legal training in the office of his uncle, Dr. L. H. Davidson, K.C., Arts '63, Law '64, and also a careful business training. At the time of death he was secretary-treasurer of the firm of R. J. Mercur & Co., Limited, Montreal. His wife, formerly Miss Lena Maud Curtis, of Knowlton, and three children survive. The late Mr. Belknap was a member of the M.A.A.A. and gave promise of becoming a

most successful business man. He was a son of the late S. F. Belknap, of the C.P.R. engineering staff.

BILLINGS — Walter Ross Billings, past student, a member of the staff of the architect's branch, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, passed away on March 1 at his home, 30 Chesley Street, Ottawa, at the age of 71. A son of the late Bradish Billings, Billings Bridge, Ont., he obtained his early education there, later attending a private school at Prescott, Ont., and still later studying medicine at Ottawa with the late Sir James A. Grant, Med. '54. For one year he was a student in Medicine at McGill. illness preventing him from completing the course. Later, he took up studies in Architecture and finally entered the Civil Service at the capital. The late Mr. Billings was renowned for his unostentatious assistance to the poor and needy of the city and for his interest in the things of nature. He left a splendid collection of general literature and a fine collection of fossils. He also took a keen interest in sports and was a great horseman. He was a member of the Ottawa Hunt and Motor Club. The remains of Mr. Billings were, at his request, sent to Montreal for cremation.

BUCHAN — After just declaring that he "never was better in his life," Dr. James A. Buchan, Vet. '94, of 157 Keele Street, Toronto, dropped to the floor at his home on March 13 and expired in a few minutes. Dr. Buchan was shell-shocked while serving in France as a private soldier and a blood-clot formed in his brain. He was also suffering slightly from paralysis. The late Dr. Buchan was born near L'Orignal, Ont., on February 9, 1866. After graduation in Veterinary Science he practised in the vicinity of L'Orignal and also went to the Klondyke in 1898. In addition he had resided in Northern Ontario. When the Great War broke out, he volunteered his services but was rejected in Canada. In January, 1915, he went to England and secured a commission in the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, being detailed for duty at Woolwich. Wishing to see active service in France, he resigned his commission in May, 1915, and enlisted in the Scottish Rifles as a private. In the following month of September, he reached France, and went unscathed through the battle of Loos. In June, 1916, he was buried by the explosion of a shell, the concussion breaking a blood vessel in his head and causing paralysis in his right arm and side. In 1917 he returned to Canada and became an inspector of meats in Toronto. His wife and three children survive.

BUSTEED — A graduate who had risen to prominence as a member of the Montreal Bar and as an officer of the Volunteer Militia passed to rest on March 24 in Lieut.-Col. Edwin Botsford Busteed, K.C., Law '79, who succumbed to blood poisoning resulting from a comparatively slight dental operation.

A son of the late Alexander A. Busteed, of Restigouche, N.B., Lieut.-Col. Busteed was a grandson, on his maternal side, of the late Senator A. E. Botsford, so well known in the political history of New Brunswick. Born at Restigouche on May 17, 1855, he made his early studies at the public schools there and at Chatham Academy, later pursuing a course in Arts at the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, from which he was graduated in 1873. Going to Montreal, he entered upon the study of law at McGill and in 1879 received the degree of B.C.L., and was called to the Bar.

The late Lieut.-Col. Busteed practised throughout in Montreal, becoming known as a leading counsel. For some years he was a partner of J. N. Greenshields, K.C., Law '76, and of Hon. E. W. P. Guerin, Arts '78, Law '81, still later forming a partnership with, first, W. J. White, K.C., Arts '81, Law '82, and afterwards, with the present Mr.

Justice Campbell Lane, Arts '79, Law '81. On the elevation of the last-named to the Bench, he entered into practice with D. C. Robertson, Law '83. this association continuing until his death. In 1893 Lieut.-Col. Busteed was created a King's Counsel and for a term he acted as secretary of the Montreal Bar Association.

Almost from the time of his arrival in Montreal, the late Lieut.-Col. Busteed was actively interested in militia affairs. Joining the 3rd Victoria Rifles as a private, he rose in rank until he became, in 1897, lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment. Three years later, on relinquishing command, he went to the Reserve of Officers, but continued to display the keenest interest in the militia movement. During the late war, he acted for two years as paymaster at headquarters in Montreal. In his younger days as a soldier, Lieut.-Col. Busteed was known as a rifleman and was a member of the Canadian Bisley team of 1890. He held the Officers' Long Service decoration.

Lieut.-Col. Busteed was one of the organizers of the Montreal Association for the Blind and was for eight years president of that body. Afterwards remaining as a director. In his younger days he was connected with a number of athletic organizations and was a snowshoer with the old Tuque Bleu, a member of the Montreal Curling Club, of the Mattawan Fishing Club, a life member of the M.A.A. and a member of the St. James Club. A life-long Presbyterian, he was an elder of St. Paul's Church from 1911 to the time of his death.

Lieut.-Col. Busteed's wife, formerly Miss Elliot Henderson, of Montreal, survives him with two brothers.

CARDINAL — After a brief illness of pneumonia, Jules Emile Cardinal, past student, died on February 19, at his residence, 2603a Park Avenue, Montreal. Born in 1888, a son of the late Dr. J. E. Cardinal, of Montreal, he attended the Belmont School, the Catholic High School, and McGill, being a student in engineering. At the time of his death he was in the service of the Canadian Domestic Engineering Company, Limited. His wife, formerly Miss Beatrice Richard, of Montreal, survives.

COUSINS — The body of George Vipond Cousins, Arts '06, Law '10, previously engaged in the practice of law in Montreal, was on April 8 found by two small boys submerged in the shallow waters of Elk river near Fernie, B.C. Mr. Cousins had been missing for two weeks.

Born in Montreal 34 years ago, the late Mr. Cousins was the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cousins, 4934 Sherbrooke Street West. After being graduated in Arts at the University, he pursued a course in Law and subsequently practised with success in Montreal. Mr. Cousins came into much prominence in connection with the Hebert marriage case. He acted as counsel for Mrs. Hebert and made a name for himself because of his knowledge of the intricacies of marriage law and by his presentation of the case. His wife and two young children survive. Burial took place at Fernie.

DAVIS — David Theodore Davis, L.L.B., Arts '94, a successful attorney in New York City for several years, passed away at his home in that city, 61 East 78th Street, on April 25. Born on July 28, 1873, Mr. Davis, after graduation in Arts at McGill, pursued legal studies at Columbia University, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. Entering upon practice in New York City, he finally became head of the firm of Davis, Symmes & Schreiber, 55 Liberty Street, with which he was connected until the time of his death. The late Mr. Davis was one of the most successful Jewish graduates of the University.

DE SOLA — Few persons on this continent have done more for Zionism than Chevalier Clarence I. de Sola, past student, whose death at the Deaconess' Hospital, Boston, Mass., on May 10, after a brief illness, caused regret in all circles in Montreal and particularly in financial and shipping life, where he was exceptionally well known. Mr. de Sola was actually the man responsible for the initiation of the Zionist movement in Canada. Year after year he was elected president of the Zionist Society of Canada, and lived to see this movement reach the measure of success it has done in the acceptance of the mandate by Britain for Palestine as a Jewish homeland. Only a short time before his death he was rejoicing in the success which had come to the movement to which he had given so much of his energy and time in Canada, the Jewish people of which country he represented at international Zionist gatherings at London and Basle, at which he was elected a member of the "Actions" committee. In 1917 he had a conference with the Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour, which was followed by the famous Balfour declaration in favor of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

Other public work in which Mr. de Sola became known was as consul for Belgium, to which post he was appointed in 1904, and which he held up to the time of his death. He did much to promote trade relations between Canada and Belgium, but it was specially when the Great War broke out that he took such an active part on behalf of Belgium. It was in recognition of his services during the war that in July, 1919, he received the honor of knighthood from Albert, King of the Belgians, being created a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold. He was vice-president of the Belgian War Relief Fund, and was an officer of the Canadian

Patriotic Fund.

Of an old Spanish-Jewish family, says a newspaper account of his career, Mr. de Sola took a keen interest in Jewish affairs in Canada and elsewhere. He was a collaborator of the Jewish Encyclopedia, and a corresponding member of the American Jewish Historical Society, and of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Society. He was born in Montreal on August 15, 1858, the third son of Rev. Abraham de Sola, LL.D., and Esther (Joseph) de Sola. His father was a man widely known for his scholarly attainments, and was professor of Semitic languages at McGill

University.

In business life he was largely interested in shipbuilding, bridge construction and hydraulic lift locks. He was Canadian representative for Swan, Hunter and Wigham-Richardson, Ltd., which built a great number of ships for the Canadian upper lakes and ocean trade. As managing director of the Comptoir Belgo-Canadien, he carried out some noteworthy public works in Canada, among which were some of the locks in the Soulanges and Trent canals. He had to do also with the re-tracking of part of the Intercolonial Railway and Prince Edward Railway Company, and established a steamship service between Antwerp and Montreal. A governor of the Montreal General Hospital he was associated with other charitable institutions. He was president of the Ocean and Inland Transportation Company, director of the Farras Transportation Company, of the Donald Steamship Lines, of the Canadian Marine and Commercial Company, president of the Ocean Steamship Company of Canada, managing director of the Walford Forwarding Company, and of several other lines.

Mr. de Sola is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Belle Maud Goldsmith, of Cleveland, O., and by two sons and

two daughters.

FAULKNER — After 42 years continuous practice at Foxboro, Ont.; and in the surrounding country, Dr. Daniel Wilkinson Faulkner, Med. '78, passed away on

March 4, at his home in that village, after a short illness. The primary cause of death was influenza and the secondary acute angina pectoris. A splendid type of man, "Doctor Dan," as he was widely known, gave himself unsparingly to the alleviation of the sufferings of his patients and had been most active in the influenza epidemic throughout Thurlow, Sidney and Tyendinaga townships. Born on August 7, 1852, in the seventh concession of the township of Sidney, the late Dr. Faulkner spent his early years on the farm of his father, Gilbert Faulkner, and later for a short period was a school teacher. After graduation, he began practice in the village of Foxboro in June, 1878, and remained there until his death. He enjoyed a wide practice and the esteem and confidence of the public. For years he was Medical Officer of Health for Thurlow and, taking a deep interest in municipal affairs, was a member of the Hastings County Council from 1899 to 1904, first as deputy reeve of Thurlow and afterwards as reeve. Dr. Faulkner was a Freemason, a Forester and a Chosen Friend. He was never married.

FERGUSON — Allan A. Ferguson, past student, passed away in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on March 23, after an extended illness. Born at Pictou, N.S., on September 18, 1892, he attended the Pictou Academy before entering the Faculty of Applied Science in 1911. He was a student in Mining Engineering from 1911 to 1916 but was not graduated. Mr. Ferguson was a son of the late T. R. Ferguson, of Ottawa. Burial was made in Beechwood Cemetery, that city.

JONES — Major Thomas Henry Jones, Sci. '77, for 37 years city engineer of Brantford, Ont., died on April 25, after a short illness, at his residence there, 60 Chestnut Avenue. His health impaired through overwork in the city's interests, his system was unable to withstand an attack of pneumonia which proved fatal. Burial was made

at Brantford.

The late Major Jones, who was in his 64th year, was a son of Judge Jones, of Brantford. After being graduated at McGill in civil engineering he spent a short time in Government surveying work and then became city engineer of Brantford. This office he had since occupied, carrying out many improvements in the city. Mr. Jones was a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and a vice-president of the Ontario division of the institute. Besides his love of engineering, he was a keen chess player, an elocutionist of no mean order and an ardent follower of athletics. He was a devoted attendant of Brant Avenue Methodist Church, Brantford, and was leader of the senior boys' class in the Sunday School.

In 1894, Mr. Jones, always much interested in the militia movement, attained the rank of major in the 38th Regiment, Brantford. After serving as such for some years, he retired with this rank. On the outbreak of the late war, he offered his services which were, however, not accepted because of his age. When, however, the assistant city engineer went to the front, Mr. Jones voluntarily undertook his duties without any compensation, something which the Brantford Expositor points to as "a shining example of

real patriotism."

Major Jones is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Rosebrugh, of Hamilton, two sons and three daughters.

LANDOR — Dr. Thomas Henry Landor, Med. '84, a graduate who had seen service in all parts of the world, died at his home in Canton, Ohio, on May 6. The remains were interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, London, Ont.

Dr. Landor, who was 58 years of age, was a former captain in the United States army and first saw active service in the Spanish-American War. His father, Dr. Henry

Landor, was at one time medical superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, London, and later surgeon-general on the East African Gold Coast. When 22 years of age Dr. Landor was graduated from McGill and thereafter led an adventurous life, being first a ship's surgeon on a Liverpool liner, later a surgeon on a Canadian Pacific Railway construction party in Western Canada and subsequently with the United States forces in Cuba and the Philippines. For some years subsequent to death he had been in practice at Canton, O.

MacCALLUM - Dr. Linus Malcolm MacCallum, Dent. '14, passed away on March 17 at the home of his father, Malcolm MacCallum, Charlemagne, Que. Dr. MacCallum, who had been in ill health for some time, was born at Charlemagne on January 26, 1893. He attended the Vankleek Hill public schools and collegiate institute and at the age of 17 entered the University. There he followed a successful course, being graduated in 1914. In the same year he commenced practice in Westmount with Dr. Harold V. Driver, Dent. '14. His health failing, he was forced to spend a winter in the mountains and on his return hostilities had commenced. Unable to enlist as was his desire, he carried on the practice while Dr. Driver went overseas. It was Dr. MacCallum's endeavor to keep abreast of the growth of the practice that again undermined his health with the result that he finally had to take to his bed in November, 1919. He never recovered. Besides his parents, one brother survives. Interment was made on March 19, in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal.

MACKENZIE — Dr. Kenneth Alexander James Mackenzie, Med. '81, dean of the School of Medicine of the University of Oregon and a surgeon of national repute, died at Portland, Ore, on March 15 of heart disease, superinduced by influenza. Dr. Mackenzie had been in ill health for some months but died suddenly.

Dr. Mackenzie was a son of the late Roderick Mackenzie, a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a brother of the late Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie, D.C.L., Law '83, Provincial Treasurer of Quebec. Born at Cumberland House, Hudson's Bay Territory, on January 13, 1859, he was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, at the Montreal High School, Upper Canada College, Toronto, and at McGill, from which he was graduated in 1881. Postgraduate studies took him to Edinburgh (where he received the degrees of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.), to London, Betlin, Paris and Vienna.

In 1882, Dr. Mackenzie took up residence in Portland, Ore., where immediately he became identified in a prominent way with public movements. A year after his arrival he became a member of the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital and shortly afterwards was appointed chief surgeon in Oregon and Washington for the O.W.R. & N. Railroads. In the war with Spain, Dr. Mackenzie was a first lieutenant in the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps. As head of the relief corps of physicians and nurses under the auspices of the Citizens' Relief Committee of Portland, he was active in relieving the conditions following the fire and earthquake in San Francisco in 1906.

Other activities in which Dr. Mackenzie was a leading spirit and some of the accomplishments that stand out to his credit were: organized and in charge of the Harbor View Relief Station under General Torney, U.S.A., director and medical director of the Lewis and Clark Exposition; director of the Portland Free Dispensary; fellow of the American Surgical Association, and of the Portland Academy of Medicine (president, 1909–10); former president of the Oregon State Medical Association and of the Portland City and County Medical Association;

vice-president of the American Medical Association, 1906-7; former president of the Canadian Club, Portland.

In his profession, Dr. Mackenzie was no less widely known than in public life and through his works he gained wide attention as a physician and surgeon. In 1887 he became professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine at the University of Oregon and occupied that chair until 1907, when he took charge of Operative and Clinical Surgery and became, in addition, Dean of the School of Medicine. His achievements in nerve-grafting and in delicate stomach operations will long be pointed to by medical men, and upon the foundation he laid in nerve-grafting were built during the war some most astounding surgical developments.

Throughout the war, Dr. Mackenzie served as a captain in the medical corps of the United States army on home duty. He was also head of the Portland Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Three years after setting up practice in Portland, Dr. Mackenzie was married to Cora Hardy Scott, of Opelousa, La., who died in 1901. In 1905 he was married to Marion Higgins Brown. Two daughters and two sons survive him.

Dr. Mackenzie was a member of the Episcopal Church, a 32nd degree Freemason, a member of the Arlington University, Waverley County and Multnomah Athletic Clubs. He was president of the Arlington Club in 1906-07.

McCORKILL — McGill lost a firm friend and an enthusiastic graduate when Hon. John Charles McCorkill, D.C.L., Law '77, Judge of the Superior Court, died in Quebec on March 10, following an illness of two years' duration. Previous to ascending the Bench, Hon. Mr. McCorkill was considered one of the leaders of the English-speaking minority in the province of Quebec and as such occupied a seat in the Provincial Cabinet.

Hon. Mr. McCorkill was born at Farnham, Que., on August 31, 1854, the son of Robert McCorkill and Margaret Meighen. Of pioneer Eastern Townships stock, he was educated at Farnham and St. John's academies and completed his studies at the McGill Model and Normal Schools and at the Faculty of Law of the University. Like so many successful Canadian public men, he was originally engaged in the teaching profession and from 1875-1876 was principal of the British and Canadian School, Montreal. The year 1878 saw him, after a course at McGill, a member of the Quebec bar and in practice in Montreal. For a number of years Mr. Justice McCorkill was in partnership with I. N. Greenshields, K.C., Law '76, and in 1886 removed to Cowansville, where he was equally successful. In 1899 he was created a Queen's Counsel and was also twice elected batonnier of the District of Bedford bar. Hon. Mr. Mc-Corkill served as Mayor of Cowansville for several terms, was president of the Mississquoi Historical Society and was at one time a member of the Provincial Board of Law Examiners and of the Council of Agriculture of the Province. He was appointed a member of the Protestant section of the Council of Public Instruction in 1903 and up to the last maintained a deep interest in educational affairs. For several years he was an officer of the 5th Royal Scots, Montreal, retiring in 1887 as a major.

A liberal in politics, the late Mr. Justice McCorkill unsuccessfully contested the constituency of Mississquoi at the provincial general election of 1886 and again at a byelection held two years later. On his third attempt, in 1897, he was successful, but occupied his seat for only one session when he was called to the Legislative Council. In 1903 he resigned his seat for the more active duties of the Lower House, was elected for Brome and subsequently became Provincial Treasurer in the Gouin administration. Again his tenure of office was brief. He resigned his port-

folio on August 31, 1906, on appointment to a puisne judgeship of the Superior Court. He had since resided at Quebec. Mr. Justice McCorkill was in 1910 a Royal Commissioner on the revision and consolidation of the Municipal Code of the province. In 1911 the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

In 1884, Hon. Mr. McCorkill was married to Alphia Mary, daughter of the late Hon. Elijah Leonard, Senator, London, Ont. Burial was made at Mount Hermon Ceme-

tery, Quebec.

McLAREN — Dr. Peter McLaren, Med. '72, Collector of Provincial Revenue for the district of Beauharnois, died at his home in Ormstown, Que., on May 14, in his 79th year. Burial was made at Ormstown two days later.

The late Dr. McLaren, who was a classmate at McGill of the late Sir William Osler, was born at Lanark, Ont., on March 15, 1842. In 1868 he was graduated in Arts from Queens University, Kingston, and after securing his degree in Medicine at McGill, entered in practice at Ormstown. There he remained until 1896, when he was appointed Collector of Provincial Revenue for the District of Beauharnois. Dr. McLaren was in politics a liberal and in religion a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder.

MITCHELL — Albert Edward Mitchell, K.C., Law '67, who died at Rutland, Vt., on May 3, in his 79th year, was admitted to the bar following graduation and practised for a short time at Knowlton, Que. Later he moved to Sweetsburgh and still later to Huntingdon. Burial was made at Huntingdon. Mr. Mitchell was a prominent Freemason.

NEWCOMBE — Literally giving his life for the community in which he labored, Dr. William Edwin Newcombe, Med. '01, passed away at North Vancouver, B.C., on March 9. During an epidemic of influenza in North Vancouver, he worked night and day, unsparing of himself until he, too, was stricken with the malady which in his

case proved fatal.

Born at Riverside, N.B., on October 24, 1875, Dr. Newcombe moved to Vancouver with his parents while yet a schoolboy. When his father died soon afterwards, he chose the printing business as a likely avenue of progress and found employment on the Nanaimo, B.C., Free Press. Not content with the routine of the printing office, he took a hand in reportorial duties and showed that he had a keen scent for news. Meanwhile he began a course of study to fit himself for a career in Medicine and one by one passed his difficulties. In 1897 he entered the Faculty of Medicine at McGill and in 1901 was graduated with honors.

Dr. Newcombe determined to gain all the experience possible and first located in the mining towns of Ferguson and Midway, B.C., where he developed skill in surgery. He also served as a justice of the peace. Moving to Grand Forks, B.C., he engaged in practice there for seven years, meeting with singular success, and then entered into partnership with Dr. E. A. Martin, Med. '01, in North Vancouver. During the period of the construction of the Great Northern and Pacific Great Eastern Railroads, he acted as surgeon to these companies and later was medical officer, with the rank of captain, of the 6th Field Company of Engineers. A Vancouver newspaper, speaking in high terms of Dr. Newcombe's work, says that he possessed that cheerful personal magnetism which is one of the physician's best assets and that his presence in a sick room seemed to radiate optimism.

In July, 1902, Dr. Newcombe was married to Miss Mae Fraser, of Vancouver, who survives with three children.

O'REILLY - By the death of Dr. Charles O'Reilly, Med. '67, which took place on May 3 at his residence, 229 St. Clair avenue West, Toronto, medicine in Ontario loses a gentleman who was for many years one of its leading figures and who, as superintendent of the Toronto General hospital for 30 years, was in the forefront of experienced

medical superintendents on the continent.

The late Dr. O'Reilly came of a distinguished Irish family, being paternally descended from the old Princes of East Brefney, A.D. 611. He was the eldest son of Dr. Gerald O'Reilly, L.R.C.S. (Ireland), and was born in Hamilton, Ont., on June 19, 1846. After attending school in that city, he entered McGill, from which he was graduated in 1867. In 1890 the University of Trinity College, Toronto, conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D., C.M.

Dr. O'Reilly passed the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario in 1867 and also became a registered practitioner in the province of Quebec in the same year. From 1867 to 1875 he was a resident physician at the Hamilton City Hospital, leaving to become medical superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, a post he occupied until his virtual retirement in 1905. In Hamilton he was public vaccinator, physician to the Board of Health and police surgeon as well as being for eight years secretary of the Medical and Surgical Society. On leaving that city he was tendered a public banquet and presented with a service of plate.

During Dr. O'Reilly's tenure of office as superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital he carried out many improvements and through his personal efforts secured the building of the first ambulance in Canada, which was presented to the City of Toronto. On retiring from the hospital, he was granted a pension by the Board of Trustees and tendered a complimentary dinner by the members of the medical profession in the city, who also gave him a

dessert service of solid silver.

In early life, Dr. O'Reilly served as assistant surgeon of the 13th Royal Regiment, Hamilton, and on the outbreak of the Northwest Rebellion in 1885, he organized and sent to the front the Toronto General Hospital Ambulance

Corps which rendered valuable service.

The late Dr. O'Reilly was a member of the British Medical Association, of the Dominion Medical Association, the Ontario Medical Association, the Toronto Medical and Surgical Society, the Toronto Clinical Society and many other bodies. He was an examiner in clinical medicine for the University of Toronto for over eight years and also held the same office at the University of Trinity College for an extended period. He was one of the first vicepresidents in Ontario of the St. John Ambulance Association and was examiner for it. In addition he was the first Canadian to be elected to the international consultant staff of the surgical department of the Sisters of Charity Hospital in Buffalo, N.Y., and acted as vice-president of the Hospitals Association of the United States and Canada. Various other public offices were held by Dr. O'Reilly during his long and honorable career.

In 1876 Dr. O'Reilly was married to Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Rolph, Dundas, Ont. She survives with one son, Dr. Brefney R. O'Reilly, Toronto.

PATERSON — Dr. John Harwood Paterson, Med. '09, of Bow Island, Alberta, died on April 24 at Medicine Hat, following an operation. The remains were interred beside those of his wife at Bow Island.

A son of the late William Paterson, of the township of Ramsay, Ont., the late Dr. Paterson was born at Almonte, Ont., in November, 1875. He was educated at the Almonte High School and at McGill, where he was graduated in

Medicine in 1909. Immediately afterwards, he went west and settled at Strome, Sask. After a few months he moved to Bow Island, where he became a successful practitioner and was recognized as the leading citizen.

While still a student at the University, Dr. Paterson underwent an operation for appendicitis, from the effects of which he never fully recovered, although the operation to which he succumbed was performed to remedy a stomach trouble. He lived only a week after the operation and was planning to spend the summer on the Pacific coast on a yachting holiday.

Dr. Paterson's wife (formerly Miss Grace Reid, of Port Dalhousie) died two years ago and he is survived by four brothers.

PECK — Thomas Esmond Peck, president of the Peck Rolling Mills, Limited, Montreal, and a past student of the University, passed away in the Royal Victoria Hospital on May 12, after a fortnight's illness. Mr. Peck, who was in his 41st year, was educated in England and at McGill, joining the staff of the Peck Rolling Mills after leaving the University. On the death of his father, James H. Peck, he assumed the management. His wife and seven children survive.

SAVAGE — Later graduates of the University, and in particular those who were associated with athletics while students, learned with the keenest sense of loss of the death on March 2 at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, of Captain Edward Baldwin (Ted) Savage, M.C., past student. Captain Savage, who was without doubt one of the finest rugby football players ever developed in Montreal and in addition a track athlete of no mean order, had been ill of influenza for two weeks.

Born in Montreal 33 years ago, he was a son of John G. Savage. After attending the Montreal High School and McGill, he became a chartered accountant and the head of the firm of E. B. Savage & Co. On the declaration of war he qualified for a commission in the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and in January, 1916, took overseas a draft of artillery, which he recruited in Montreal. In June of the same year he reached France and thereafter for twelve months was attached to the 7th Battery, C.F.A. At the end of this period of service, he was promoted to a staff captaincy with the 4th Divisional Artillery and was awarded the Military Cross. Following the close of hostilities, Captain Savage returned to civil life as a member of the firm of McDonald, Savage, Currie and Company, chartered accountants, Montreal.

Captain Savage was best known through his record as an athlete and through his staunch support of every phase of amateur sport. He was generally conceded to have been one of the fastest outside wings and one of the surest tackles that Canadian rugby football has produced. As a pupil of the Montreal High School he made a track record which still stands and also was a member, as a hurdler, of the Canadian Olympic team of 1911.

Captain Savage is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Marion Douglas Creelman, daughter of the late A. R. Creelman, K.C., general counsel of the C.P.R., and by one son and one daughter.

ST. JOHN — Dr. Leonard St. John, Med. '72, prominent in the political life of early Chicago, died at his home in that city, 662 Irving Park Boulevard, in April, of heart disease. Sixty-seven years of age, he was a native of St. Catharines, Ont., but had practised in Chicago since 1875. Dr. St. John was surgeon at St. Anthony's Hospital, Chicago, for a number of years and was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago.

MARRIAGES

ABBOTT — Captain William Hamilton Abbott, M.C., past student, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Abbott, Montreal, and grandson of the late Hon. Sir J. J. C. Abbott, K.C.M.G., Law '54, was married on May 6, in Trinity Church, Merrickville, Ont., to Muriel Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watchorn, Merrickville.

ALMOND — The marriage took place on May 8, at 155 Second Avenue, Ottawa, of Dr. Frank Willis Almond, Med. '19, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Almond, of Boise, Idaho, and Nyhl Gertrude, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Picken, Ottawa.

BRODIE — The marriage of Mary Jackson only daughter of Mrs. E. S. Shearer, Ottawa, to Dr. Alexander Wood Brodie, Med. '17, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Brodie, Smith's Falls, Ont., took place on April 22, at Ottawa.

CHAMBERS — On April 21, the marriage took place in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, of Miss Evelyn Gordon Brown, M.M., daughter of Mrs. Gordon Brown, Ottawa, to Captain William Dancey Chambers, past student, of Montreal, late of the Royal Air Force, son of the late W. D. Chambers, of the Bank of British North America.

CREWDSON — The marriage took place at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, England, in January last of Major Eric Crewdson, M.C., Sci. '13, of the Royal Air Force, and Miss Mary Fyers'.

CRUIKSHANK — On December 31, 1919, at the parish church, West Kirby, Cheshire, England, the marriage took place of Frances Mary, second daughter of Edward R. Billington, to Dr. William Douglas Cruikshank, Med. '13, elder son of A. Scott Cruikshank, Hamilton, Ont.

EADIE — Bethany Church, Ottawa, was the scene of a pretty wedding on May 10, when Miss Vera Grace Adams Arts '17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams, Victoria, B.C., was married to Robert S. Eadie, Sci. '20, son of Rev. Robert and Mrs. Eadie, of Ottawa.

FLETCHER — At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Butler, 614 Belmont Avenue, Montreal, on April 7, the marriage took place of Miss Marjorie May Fletcher, Arts '17, to Clare Curtis Gamble, assistant general manager of the Allied Machinery Co. of America, Shanghai, China. Miss Fletcher was prior to her marriage principal of the school at Helena, N.Y.

GILLIES — The marriage took place in Vancouver, B.C., in February, of Miss Edith Agnes Blair, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Blair, of that city, and Dr. George Ernest Gillies, Med. '06, son of the late Dr. John Gillies, Med. '67, of Teeswater, Ont. Dr. Gillies served overseas as medical officer of the 72nd Battalion and afterwards was on the staff of the Cliveden Hospital.

KELLY — At Holy Trinity Church, St. John, N.B., on April 14, Dr. Clement Michael Kelly, Med. '09, of that city, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Veronica Grady, also of St. John.

LAING — In the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, on March 27, the marriage took place of Miss Irene Marion Ware, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Ware, and Richard Ross Laing, Sci. '19, son of Robert Laing, Montreal.

MacLaren, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre, past student, and Miss Verna Harrison, took place in the First Baptist Church, Calgary, Alberta,

on February 9th. Major MacLaren, who is probably Mc-Gill's most decorated soldier, is Canadian attache to the

Air Ministry in London.

MACPHAIL - On May 27 at St. George's Church, Montreal, the marriage took place of Miss Dorothy Mildred Garth, past student, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Garth, to Jeffrey Burland Macphail, Arts '14, Sci. '20, son of Sir Andrew Macphail, Arts '88, Med. '91, Montreal.

McCURLIE - At Finch, Ont., on March 16 the marriage was solemnized of Miss A. Rupert, daughter of George Rupert, and Rev. J. M. McCurlie, past student, of

Keeler, Sask

McNULTY — The marriage took place at Plattsburg, N.Y., on January 31, of Kathleen Genevieve, daughter of Mrs. John B. Riley, and Dr. Lloyd Thomas McNulty, Med. '12, of Norwood, N.Y.

McVITTIE — At Knox-Crescent Church, Montreal, on May 8, the marriage took place of Thomas Johnstone McVittie, M.A., Arts '12, of Montreal, and Miss Margaret

Christina Lawrence, of Thamesford, Ont.

MURISON — The wedding of Captain Charles Alexander Phipps Murison, M.C., past student, of the Royal Field Artillery, to Miss Shirley Hope Clement, daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Clement, took place in Christ Church, Vancouver, B.C., in April. Captain and Mrs. Murison expect eventually to make their home in India.

MUSTARD — The marriage of Miss Nettie Lough, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lough, to Dr. H. Roy Mustard, M.C., Med. '14, of Vancouver, B.C., son of the late John Mustard, of Victoria, B.C., took place on March 24, at the home of the bride's parents in Winnipeg.

NEHIN — The marriage of Miss Eva Lyda Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kelly, of Montreal, to Frank O'Brian Nehin, Sci. '16, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Nehin, Buffalo, N.Y., took place on May 31, in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal.

ORTENBURG — The marriage of Miss Lisa Brainin, of New York City, to Dr. Samuel Ortenberg, Med. '08, of

Montreal, took place in New York on March 30.

TRUDEAU — Alphonse Trudeau, Sci. '17, of Montreal, was on May 10, in Montreal, married to Miss Sabine Cousineau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Cousineau, of

Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

WHITTON — At 152 Jeanne Mance Street, Montreal, on February 17, the marriage took place of Miss Anna Roberta McNeill, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McNeill, of Ottawa, and Lieut.-Col. David Alexander Whitton, O.B.E., Med. '98, of Ottawa.

BIRTHS

RMOUR - At the Private Patients' Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, on April 13, to the wife ▲ of E. B. Ponton Armour, past student, a daughter. COCKFIELD - On March 15, to H. R. Cockfield, Arts '10, and Mrs. Cockfield, 760 Wilder Avenue, Outremont, Que., a son.

COMMON — At the Women's Hospital, Montreal, on April 16, to the wife of Frank B. Common, Arts '13, Law

17, a son.

DARBYSON — On April 17 to the wife of Allen B.

Darbyson, Arch. '15, Montreal, a daughter.

DUGUID - At Winnipeg, on February 29, to Major A. F. Duguid, D.S.O., Sci. '12, and Mrs. Duguid, a son. FRASER - On March 27, at 238 Oxford Avenue,

Notre Dame de Grace, Que., to Robert A. Fraser, Arts '15, and Mrs. Fraser, a son.

GERIN-LAJOIE — At Montreal, on February 23, to Henri Gerin-Lajoie, Law '12, and Mrs. Gerin-Lajoie, a son.

GILLMOR — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on March 12, to Dan P. Gillmor, Arts '11, Law '13, and Mrs. Gillmor, a daughter.

GUIGNARD — At Ottawa, on May 23rd, Ernest W. Guignard, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Guignard (Doris J. S. Ham-

mond, Arts '11), a daughter.

HAYWARD - At Hamilton, Ont., on May 3, to the

wife of John G. Hayward, Sci. '12, a daughter.

HOLDEN — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on April 30, to the wife of R. Clement Holden, Arts '14, Law '16, a daughter.

KAINE - At Brattleboro, Vt., on February 13 to Dr. W. J. Kaine, Med. '11, and Mrs. Kaine, a son, Francis Riley.

KENNEDY — At 4026 Tupper Street, Montreal, on March 18, to W. Alan Kennedy, Sci. '09, and Mrs. Ken-

KER — At Vancouver, B.C., on April 8, to F. Innes

Ker, Sci. '09, and Mrs. Ker, a son.

LEGAULT - At 216 Prince Arthur Street West, Montreal, on April 27 to A. Legault, Sci. '16, and Mrs. Legault, a son.

LYNCH — At Saskatoon, Sask., on April 15, to the wife of Dr. A. L. Lynch, Med. '03, a son.

MACNAUGHTON — At the Montreal Women's Hospital on March 20, to the wife of John MacNaughton, Law '13, a son.

McGIBBON — On March 10, to Dr. R. H. McGibbon, Med. '11, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and Mrs. McGib-

bon, a daughter.

MATHEWSON — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital on April 24, to the wife of J. Arthur Mathewson, Arts

12, Law 16, a daughter.
MAY—At 96 Westmount Boulevard, Montreal, on February 25, to W. T. May, Sci. '12, and Mrs. May, a

daughter

MORROW — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on March 4, to H. M. Morrow, Sci. '08, and Mrs. Morrow,

POLLOCK — At Moose Creek, Ont., on April 29, to Dr. J. M. Pollock, Med. '14, and Mrs. Pollock, a son.

PORTER — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on March 14, to Lt.-Col. C. G. Porter, Sci. '11, and Mrs. Porter, a daughter.

RAY — At 114 Grand Boulevard, Montreal, on May

4, H. P. Ray, Sci. '11, and Mrs. Ray, a son.

REILLEY — At Montreal, on April 13, to the wife of

H. E. Reilley, Arts '13, a son, Robert McCamus.

SAVAGE — On April 30, to the wife of the late Edward B. Savage, past student, 84 St. Matthew Street, Montreal, a daughter.

SCULLY - At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on March 13, to the wife of Dr. Frank J. Scully, Med. '17, a

SPENCER — On April 28, at the Montreal Maternity Hospital, to the wife of W. H. Spencer, Sci. '08, of 646 Belmont Avenue, a son.

STALKER - At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on April 22, the wife of Archibald Stalker, Arts '12, Law

16, 275 Mance Street, a son. STRONG — At Haileybury, Ont., on February 13, to Horace F. Strong, Sci. '10, and Mrs. Strong, a son.

THOMAS — At Longueuil, Que., on March 19, to J. E. Thomas, Med. '97, and Mrs. Thomas, a son.

TRENHOLME - At Portland, Ore, on March 5, to Arthur K. Trenholme, Arts '97, and Mrs. Trenholme, a daughter.

WILSON — At the Homoeopathic Hospital, Montreal., on April 9 to Rev. W. G. A. Wilson, Arts '13, and Mrs Wilson, Hudson, Que., a daughter.



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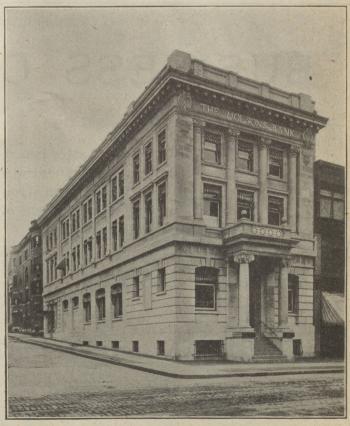
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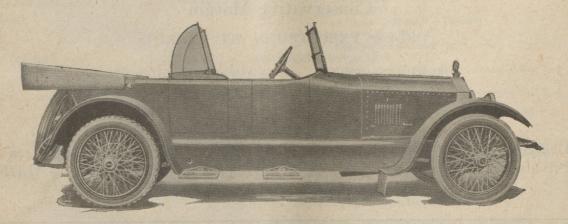
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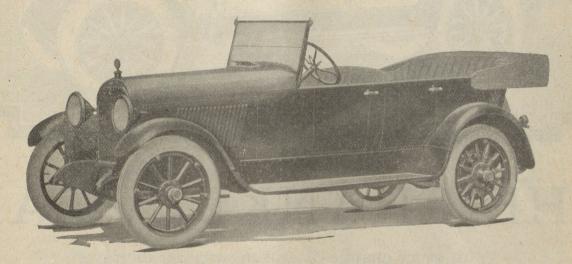
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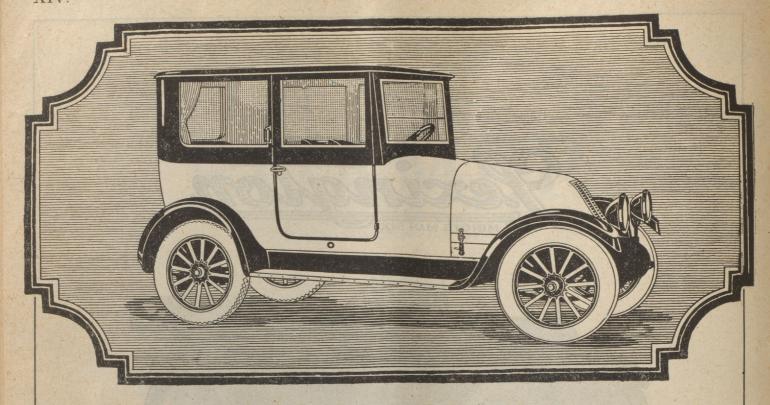
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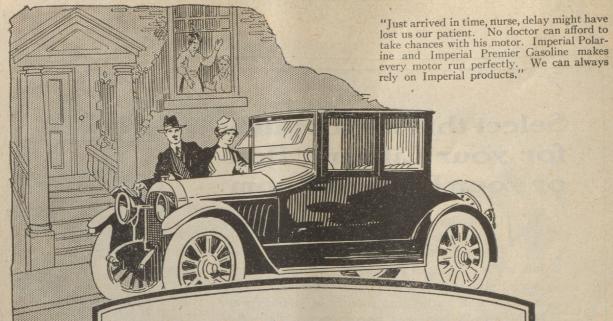
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About one-third of this timberland area is actually under lease to lumber manufacturers or pulpwood dealers, while a little more than half is unleased, and designated under the name of Crown Lands. From the leased area comes the bulk of the forest products of which the total value for 1918 was placed at some \$57,000,000.

The Quebec forests may be divided into three great units, according to their location, and the physiographic characters of the sections where they are to be found.

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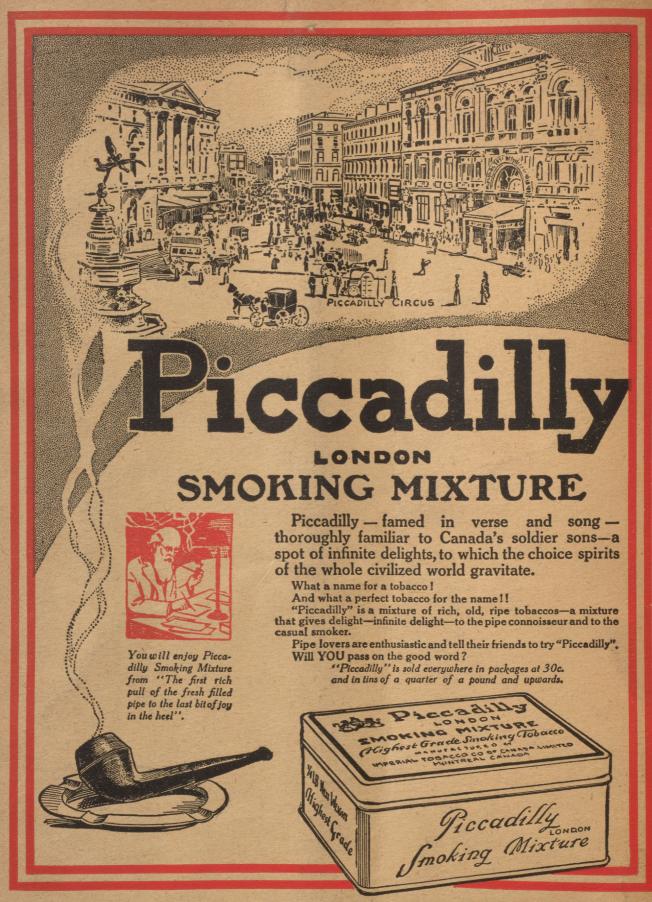
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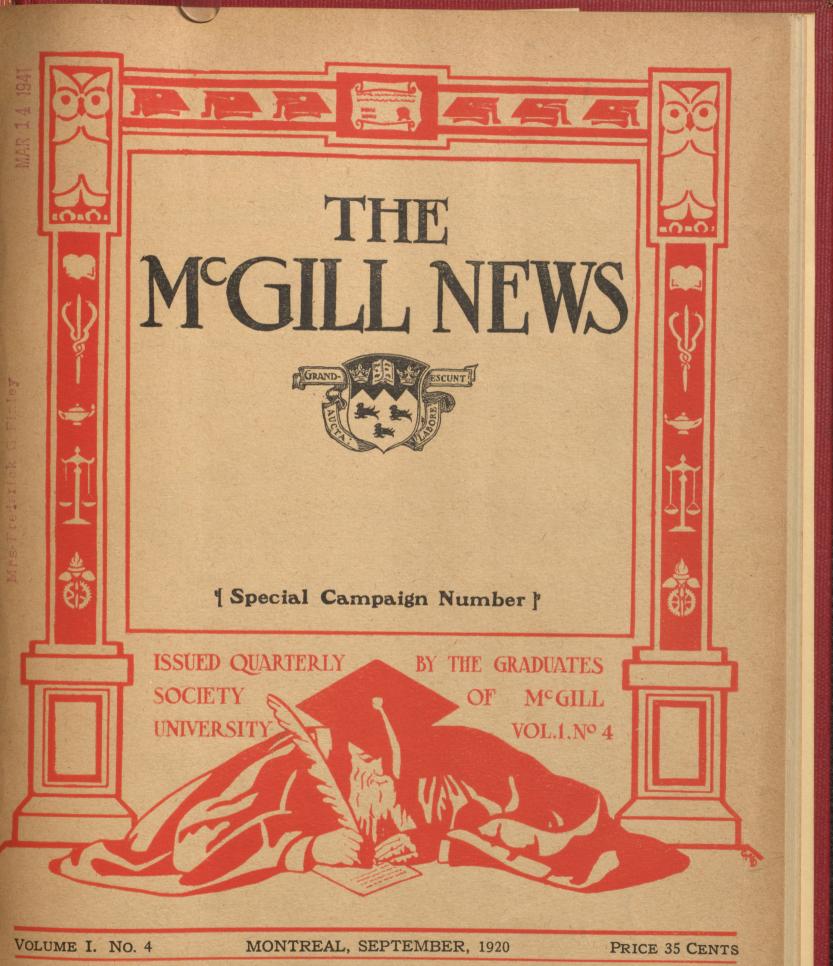
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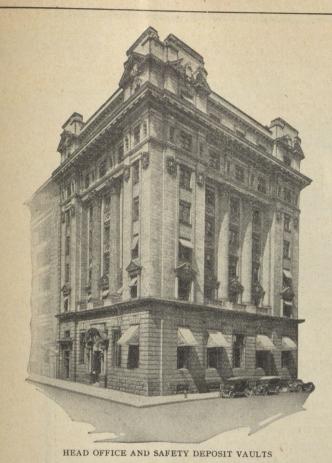
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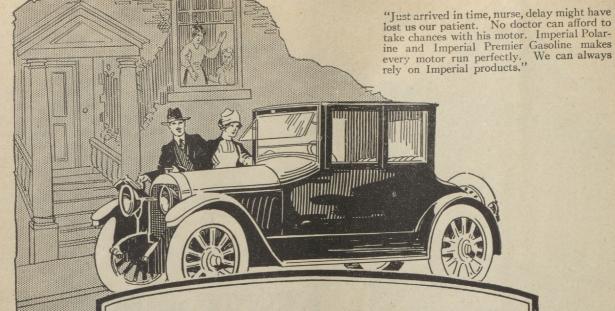
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Quebec forests cover an area of approximately 130,000,000 acres. To make up this figure the burnt-over sections have been disregarded as well as the sections, such as some parts of Ungava and Labrador, where only scrubby trees, scattered here and there, are to be found. The forests are valued at some \$600,000,000.

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THE MGILL NEWS



OFFICIAL ORGAN of the GRADUATES' SOCIETY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY

VOL. I.

Montreal, September, 1920

No. 4

DEAN MOYSE RETIRES

AFTER more than forty years of faithful and fruitful service Dean Moyse has retired from active duty at McGill. Such an event is not only a landmark in the faculty of Arts; it is a fact of great significance in the life and development of the University.

Throughout this long period Dean Moyse has given himself unsparingly to McGill and his effort has covered many fields. For this reason it is impossible to characterize adequately yet briefly the nature of his accomplishment. Many scholars find sufficient employment in

the delights of the library and the tasks of the class room. But of Dean Moyse it can be said that much as he has loved his library, he has loved his class room more. Endowed with a just sense of values and with inexhaustible enthusiasm he has never looked upon the work of the class room as a task but rather as a lofty opportunity. Indeed he has made his lectures a very notable instrument of expression, imparting his own zeal and wholeheartedness along with his rich store of learning. It is a piece of rare good fortune that for so many years every undergraduate in Arts felt the direct force of his influence through membership in some class which he conducted. Whatever may be our individual views regarding elective courses and the stage at which freedom of choice may be allowed, there are conspicuous advantages in a curriculum

which requires that every student in Arts should take a course in English literature when that course is given by a born teacher like Dean Moyse.

To inspire a large body of students and to hold their devotion for a long term of years is an achievement which implies the possession of more gifts than one. Of course there must be personality, but personality unsupplemented by solid attainments is sure to wear thin after a time. And then to attractiveness and knowledge must be added that ungrudging eagerness to be helpful which renders the master accessible to his disciple at any hour of the day or night. It is through the possession of all these qualities and attainments that Dean Moyse has endeared himself to his students and communicated to them his own high sense of standards.

In this age of intensive research, English literature and philology constitute enormous domains, quite large enough to furnish sufficient subject matter to the most diligent scholar. Hence it would be no ground of just reproach to confine one's intellectual interests within these frontiers. Dean Moyse, however, has succeeded in mastering the technique of his own subject without limiting his studies to a single branch of knowledge. His gift for mathematics and his first-hand knowledge of physiology may be singled out as illustrations of his comprehensiveness, and while saturated with literature no one has felt a keener or more sympathic interest in the progress of science. Throughout his whole life the Baconian conception that pure science and applied science should be duly co-ordinated has been

with him a fundamental proposition—as is well known to his colleagues in the faculty of Arts who have had full opportunity to note during debates on the curriculum his complete freedom from narrow prepossessions.

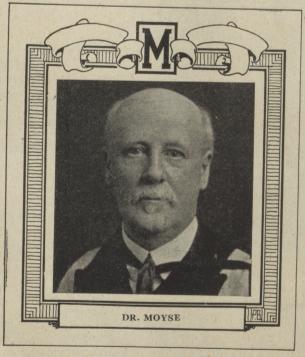
With a mind so broad, with a nature so sympathetic, and with an imagination which reacts quickly to all that is generous in human endeavour, Dean Moyse was able to imprint his ideas and aspirations upon the undergraduates of McGill from the first moment of his contact with them. The hold which he gained at the outset he has preserved unbrokenly until now, with an everwidening range of effectiveness. When he became Dean of the faculty of Arts and Vice-Principal he entered upon new duties and was given a wider opportunity. His facility and felicity in public utterance were a very special qualification for administrative

posts which exacted frequent addresses to large gatherings, while his friendliness and his willingness to co-operate were of great assistance to him in discharging the functions which

belong to the head of a faculty.

However fragmentary, any sketch of Dean Moyse's services must touch upon his strong sense of public spirit. It was his good fortune to be born in Devonshire, a county which by its annals and its galaxy of great names provokes the most vigorously patriotic reactions. A devoted Devonian and a Briton of the truest allegiance, Dean Moyse was also able to become a true Canadian. What is equally significant, he has known how to combine a deep love of county, country and Empire with a recognition of what patriotism means to those of a different allegiance. With him the world of letters and ideas has always been a republic, destitute of frontiers, but when it came to fighting for the cause of civilization he saw his three sons go to the War in the spirit of an ancient Roman.

Dean Moyse has lavished so much effort on scholarship,



teaching, administration, and the offices of friendship, that the list of his writings is shorter than it would have been but for his unselfishness. Even so his bibliography of titles counting both prose and verse - would make a long list and in all he has written there is to be seen a marked aptitude for literary expression, combined with thoughtfulness and a lively play of fancy. His canons of criticism are grounded upon solid erudition and the unusual resilience of his memory has enabled him at all times to illustrate his points and arguments with great impact.

The unwearying vitality which has been characteristic of Dean Moyse throughout his career enabled him to accomplish many things which most university men find it impossible to undertake. No one at McGill has ever been more ready to contribute to the intellectual life of Montreal and, indeed, to that of the whole region which is influ-

enced by McGill. As a public lecturer he has always been in great request and his generosity has never failed to equal the demands made upon it. The same disposition has revealed itself in the hospitality which, with the gracious and sympathetic assistance of Mrs. Moyse, he extended to all within the McGill circle—undergraduates and colleagues alike. It will be very difficult for anyone in

future times to reach the standard which he has set in this regard. By common consent the social activities of a university are an essential feature of its work, and in this sphere Dean Moyse has shown conspicuously what can be done to bind the members of the McGill body together and to establish a tie between McGill and Montreal.

To put into the record such words as are written above is merely to indicate in bald and partial terms the outstanding features of a great life work. Those who know Dean Moyse intimately, whether as disciples or colleagues, will realize how imperfect must be any brief outline of what he has achieved for McGill. Fortunately his spiritual connection with the University does not terminate with the moment when he lays aside the cares of routine duty. Having earned his leisure by service which it is given few men to perform, he can now contemplate with satisfaction an accomplishment well-rounded, complete and highly wrought.

John allowed

McGILL'S BALANCE SHEET

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE ROY. LEARNING for the Year	AL INSTITUTION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
	DISBURSEMENTS
RECEIPTS From Fees Collected— University	For Salaries of Principal, Secretary's and Registrar's Office, Library and Observatory Staffs, Examiners, Stenographers, etc. \$ 62,300.55 "Salaries for Instruction (including Deanships)
\$995,342.64	\$995,342.64

McGILL NEEDS \$5,000,000.00

THE great need of our country to-day is Leadership—trained Leadership. That fact has been brought closely home to us by the Great War. In the wake of the war there press upon us problems of the community, of the city, of the province and of the state, of a character hitherto unknown. We need leadership of the highest type to show us how these problems may be solved. We want trained men—men who can think—to lead us straight along a pathway beset with many difficulties. In every profession, in every trade and calling, there is a demand for men who are trained to think, to help us solve the many new problems which come up every day.

Where are we to get these educated men?

From the Universities and Colleges. Where else?
To-day, therefore, the country is turning to its Universities and Colleges demanding that they increase their output of trained men.

But the country forgets that in the days immediately

before the war the value of the University did not bulk so largely in its eyes. The value of the trained mind was not then so generally recognized. Therefore the Universities were none too generously supported. The war took from them the majority of their students. Its ending found them understaffed, under-endowed, and under-equipped, facing a demand many times greater than ever for the production of trained minds. This demand is imperative and urgent. The Universities are doing their best, but the strain on their present resources is almost at the breaking point. Consequently, if the Universities are to meet the demand

made upon them by the public, their resources must be strengthened, their endowments must be increased and their equipment must be enlarged. The public is demanding increased and better service of the Universities. This service will cost money; that money the public must provide.

Universities are always on the verge of insolvency. For years they lived up to the last penny of their income in an endeavour to render valuable public service. They assumed the liabilities of higher education faster than they accumulated endowment. At the same time they have not been wasteful. They made every penny count. The members of the teaching staff served for the most inadequate salaries, they improvised equipment; and they took on other work in leisure time to help them earn a living wage. Now the Universities are at the parting of the ways. On the one hand is the tremendously increased demand for higher education, on the other the inadequacy of the facilities and the money for giving it. There is, too, the awakened appreciation by the public of the value and the need of the trained mind. The latter attitude will inevitably draw the teachers to the professions or to business life where the rewards are more commensurate with the service rendered than in the teaching profession. If the quality of teaching is to be preserved more adequate salaries must be paid.

McGill has suffered in common with all the Universities of this continent. But these are not the only problems which McGill has to face. An equipment and staff designed to meet the needs of 2,000 students is suddenly confronted with the necessity of providing facilities for 2,500 students. There is literally not room enough, there are literally not teachers enough to meet the needs of these new students.

So McGill must not only have funds to increase the salaries of her present staff, but she must add largely to that staff and secure more equipment if she is to do properly the work which has been pressed upon her.

A careful estimate has been made of the reasonable cost of meeting this demand and it is found that at least \$5,000,000 is required to make a beginning.

In November next McGill intends to appeal to the public for this sum. An attempt will be made to secure the money by a campaign similar to that held in 1911. McGill

men and women will be asked to do their part.



NEW MEDICAL BUILDING

IMMEDIATE NEEDS:

(1) For Endowment for Increased Salaries:

In order to pay the teaching and administrative staffs adequate salaries and to provide also for appointments of new teachers made necessary by the large increase in registration of students.

(2) For Endowment for Appropriations Covering Equipment, Apparatus, Etc.

In the laboratory departments, workshops, etc., during the past ten years, and more particularly during the period of the war, expenditures for maintenance have

been cut down to a minimum, with the result that, if the above departments are to be put into efficient up-to-date condition, an increased annual expenditure of \$50,000 will have to be made for some four or five years. By that time new developments will no doubt require the annual expenditure to be kept up to this new mark.

(3) For Endowment for Heating, Lighting and Maintenance of Present Buildings.

Due to the tremendous increased cost of fuel, building materia's, and services of skilled workmen, it is estimated that the annual expenditure on this account will have to be increased by \$60,000.

(4) For Endowment for University Library.

The annual expenditure for books as averaged for the last seven years was \$8,000 as against an average of \$22,000 for twenty-eight universities in the United States, and for Toronto Univers ty of \$16,000. In order that the library may properly meet the demands of the University departments, it is necessary that at least \$20,000 a year should be spent for the above purpose. This means an increased annual expenditure of \$12,000.

(5) For Endowment for the Department of Commerce.

This department has had a rapid growth in the past

few years, and the registration for last year reached a total of one hundred (100) undergraduates proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. In addition to these, there were upwards of seven hundred (700) attending evening classes. McGill receives a grant from the Provincial Government of \$7,000 a year, whereas l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciale, which is affiliated with the University of Montreal, receives an annual grant of \$50,000. At present the students in this department are accommodated in the Arts building, but there is a pressing need for a new building to house them separately. Considering that McGill is situated in a large industrial centre, it is reasonable to believe that the growth of this department will be such as to warrant it becoming a separate faculty. In the meantime, however, an endowment providing an additional income of \$10,000 will be necessary to enable it to carry on.

(6) Capital Expenditures for Buildings.

(a) The present accommodation for Physiology, Botany, Zoology, and Biology is hopelessly inadequate. It is proposed, therefore, to extend the old Medical building for this purpose.

(b) A building is required to properly house Pathology, Bacteriology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Hygiene. The cost of building and maintaining these two buildings will be

approximately \$800,000.

(c) A new building is urgently required for the faculty of Applied Science, which will give additional accommodation for the department of Physics and which will also house the department of Geology and Mineralogy, Mining Engineering and Electrical Engineering, thus freeing the Chemistry and Mining building to the exclusive use of the department of Chemistry, which now cannot find quarters for the accommodation of the students already enrolled.

These are some of the most urgent needs that *must* be met. At the same time it should be kept in mind that McGill has no adequate Convocation Hall, no Gymnasium and no Dormitories.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES VISITS McGILL

S IR AUCKLAND GEDDES visited McGill a short time ago and spent a whole day renewing acquaintance with many old friends in the various faculties at the University, particularly the medical faculty, with which he had been so closely associated.

Early in the morning he went over to the McGill buildings, where he was met by the Principal, General Sir Arthur Currie, with whom he had a long conference, after which he visited various of the faculties, having lunch at noon with the medical faculty at the Mount Royal Club.

In the afternoon Sir Auckland returned to the college buildings and spent some time at the laboratory, inspecting the various improvements made since his time, after which

he visited various other departments.

In the evening the Principal, General Sir Arthur Currie, gave a dinner at the Mount Royal Club in honour of Sir Auckland Geddes. At the dinner there were about twenty guests, including such of the Governors and Deans of the faculties as were in the city, with various other of the heads, the presidents of the University Association, and of the Old Boys' Association, with representatives of various city hospitals, and a few other prominent citizens.

There were no toasts or speeches at the dinner, the evening being spent, after the cigars, in general conversation, making it a genuine McGill reunion.

PRESIDENT TORY'S HONORS

Rew Canadian educationists are held in higher respect by their fellows than Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, Arts '90, President of the University of Alberta — witness his election to the presidency of the Conference of Canadian Universities at the meeting held in Quebec in May.

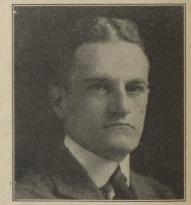
From what the writer can learn, Dr. Tory is a B.A., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D. (twice), a B.D. and a F.R.S.C.—quite a formidable array, but no more than his wide scholarship and brilliant achievements make him entitled to. He started out a Methodist clergyman, gave it up after four years, and has since been an educationist. Canada is thankful that he changed his mind, for his services while on the staff of McGill and since becoming president of Alberta have been of marked benefit to the country at large. From 1893 to 1908 he served on the staff of the Department of Mathematics at McGill. Then the newly-established University of Alberta stretched out its beckoning hand and Dr. Tory answered. In placing this university on a sound foundation and broadening its scope, Dr. Tory has worked wonders. So, also, did he serve his country during the war as one of the active principals in the Khaki University.

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF ANAESTHETISTS

RADUATES will be interested to know that one of their number has successfully organized a society, having for its aim, the science, practice and teaching of anaesthesia. This has been incorporated by letters patent of the Dominion Government.

It is deplorable that the importance of the proper administration of anaesthetics has not been fully understood or appreciated in this country. In the interests of humanity this society should be welcomed and encouraged because better anaesthesia means better surgery.

Nearly all of the larger hospitals, both here and in the Old Country, have on their staffs specialists in this field and the administration of an anaesthetic is no longer in the



DR. WESLEY BOURNE

hands of a nurse, student or unsupervised house-surgeon.

The officers of the new society are Dr. Samuel Johnston

The officers of the new society are Dr. Samuel Johnston of Toronto, president; Dr. William Webster of Winnipeg, vice-president; and Dr. Wesley Bourne of Montreal, secretary-treasurer (34 St. Mark Street). The executive committee is composed of Dr. C. H. Bastin of Vancouver, Dr. G. M. Geldert of Ottawa, Dr. W. B Howell of Montreal, and Dr. Charles LaRocque of Montreal.

The successful organization of this society is largely due to the efforts of a McGill man, Dr. Wesley Bourne, Med. '11.

GROUNDSMAN'S LODGE DISAPPEARS

THE little stone lodge at the left of the main entrance gates of McGill University on Sherbrooke Street has disappeared. An old landmark on the college campus, built sixty-five years ago, the lodge was the second building to appear on the University property; the Arts building erected some years before being the first.

The lodge house was continuously occupied for 60 years, and there has never been a death within its walls.

The first occupant, John Herbert, groundsman of the University for forty years, brought up eleven children in the house, several of whom were born there. Herbert occupied the lodge from 1855 until 1902, when he was retired on a pension and Thomas Graydon succeeded him.

Five years ago the blasting for the C.N.R. tunnel which runs directly underneath the house caused the floors to sink to such an extent that it was no longer habitable, and it has been vacant since that time.

The demolition of the little building was no easy task, for it was well put together in 1855. The walls were two feet six inches thick, built of genuine Montreal limestone.

It has been proposed, although nothing has been definitely decided by the authorities, to use this stone to build an arch over the Sherbrooke Street entrance to the University, and to make the arch a memorial to the McGill men who lost their lives in the Great War. It is fitting that the names of those who gave their lives for the cause of civilization should be inscribed on the stones which have been for so many years associated with the University.

A considerable amount of the money necessary for the erection of the lodge was provided by Montreal citizens who wished to have access to the grounds of McGill for

themselves and their families, that they might use it as a sort of park or safe playground for their children. Life-tickets were given in return for a certain subscription to the building fund, entitling an entire family to use the grounds for the lifetime of the head of the household. For this reason baby perambulators and enticing toddlers with attendant nurses have always been much in evidence in the McGill grounds. The last of these tickets was issued many years ago, but in some families sending the kiddies to the University precincts has become a tradition and is continued to the second generation. The custom has never been abused, as there has always been a regulation providing for the children being accompanied by a responsible person, and the presence of the little folk has added to the attractiveness of the College grounds.



WHY McGILL NEEDS \$5,000,000.00

OME of the reasons for giving money to McGill at the present time are:

1. BECAUSE the cost of educating each student who has passed through the University has been three or four times the sum collected from him in class fees. In other words McGill spends from two to five times as much on each boy and girl who graduates from the University as is paid to her by the student. This is not a debt, but it imposes on the student an honorable obligation to enable the University, so far as he is capable, to serve others as it has served him.

2. BECAUSE McGill commands the loyalty and affection of every graduate. McGill's services to the alumni are not to be measured by money. They are among "the imponderables." They should be repaid in kind, which means that the spirit behind the gift of even ten dollars may make it as complete an offering of loyal affection as a gift of a million.

3. BECAUSE the prosperity of the endowed university is indispensable to the best interests of education.

4. BECAUSE this Dominion in the after-war period of reconstruction must face national and international problems of a complexity undreamed of before, and her Universities must function if she is to meet these problems with success.

5. BECAUSE the universities of the country, McGill among them, performed incalcuable service for her during the war.

6. BECAUSE her plant, traditions and intellectual fame are established — she has, in other words, the assets of outlay and "good-will"— which allow such money as comes to her to be spent in the long run with more return than in a university without such assets.

7. BECAUSE professors and instructors of McGill, who are her core and life, are working to-day on a salary scale which is entirely inadequate to supply their needs. This means not only that they are subjected to hardship and hampered in their work, but that the abler young men are deterred from going into the teaching profession and becoming the professors and instructors who will be her core and life.

8. BECAUSE additional class room accommodation is urgently needed to properly teach the students in attendance.

9. BECAUSE dormitories are urgently needed to comfortably house the students who by reason of the lack of adequate houses in Montreal are in many instances very badly accommodated.

10. BECAUSE McGill at present has not room and teaching accommodation for the students in attendance. Temporary provision has been made for them. This must be made permanent.

11. BECAUSE the country has great need of the service McGill is fitted to render it. If McGill is to continue to give McGill service for the benefit of the country, the country must put McGill in funds to do it.

McGILL'S GREAT BENEFACTORS

cGILL UNIVERSITY owes its origin to a private endowment. It was founded by the Hon. James McGill, a leading merchant and public-spirited citizen of Montreal, who died in 1813. By his will he bequeathed his property of Burnside (consisting of 46 acres of land and certain buildings) and a sum of £10,000 in money to found a college in a provincial university, the erection of which had already been provided for by the British Government.

From the date of this original bequest until the present time the existence and development of the University have depended entirely upon the donations of private citizens. (There is, indeed, a small government grant of \$25,000 per annum, which is hardly sufficient to pay the staff of jani-

tors, servants and laborers).

The history of the first thirty years of the University is one of financial embarrassment and administrative difficulties and with the exception of the Medical faculty the institution became almost extinct. But at the end of this time the citizens of Montreal awoke to the value of the young University which was struggling in their midst.



MACDONALD ENGINEERING BUILDING

Several gentlemen undertook its reorganization. The Governor-General of Canada, Sir Edmund Head, became interested in its fortunes and in 1855 with the advent of a new Principal an era of progress and prosperity began. From then on the development and progress of the University has depended on the generosity of philan-

Perhaps the greatest of these benefactors was the late Sir William Macdonald, who began to take a lively interest in the affairs of the University after he had reached the age of sixty. This interest was first directed towards the faculty of Applied Science and, indeed, Sir William may be truly said to have been the creator of this faculty. Built with funds provided by himself, the Engineering and Physics Building, furnished with the best equipment that the age could provide, were opened in 1893. Five years later the Chemistry and Mining Building, also the gift of Sir William, was opened.

Having established a Science faculty and placed it upon a sound financial footing Sir William next turned to the carrying out of his desire to found an institution that would be devoted to the training of boys and girls, chiefly

from the rural districts, in Agriculture, Household Science and the art of Teaching, the whole with a view to improving rural communities. To this end Macdonald College was opened in 1907. For the erection of the buildings, the purchase of the land (786 acres) and the equipment, Sir William donated the sum of \$3,198,355.00, and as an endowment for the institution \$3,023,896.00, making a total of considerably over \$6,000,000.00.

Realizing that before many years had passed the University would be looking about for land to allow of the development and growth which he foresaw, Sir William, in 1911, acquired and presented to the University 25 acres of land east of the Royal Victoria Hospital. This magnificent gift cost well over a million dollars. Only a few years previous this same generous donor had purchased for the University at a cost of \$142,000 the Joseph property at

the southwest corner of the old campus.

Practically every department of the University is indebted to Sir William for assistance. The faculty of Law was endowed with \$232,500.00. By his will he left \$300,000 to the Conservatorium of Music, which established this department on a sound financial basis. The McGill Union with its equipment was also a gift of Sir William to the extent of \$219,119.00. He made a bequest of \$500,000 to the faculty of Medicine. In addition he gave many smaller sums for the endowment of chairs in the faculties of Arts and Applied Science and an endowment of \$25,000 for scholarships in the faculty of Arts. In his life he gave for the purposes of the University the large sum of \$10,-690,165.00. By his will this institution benefited further to the extent of \$1,000,000 as a general endowment. The total of his benefactions to McGill amounts to \$12,509,-

A second great philanthropist whose name will ever be associated with McGill is Lord Strathcona. He always evinced the deepest interest in the institution and was its chancellor when Sir William Dawson died. Upon him devolved the duty of finding a successor to Sir William. For this purpose he made a trip to England in 1895, and on his recommendation Sir William Peterson, at that time Principal of Dundee, was chosen.

Lord Strathcona's greatest donation to the University was a sum of \$620,000.00 towards the new Medical Building and site. It is safe to say that without this generous contribution the construction of the new Medical Building

could not have been undertaken.

Always a firm believer in higher education for women, the construction of the Royal Victoria College for women met with his hearty and generous support. As an endowment to this institution he contributed the sum of \$34,000.00.

In addition to many smaller sums contributed on different occasions during his lifetime by Lord Strathcona, there are two large donations of \$52,346.00 each, to provide additional accommodation for the Medical faculty, contributed by Lady Strathcona and her daughter, the

Hon. Mrs. Howard.

Perhaps the name that has been most closely associated with McGill since its earliest days is that of Molson. The first member of the family to select the University to be one of the almoners of his bounty was the late William Molson, sometime member of the senate of that institution. To the memory of his munificence the William Molson Hall, the western wing of the Arts Building, stands a lasting tribute. This building erected "to complete the original design of the McGill College Buildings" formally opened by the Governor-General of Canada, at that time the Right Hon. Viscount Monk, in 1862. For many years the lower portion served as a library, while the upper storey was the convocation hall of the University. [Graduates will be interested to note that next session the hall is to be taken over by the department of Physical Education and will be used as a gymnasium.]

A few years before the opening of Molson Hall the three brothers. John, William, and Thomas Molson had donated the sum of \$25,000 to found a Chair of English Literature. Later in the University's history the McTavish Street property was acquired for McGill by John H. R. Molson. This property is now valued at \$50,000.00. The University is indebted to the same donor for the sum of \$62,000.00 given for the extension of the Medical Buildings. Finally, McGill received from John H. R. Molson an endowment of \$100,000.00 and a like sum from his wife.

Another memorial to another member of the Molson family is the Percival Molson Stadium, named after the late Captain Percival Molson, M.C., an officer of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry who gave his life for

his country at Lens in 1917. One of McGill's finest athletes himself, he was always interested in things athletic at his alma mater. He took a leading part in the working out of the scheme by which the new Stadium and Campus were built. By his will he left the sum of \$75,000.00 to defray the expenses of constructing this Stadium.

An educational benefactor whose name will ever be remembered in connection with McGill is the late Mr. Peter Redpath. Appointed to the Board of Governors in 1864 and being at the time of his death in 1894 the senior member of that body, herendered the University invalu-

able services throughout his thirty years of office. He regularly attended the meetings of the board and was ever ready to give aid and advice with regard to every measure of improvement. He took part in nearly all the subscriptions for general and special purposes on behalf of the University from 1856 on.

The two greatest tributes to his interest in McGill and to his generosity as a benefactor are the Peter Redpath Museum, opened in 1882, and the University Library, opened in 1893, to take the place of the then overcrowded library situated in Molson Hall. Amongst his largest money donations are a sum of \$120,000.00 for a library fund, and another sum of \$20,000.00, an endowment for the Chair of Pure Mathematics.

A magnificent gift indirectly from one of the greatest philanthropists of recent years came to the University in 1918 when the Carnegie Corporation, New York, donated the sum of \$1,000,000 "in recognition of the noble and devoted service and sacrifice of McGill towards Canada's part in the Great War."



THE LIBRARY

It is not within the scope of this article to mention in detail the host of good friends of McGill who have come to her assistance on various occasions and without whose generosity the activities of the great University would surely have been curtailed. The debt owed by Canada to men like Thomas Workman, Dr. James Douglas. John Frothingham, Robert Reford, Henry Birks, R. B. Angus, James Ross and many others, on account of their gifts to higher education, is one that can never be paid.

It is only through the munificence of men of this type that McGill is enabled to carry on its great work.

PRINCIPAL CURRIE TO THE GRADUATES

GLADLY accept the opportunity of sending a message to you through the medium of the McGill News. First let me express, more imperfectly I fear than I could wish, my sincere thanks for the many letters I have received from graduates, offering congratulations on my appointment to the principalship of our alma mater. These letters, full of assurances of loyal support and cooperation, showing unmistakably as well the love you cherish for the old University and your intense interest in her future welfare, comfort and encourage me and shall prove an inspiration to me to endeavour to walk worthily in the footsteps of the eminent scholars who so long and so brilliantly guided the destinies of the college. I assure you that I take up my duties in Montreal with interest and with pleasure but also with much fear and trembling. I fully appreciate my own shortcomings, but I also appreciate the opportunities the position affords for useful service, not only to our beloved Canada and to Canadians but to our Empire and to all mankind. I am not a graduate of any university, but, for that very reason, I appreciate all the more the need and the value of what one of Sir James Barrie's Highland characters calls, "the grandest thing in all the world—education."

Many of you are my comrades of other days and in other theatres of action. Together, at home and abroad, each according to his ability, his responsibilities and his opportunities, we fought the battle for decency, for justice and for right. Others are the fathers, the mothers, the sisters or the brothers of those also in that fight for progress, for civilization and for Christianity. Henceforth we are all men and women of McGill, standing to-day in another set of trenches, prepared to give battle against the powers of greed, selfishness and ignorance, and ready and willing to evince the same high courage, the same unflinching devotion, the same steadfast earnestness and the same determination to win as weredisplayed by our countrymen in the crisis of the Great War.

McGill's aim is not to train specialists nor does it propose to degenerate into a training school for professional men. Rather it aims to be a great seat of learning, to develop in its students a love of study and research, to help them understand and appreciate the lessons of history, to master the mysteries of nature, and to obtain a proper conception of their duties and responsibilities as citizens,

(Continued on page 8)

THE WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN OF 1911

In view of the proposed campaign for funds on behalf of behalf of McGill University to be held in October next, it is interesting to recall the features of the only other similar campaign conducted by the University. This campaign took place in November, 1911, and covered a period of five days from Nov. 20th to 24th.

The reason for the campaign was that for a number of years the expenditure in the different departments of the University had been exceeding the revenue by thousands of dollars. For instance, the deficits for the five years from

1906 to 1911 were as follows:-

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1910-1911							*				2.	*		58,794.28

At the end of June, 1911, the total impairment to the capital funds of the University had reached the sum of \$154,600, causing the University a dead loss of nearly

\$10,000 a year in interest on this sum.

The only departments of the University which were on a self-supporting basis at the time were the faculty of Law and the Royal Victoria College for women. The greatest deficit was shown in the faculty of Medicine, where the expenditure exceeded the income by \$32,894. This was caused partly by the occupancy of the New Medical Building and partly through the necessity of providing a large

amount of new and up-to-date equipment.

Considering carefully the financial situation of the University it was apparent to the Board of Governors that McGill must either curtail its work and abandon some of its activities, or she must get more income of an assured, permanent kind, which could only be provided by an increased endowment fund. The first alternative obviously could not be considered. The question was, how could the second be worked out. There was no single rich man at the time who seemed inclined to take the burden of lifting McGill out of her difficulties upon himself; so the idea was conceived of holding a whirlwind campaign in which an appeal would be made to the citizens of Montreal, to the Alumni of the University, and to all friends of McGill.

It was estimated that a million dollars was needed to relieve the University of its financial difficulties and with the object in view of raising this amount organizing for the Campaign began about the beginning of November, 1911. The organization consisted of (1) an executive committee, with Mr. R. B. Angus as chairman, (2) a citizens' committee of one hundred leading business men, and (3) eleven sub-committees, each made up of ten young business men. The chairmen of these sub-committees, to whom was due, in a large measure, the success of the cam-

paign, were:

James Ballantyne, Esq.; Brig.-Gen. H. S. Birkett; H. J. Fuller, Esq.; C. C. Holland, Esq.; Geo. Lyman, Esq.; J. W. McConnell, Esq.; G. H. Montgomery, Esq.; P. W. Molson, Esq.; Wm. Rutherford, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Smart and R. J. Younge. Besides these committees, others were organized by graduates and students of McGill. The public were prepared for the campaign by a publicity campaign in all the leading newspapers of Montreal, wherein the needs of McGill were made known. In addition a carefully prepared campaign folder was sent out to thousands of citizens.

The campaign proper began on Monday, November 20th. The first large contribution came from Dr. James Douglas, a governor and honorary graduate of McGill,

who cabled from London that he would give \$100,000 conditionally upon one million being raised. Beginning with this generous donation the campaign was carried on throughout its course of five days with unparalleled enthusiasm. The committee men met daily for luncheon to compare notes and to report progress. There was much friendly rivalry between the different teams. At the end of the second day contributions were coming in so well that the amount sought was raised from one million dollars to a million and a half. The committee were influenced in making this change by the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reford had made an offer of \$100,000 conditional upon the fund being raised to \$1,500,000. At the beginning of the last day of the campaign a third of a million was still needed to bring the fund to the required amount. It was on this day that the students were turned loose on the city and before nightfall they had collected some \$27,000. When the final day's results became known, not only had the various committees succeeded in collecting a million and a half for McGill, but the fund had been over-subscribed to the extent of \$26,965. Old McGill was once more on her feet.

Donors of amounts of twenty thousand dollars and over were:—Dr. James Douglas, \$100,000; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reford, \$100,000; The Birks Family, \$100,000; R. B. Angus, \$50,000; James Ross, \$50,000; G. A. Robert, \$30,000; Dr. Milton Hersey, \$30,000; Geo. E. Drummond, \$25,000; Estate T. J. Molson, \$25,000; C. W. McLean, \$25,000; J. W. McConnell, \$25,000; C. R. Hosmer, \$25,000; H. S. Holt, \$25,000; Hon. Robt. Mackay, \$25,000; Sir Hugh Graham, \$25,000; Nathaniel Curry, \$25,000; Sir William Van Horne \$25,000; Canadian Pacific Railway, \$25,000; Grand Trunk Railway, \$25,000; Canadian Northern Railway, \$25,000; Sir Edward Clouston, \$20,000.

Principal Currie to the Graduates

(Continued from page 7)

while recognizing at the same time the spirit and the needs of the times. She will maintain the highest intellectual traditions of our race and will inculcate the truest moral standards. She hopes her graduates will be men and women of knowledge and of character, unselfish and modest at all times and with a true conception of the meaning and value of honour. She seeks the truth and unselfishly desires to serve.

To achieve that end there must be a spirit of high purpose and loyal endeavour, of mutual support and unselfish cooperation, of confidence and esteem, animating all those associated with McGill's mission and interested

in her welfare.

McGill deserves and needs all the assistance her graduates can render, and I know her appeal to them will not be made in vain. As Principal I hope to merit your support and your counsel, for I need them and will value them highly. Let us determine to work together, hard and earnestly, to see that McGill maintains her past standards and ideals and continues to be a leading progressive and national University.

Professor Lloyd during his recent visit to the Far East met Lieut. Gerald M. Morse, R.N.V.R., past student of McGill University, Sci. '10-11. Lieut. Morse happened to be a chance travelling companion of Prof. Lloyd's on the steamer between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.



SINCE the days of the old Barnjum gymnasium on University Street, the University has lacked the conveniences of an up-to-date gymnasium.

About 1904 the indoor physical activities for men students were transferred from the Barnjum gymnasium to the old M.A.A. gymnasium situated at the corner of Mansfield Street and Burnside Place and were carried on there until 1913, when, due to the tunnelling in the neighborhood it became unsafe and the building was condemned. The gymnasium of the M.A.A.A. on Peel St. was then used for one session in 1914. The following year, 1915, still another move was made and this time to the Central Y.M.C.A. on Drummond Street, where activities have been conducted up to the present time, During all these years the University has been the victim of circumstances and, although the institutions at which activities were conducted did everything possible to accommodate the physical activities of the University, conditions have been far from satisfactory, due to the growing importance of physical education and the increased programme of activities.

During last session the indoor practical activities of the Department of Physical Education were conducted in no less than five different buildings: the work for women students in the School of Physical Education being held in the Royal Victoria College and the M.A.A.A., and for men students in the Y.M.C.A., Students' Union and the High School. In spite of the fact that five different buildings were used, there was not nearly sufficient floor space to accommodate all the activities that were desired. As a result of this only one hour per week could be devoted to the students of the first two years in the faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine and Dentistry, instead of two hours as called for by the regulations of corporation.

It is only at a comparatively recent date that our educational institutions in Canada have realized the value of a properly organized and supervised Department of Physical Education, through which the students would be educated physically as well as mentally. It is not necessary to mention any of the numerous instances of students

who have entered upon an academic career with bodies that were in no way fitted to stand the strain of study, much less to stand the strain of life upon graduation. It is the realization that the University should turn out its graduates physically as well as mentally fit, that it should protect the student who is handicapped physically and also protect the student body from the dangers of contagious diseases by proper physical examinations that has caused the authorities to legislate for a sane supervision of such matters.

It is the intimate relation of the physical and mental characteristics and the indisputable and unconscious physical expression of mental traits and character coupled with the very close association that the Department of Physical Education has with the student which enables it to intelligently advise the faculties upon certain student problems. The application of scientific principles in Physical Education by which the varied and numerous types of physical activities are prescribed for different sexes, different periods of mental and physical growth, etc., has brought about marked changes in the organization and supervision of all types of these activities. Physical Education to-day is no longer a haphazard, hit or miss plan in which brute force and stupidity is the main feature, but a carefully graded and applied system to meet the needs of the particular stage of the individual's mental and physical development.

In order that properly qualified and highly trained specialists might be available for this work, many professional schools have been started and McGill is proud of the fact that it had the first and now has the only School of Physical Education in Canada with a full two years' course of training. During the past few years this school has grown rapidly, Corporation has wisely legislated for required physical work and compulsory physical examinations, but apart from the erection of the magnificent Percival Molson Memorial Stadium, accommodation has not kept pace with the demand.

At the close of last session it was found that the University would be forced to secure other accommodation

than at the Central Y.M.C.A. Within a very short time the cost of accommodation increased 600% and in addition the facilities for conducting activities were entirely inadequate. The problem that faced the authorities, that of securing suitable accommodation in close proximity to the University, was a large one. Plans for the new gymnasium to be erected on Pine Avenue, adjoining the Stadium, have been drawn up, but due to the lack of the necessary funds it was decided that the present time was not an appropriate one to begin its erection. This meant that any accommodation that was secured would in all probability, though a temporary measure, be required for two sessions.

In the search for suitable quarters every possibility was thoroughly investigated with always the same result of the impracticability of the proposal until Molson Hall came to be seriously considered. Again, many difficulties presented themselves as the faculty of Arts, already taxed to capacity, had, last session, to call into use the basement of the hall as a class room, and in addition, the Department of Social Service had its offices there. The proposal to overcome these difficulties is that the present students' smoking room should be converted back to a class room with an accommodation of one hundred and fifty; that part of the basement of Molson Hall be converted into a students' smoking room and that satisfactory offices be provided for the Department of Social Service in the east wing of the Arts Building. In addition to these changes, arrangements have been made with the faculty of Medicine to enable the faculty of Arts to use the new lecture theatre in the old medical building for the largest of the classes. This new lecture theatre has a seating capacity of two hundred and thirty-five.

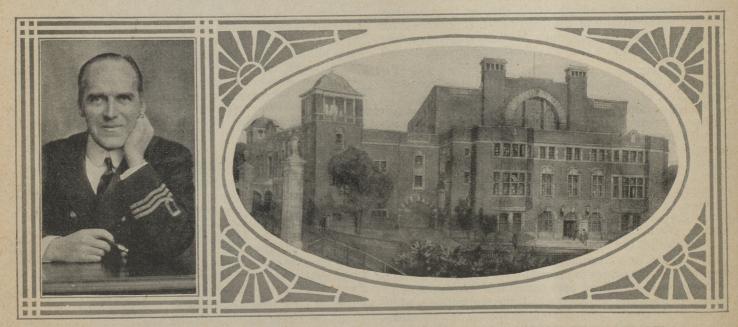
The use of Molson Hall as a gymnasium will not in itself cause inconveniences as it can still be used for the sessional and matriculation examinations. It is proposed to use the old fireproof library at the back of the Arts Building, in addition to the basement of the hall, as locker and shower rooms. Two hundred full size lockers will be installed and one thousand boxes. The accommodation thus provided, although being far from ideal, will give an opportunity to carry on a more extensive indoor programme for the men students as well as offering ac-

commodation for special work in connection with the School of Physical Education, which heretofore has been carried on in the gymnasium of the M.A.A.A.

An important consideration in providing accommodation for the Department of Physical Education is that special arrangements must be made to provide accommodation for the voluntary activities, e.g., basketball, indoor baseball, gymnastics, indoor track work, boxing, wrest-ling and fencing, etc. The favorite hours for most of these activities to be carried on are from five to seven p.m., and in spite of the acquisition of Molson Hall there must of necessity be additional accommodation. In all probability, as during last session, the Students' Union and the High School will be able to provide sufficient accommodation for these voluntary sports. A further limitation is the fact that although Molson Hall will be fitted up for basketball and will make a very good playing floor, there will not be sufficient accommodation for intercollegiate matches and in all probability this sport will be conducted at the Y.M.C.A. Special arrangements will also have to be made to accommodate the swimming and water polo activities.

Activities in the Department of Physical Education which affect the students of both sexes in all the faculties of the University and which are now recognized as being of such great importance in contributing toward the production of graduates who are physically as well as mentally efficient should not be handicapped by such a lack of facilities as at present. Generous friends of the University have contributed much toward the erection of the new gymnasium but still more is needed before its erection can be commenced. It is indeed difficult to estimate the value of the new building not only to McGill but to Canada.

The University needs, and needs badly, for the Department of Physical Education adequate gymnasium accommodation for both its men and women students and proper living accommodation for the women students in the professional school of Physical Education. Not only will the value of these additions be directed to the students of the various faculties of the University but to the students and graduates of the School of Physical Education, who, in the future are to do so much toward building up for our country a strong, vigorous, healthy and manly race.



THE PROPOSED GYMNASIUM, AND MR. J. K. L. ROSS, WHO HAS PROMISED \$100.000.00 TOWARDS ITS CONSTRUCTION



"If you educate women to attend to dignified and important subjects you are multiplying beyond measure the chances of human improvement."—Sydney Smith.

O ALL who regard education as the basis of spiritual and material progress an appeal for the education of women needs no argument.

Some thirty-five years ago the late Lord Strathcona listened to the appeal of women who would be students of McGill. He gave the endowment so long known by his name and the University was enabled to give what women then asked for, education in the faculty of Arts. Later he did more. He built and endowed the Royal Victoria College. Every woman student of the faculty of Arts was to become a registered student of this college. It was to be more than a residence, something more than a social and recreational centre. It was to be a place where student and staff could meet together as teacher and taught, where undergraduate and graduate student and some members of the teaching staff should share a common life, its privileges and its responsibilities. Its assembly hall was to be a centre for university and other educational gatherings an added opportunity for students to enjoy a liberal educa, tion. For twenty years the spacious and beautiful college has supplied all the needs of the fortunate women students. Teachers of all ranks have come to lecture in the class room frequented chiefly by students of the first and second years. During this period it has operated as a college for resident and non-resident students of the faculty of Arts, providing also residence accommodation for students of music, which was taught in the college until the opening of the Conservatorium. Now its class rooms are overcrowded, its residence accommodation is quite inadequate.

To carry on the purposes to which it has hitherto been devoted the college is in pressing need of a new gymnasium with accompanying offices, an additional number of study bedrooms, sound proof studio and practice rooms for its students of music. It also needs additional reception rooms for staff and for students and considerable additional equipment for library, reading room, reception room and dining room.

Lord Strathcona's princely gift of land, building and endowment includes a site sufficient for the extension of buildings to meet the needs indicated, and for which funds for building, equipment and maintenance are now required. An extension of the college premises including entrance and exit to the Assembly Hall other than by the main corridor and stairway would make it more accessible for the growing demand for a large Lecture Hall for University gatherings, concerts, lectures, alumnae meetings. Already it has been in regular use by large audiences attending Dr. Colby's lectures. A development of lecture courses for undergraduate and extension purposes is to be anticipated in the near future.

But the university is, rightly, extending to women facilities in other faculties and departments. Women are now registered in the faculties of Medicine and of Law. The School of Physical Education and the Department of Social Service have women students, many of whom are matriculated, are of undergraduate age, and have the usual undergraduate needs. For all these women the University has as yet made no special provision either for residence or for the general purposes of recreation. For the session 1920 it has been arranged that undergraduates in these various faculties and departments who come under the regulation concerning compulsory physical education are to be received into the Royal Victoria College classes, but their other needs urgently demand consideration.

The immediate need of the University with regard to its women students would therefore appear to be two-fold.

- (1) Funds to allow the development of the Royal Victoria College to meet the growth in the number of its students.
- (2) Funds to provide facilities for all other women students either by the extension of the scope at the Royal Victoria College or in some other way.

Will McGill be content to do less in the future than in the past in respect of collegiate facilities hitherto the privilege of all its women students? The reply to this question depends upon the appearance of a benefactor or benefactress to carry on the tradition so generously inaugurated by Lord Strathcona.

Scattered in their homes or at their work from the Atlantic to the Pacific the women students of McGill can strengthen the bonds that unite Canada. The Alumnae are called upon to play their part in that effort toward International understanding in which so much may be achieved by the approach to each other of universities of various nations

The hospitality of American universities enables many McGill women to pursue postgraduate study and they are brought into touch with the best thought and tradition of the United States. A succession of McGill women have enjoyed the opportunity of residence and study in France by means of appointments held in Lycée and Ecole Normale. They have brought back to Canada a better knowledge of the French methods of education and a greater understanding of the intellectual ideals of France and of what these contribute to the national life.

Unfortunately it is almost unknown for a McGill woman to be able to pursue her studies in another British

university.

There is a lack of scholarships of \$500, to bring students into residence from all over Canada. There is urgent need for post-graduate scholarships or fellowships, some of the value of \$1,500, comparable to the Rhodes Scholarships, to meet the expenses of study overseas in Great Britain, France or elsewhere and to bring students British or Foreign to the McGill Graduate School.

Posts of responsibility for women in universities, in women's colleges, in other fields, multiply and for these some study and experience after undergraduate days in indispensable.

ALUMNAE NOTES

- 1899 Ida Winifred McGill has left a civil service appointment in Ottawa for Vancouver. She expects to take a teaching appointment in British Columbia.
- 1901 C. Winifred Bennett (Mrs. Milton Jack), with her husband and four children is paying a prolonged visit to Hatzie, B.C. Mr. Milton Jack is on a furlough from Japan.
- 1900 Bella Marcuse, M.Sc. (Mrs. Douglas McIntosh), has undertaken to serve as a corresponding member of the editorial board of the Alumnae Society in place of Miss Gladys Story, who has left Vancouver.
- on the library board of the Carnegie Library, Vancouver. She has already served two years as one of two representatives of the University Women's Club. Bessie MacQueen is attending a summer course at Berkely University, California.
 - Jennie B. Wisdom has spent the summer in England and expects to return to Halifax in September.
- 1909 Ruby Aileen Norris (Mrs. Robert Lochman Cummer) has spent the past year in the United States, chiefly in Boston, where her husband is engaged in industrial engineering work.
- 1910 Elire D. M. Lamb, who has spent the winter in Vancouver as a member of the staff of the Commercial High School, is attending a summer course at Washington.

- 1914 Adella L. Currie (Mrs. Wilfred P. Hughes), was presented at the May Convocation for the degree of B.C.L.
 - Eva Howard has been spending the summer at her home, Cornwall, Ont., and expects to return to Edmonton in September.
- 1915 Isobel C. McCaw has been appointed assistant city editor of the Montreal Daily Star.
 - Gladys V. Story has just completed the second year in Medicine at the University of Manitoba and has obtained the second place in the year and a scholar-ship. During the summer she is acting as an instructor to the nurses in training in the Winnipeg General Hospital.
- 1916 Alice J. E. Melvin is spending the summer as a member of the staff of the University Library, Princeton, engaged in cataloguing foreign theses. Miss A. Melvin obtained the degree of M.A. at the University of Pennslyvania, Philadelphia, in 1919 and held the More fellowship in English at that University during the session 1919-20.
- 1917 M. Georgina Melvin, M.A., has recently been appointed to a readership in the Department of English Bryn-Mawr College and expects to return there next session to continue her work for the Ph.D. degree in Philosophy.
 - Jennie L. Symons has been appointed a demonstrator in the Department of Botany at McGill.
- 1919 Elizabeth C. Monk was presented for the degree of M.A., at the recent convocation at Radcliffe College.
- 1920 Allie Vibart Douglas has been appointed demonstrator in the Department of Physics, McGill. Eleanor M. Hill who recently obtained first class honors in Chemistry has been awarded a Bursary instituted by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Miss Hill expects to work next session in the Department of Chemistry McGill.
 - Helen R. H. Nichol has been awarded a postgraduate scholarship in the Department of Economics and Political Science, McGill, provided by the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association. A similar scholarship was held 1919-20 by I. Louise Macdonald of 1919, and in 1918-19 by Enid M. Price of 1917.

Queenie Savage holds an appointment for the summer as instructor in swimming at the Central Y.M.C.A. Baths, Montreal.

Irene Scott has been appointed assistant principal of the Academy, Cowansville, Que.

The following graduates represented the Alumnae Society at the triennial meeting of the National Federation of University Women of Canada, held in Toronto, August 25th, 26th, 27th.

Miss Isabel Brittain, '94
Mrs. Arthur Crumpton (Margaret Hutchinson, '96)
Mrs. A. E. Fry (Vivian G. V. Murchison, '19)
Mrs. W. L. Grand (Maude E. Parkin, '03)
Mrs. J. P. McGregor (Grace L. Griffin, '04)
Miss E. M. Price, '17

UNIVERSITY WOMEN MEET IN LONDON

N THE evening of July 12th at Bedford College, London, there was opened the first conference of the International Federation of University Women. In the large audience which filled the college hall, it is probably safe to say that most of the great universities of the western world had representatives, while the presence of several Indian women, in their brightly colored native costumes, made it evident that the East too took an interest in this movement designed to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the world

and thereby further their interests and develop sympathy and mutual helpfulness between the peoples of the world. On the platform were three women whose untiring exertions on the preliminary arrangements for the conference were gratefully acknowledged by all present-Professor Caroline Spurgeon (the temporary chairman), Professor Winifred Cullis, of the London School of Medicine for Women, and Dean Virginia Gildersleeve. of Barnard College, New York. With them was the special speaker of the evening, Lord Grey, that great champion of all honest efforts aimed at establishing friendship between the peoples of the world, who had come to encourage by his presence and words this movement of university women to draw closer the special bonds uniting them in all parts of the world. In the course of his speech, made after Professor Spurgeon and Dean Gildersleeve had welcomed the delegates and outlined the objects and ideals of the conference, Lord Grey strongly urged that the federation should

hold itself strictly aloof from any suspicions of political affiliations. He declared that he believed that movements of this kind with no political objects in view might in the long run exert greater lasting influence on the course of the world's affairs than could well be measured. With Dr. Cullis' speech of thanks to Lord Grey the formal part of the first meeting of the International Federation closed and the assembly resolved itself into a social gathering.

The 13th was a day of open meetings, attended by many university women who were in no sense national delegates. The morning session was occupied by a series of reports on the university education of women and their organization in their respective countries given by one of the delegates from each of the countries represented at the conference. It appeared from these reports that, while Great Britain, the United States and Canada were the only countries with fully organized national federations of university women graduates, France, Spain, Holland, Czecko-Slovakia and Italy possessed partial organizations and had each sent one representative who was allowed to exercise voting power. While still unorganized the following countries had each one or more representatives present, who while not actually voting took an active part in the proceedings and whose views were accorded the utmost consideration — Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia and South Africa. Many of these representatives had made the long journey to London for the sole purpose of attending the conference. The proceedings and all addresses and reports (with the exception of those of the French delegate) were in English. Perhaps a natural consequence of the fact that six of the fifteen delegations present were from English-speaking countries.

In the course of the afternoon's open meeting President Thomas of Bryn Mawr College, to whose untiring efforts

in behalf of the conference a British delegate had earlier paid a warm tribute, took the chair and introduced four speakers who addressed the conference on the "Next Great Steps to be taken by University Women.' In this connection, Dean Ada Comstock, of Smith College, gave an address on "Co-education," Professor Jessica Peixotto, of the University of California, spoke on the subject of "Equal Pay for Equal Work," Dr. Snedley Mac-Lean, of the British delegation, examined the question of "The Possibility of University Women retaining their Professional Positions after Marriage" and Miss M. L. Harkness of the American delegation, spoke on the subject of "What Inducements can we offer to University Women to persuade them to make themselves thoroughly Efficient in their Professions?

The evening of the 13th was spent by the majority of the delegates at a reception given by Viscountess Astor at her home in St. James' Square where they had the privilege of meeting Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and other



CAROLINE F. E. SPURGEON
President International Federation of University Women

personages of the British educational world.

Wednesday the 14th, the last day of the conference, was given over to a discussion and settlement of a constitution and by-laws for the new-born International Federation. Clause by clause a preliminary draft was discussed and approved or amended. The two joint chairmen, Dr. Cullis and Dean Gildersleeve, are to be congratulated on their success in maintaining such a sympathetic, friendly atmosphere that even those delegates whose lack of command of the English tongue made public speaking most difficult felt sufficiently at ease to make every effort to express their opinions.

By the terms of the constitution, membership in the International Federation is open to "National Federations of University Women approved by the Council." It developed in the course of the discussion that the term "university women graduates" could not well be employed owing to the difference in significance attached to the term in different countries. To arrive at a settlement satisfactory to all, the conference created a "Committee on Standards" whose business it will be to lay down regulations for membership in both the national and the international federations, the committee undertaking the duties with the understanding that it was the sense of the meeting of

the first conference that with the exception of modifications necessary to meet special conditions in certain countries, the words "university women," employed in the constitution of the International Federation, mean "university women graduates" in the English and American sense.

In the matter of voting power it was decided that national federations with a membership of 200 or less should be entitled to one vote, an additional vote being allowed in respect of each 200 members above this number up to 1,000 — it being understood, however, that the number of delegates must equal the number of votes. Under the terms of the constitution as finally accepted no national federation, by however many the number of its members may exceed 1,000, is entitled to more than five votes in the International Conference. This clause applies with special severity in the case of the American women whose national organization numbers 10,000 members. The greatest appreciation of the generous attitude of the American delegation in not only making no claim to voting power in proportion to numbers but in insisting upon the inclusion of this restricting course, was felt and in warm terms expressed by all the other national delegations present. While, however, the actual number of voting members at the conference is restricted, it is provided that for every 200 members in the National Federation over 1,000, an additional delegate may be sent to the conference who will possess all privileges with the exception of the voting power. The conference hoped that this clause would provide for adequate representations in the case of very large countries where it is desirable to have all sections represented. Another clause expresses the hope that as many university women as possible will in the future attend the conferences. Open meetings of general interest are to be arranged for their benefit.

Article III provides that the conference in which is vested the supreme authority of the federation, shall "meet biennially at a time and place to be determined by the previous conference." The place of meeting for the next conference was left to the decision of the council but the "sense of the meeting" was that it should if possible be the location of the headquarters of the League of Nations.

The officers of the International Federation are to consist of a president, vice-president, executive secretary (a salaried official), and a treasurer. These officers together with the chairmen of the committees on International Relations (to be set-up by the national federations) from the council which serves as an executive committee of the federation and has power to act between the conferences. The first officers were chosen from the three countries which now have fully organized national federations, with the result that Miss Spurgeon (Great Britain) is the first president, Mrs. MacWilliams (Canada) is the vice-president, Mrs. Parsons (U.S.A.) is the treasurer and Miss T. Bosanquet (50 Russell Square, London), who has already acted in that capacity, is the executive secretary.

The central office of the federation, for the time being is in London, while the National Clubhouse of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae in Washington, provides a centre in America. Efforts are to be made to get university and college clubs, local branches of national federations and other appropriate organizations in important centres, to serve as local headquarters for the International Federation. It is hoped that the federation will be the recipient of many gifts and a "Committee on Clubhouses" was appointed to consider plans for the conversion of a gift already made, the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, at 4 rue de Cheureuse, Paris, into a social club house for the International Federation and to take appropriate steps in connection with other plans for new club houses.

Various by-laws passed contained recommendations for the establishment of committees on "Scholarships," "Exchange Lectureships" and on "Hospitality" to act as sub-committees of the "Committee on International Situations," which in the case of each nation is expected to form the connecting link between the national and the international associations.

The expenses of the International Federation, the constitution provides, are to be met by "annual dues paid by members, in amounts varying according to the size of their national membership, the rate to be determined from time to time by the conference." For the present, it is decided that national federations with a membership of less than 1,000, shall pay at the rate of £1 per 100 members, national federations of 1,000 members shall pay £25, the amount then increases until national federations of 10,000 members pay an annual due of £250. In this connection, reference must again be made to the generous attitude of

the American delegation.

The work of the conference closed at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the last items on the programme being a series of warmly-worded resolutions proposed by Dean Comstock, thanking the British Federation of University Women for the great hospitality shown to the members of the first International Conference. The remainder of the day was spent by the delegates at a variety of social entertainments. On leaving Bedford College, where all meetings had been held, the delegates attended a tea given by the Women's University Club. From here they were driven to the Parliament Buildings where several hospitable members of the House of Commons took small groups in hand, securing them in many instances the valued privilege of attending for a few moments the debates in progress in both Houses. The evening was spent either at a reception given in the Lyceum Club or with one or other of the several opera parties.

Canada was represented at this first of the conferences of the International Federation of University Women, by four delegates. The size of her national federations entitled her, on the present basis of representation, to five representatives, but this decision was reached too late for the arrangements for a full delegation to be made. The following university women acted as Canadian delegates:—

Miss Jessie Pykes, of Havergal College, Toronto, a graduate of the University of Manchester (England) and a member of the Executive Council of the Canadian National Federation; Mrs. Schofield, of Vancouver, B.C., a graduate of Redcliffe College; Miss Tuttle, a graduate and a member of the staff of the University of Alberta; and Miss V. L. Brown, M.A., McGill University.

V. L. BROWN.

R.V.C. GRADUATES VISIT CHINA

SEVERAL interesting letters have been received at the Royal Victoria College from Miss Dorothy Willis, Arts '10, and Miss Helen Willis, Arts '14, who have gone to China. In a letter from Peking dated September, 1919, Miss Helen Willis says that her first impressions of China, as seen at Shanghai, were not prepossessing, as it was the rainy season. After an interesting journey from Shanghai, via Nanking and Pukan, Miss Willis arrived at her school in Peking.

"The city of Peking is perfectly beautiful," the letter reads; "the kind of place one could get absolutely devoted to. The proper place to see it from is the wall and we have just come from an ideal walk from the Chien-men to the Shun-chin-men gates. The wall divides the South, the

Chinese city, from the North city. The cities are connected by three gates and from each gate a broad straight street, spanned by arches here and there, runs right across the city. The Chien-men is the Imperial entrance that none but the Emperor was allowed to use. Standing on it now one looks straight up to the Forbidden City, surrounded by its great grey walls. The approach is marked by a series of large buildings with shining roofs of gold coloured tiles. One sees the marble pillars and the lions of the entrance and the golden roofs of the pagodas.

Marvellous it must have been when all the pageant was in full swing and real to the people. With processions and ceremonies it all fits with an Emperor who was a god. Now the President lives in a red brick building outside. Inside lives the little boy Emperor with his English tutor

and some retired royalty.

"After all I have heard of the smells I have not been so much impressed by them as by the noises. All along the road one meets a succession of hawkers and not only does each one shout his wares in a sort of mixture of a bellow, a wail and a cheer, which is quite unintelligible even to the Chinese, but he has also some kind of a musical (?) instrument which he constantly strikes. Add to this the continual clanging of rickshaw bells, the shouting of coolies, an occasional motor horn, always a dog fight and generally a boy fight, and underneath it all the continual swish, swish of Chinese shoes dragging the road.

"Speaking of Dr. Travis, it was she who introduced me to Peking. She arrived from Pei-Tai-Ho two days after my arrival and spent a few days at the Mission. As Miss Waller was frightfully busy opening school Dr. Travis kindly took me around with her. She is certainly one of the finest women I have ever come across, so cheerful, so brave and so wise. Every one here loves her. Now she has gone back to her rather lonely mission and is hastening to open a hospital in case the cholera spreads in

that direction.

Our school is a long grey brick institution-like building, standing in a large compound with playground and tennis court at the back. In one corner of the compound is a little Chinese house wherein I live with three of the younger Chinese teachers. About seventy girls attend the school, some of them only for English classes. But the school is very careful to offer a very thorough course in Chinese as well as in English subjects. Though the school is connected with the Anglican Mission it is really a private venture of Miss Bowden-Smith's, especially to appeal to and get hold of the higher class of girl."

THE DEAN'S GARDEN PARTY

A Reminiscence, by a Past Student

FTHE organizers of the garden party in honor of Dean Moyse had commanded the weather, they could not have produced anything that would have invited us more smilingly to our journey beyond the mountain. It was one of the days when "longen folk to goon on pilgrimages"— not April, it is true, but June; a later spring than those old travellers knew, and one that would have been strange to them; but no less blue and golden. We, too, went in something of the spirit of pilgrims, with a kind of piety (in the ancient sense) in our purpose, to take part in a greeting of farewell to a teacher who during many years had added to the Arts course a very distinctive note of personality. If misgivings as to the road hindered any of us, they must have disappeared when we turned into Mrs. Pitcher's delightful grounds, and saw gathered there

something like an embodiment of the English classes since Dean Moyse had had a share in them. Some had attended his lectures in the historic east wing of the Arts building in the days when the R.V.C. was not; some, youngsters of this year's graduation, were fortunate in that they had finished their college course before the Dean had ended his work for it; between these came representatives not indeed of every year, but of enough to link recollections of each. Even among the members of the faculty who were present, one saw those who had sat at the feet of Professor Moyse before he was Dean; who, like most of us there assembled, had come because of memories of pleasant hours when they had read Shakespeare and Wordsworth, Tennyson and Chaucer, under his guidance. . . . less pleasant hours, perhaps, when they had wrestled with Beowulf and the dark mysteries of Early English.

We could all recall him as he used to stand before our rows on the wooden seats; his eyes shining and his lips shaping lovely words from English poets, whose color and significance he, an Englishman and a poet, was so wellfitted to interpret to us who were only grandchildren of England, and for the most part, alas, not poets! We could hear disconnected phrases in his voice: "Only through the faded leaf, the chestnut pattering to the ground." "Bliss was it in those days to be alive. But to be young was very heaven." And that other that attests the generous impulses of Wordsworth's youth: "France lured me forth" . . The writer had not the good fortune to read Shakespeare with the Dean; her recollections are principally of Wordsworth and "In Memoriam" and the resonances of Beowulf; but always, in whatever connection, of Dean Moyse's gusto in reading the passages he loved, and the enthusiasm that apparently never failed, through successive years of attempting to inoculate with the germ of appreciation so many who were totally immune. Some of us were sure to be "bitten" by the delights of Anglo-Saxon before the session was old, he would prophesy; and it must have been disappointing that so many escaped. Yet after all he must have had the satisfaction of knowing that some were in truth bitten by the delights of modern if not of Old English verse, and that they would maintain that pleasant madness ever after.

In any subject, the teacher who captures the imagination of his students is he who infuses into his presentation the spirit of the artist — the desire to "communicate the incommunicable thr ll of things"— and who, necessarily, is himself most moved by the thrill of the thing he teaches. Dean Moyse is a scholar of repute, and he taught with authority; as Dean and at one time as Acting Principal, he was an executive who won the respect and liking of the student body. But in remembering him what must chiefly abide in the minds of his students is his joy in the material with which he worked. The last thought that activated him was that we were there for the base purpose of passing examinations. We were there to learn the charm of what we read; and not only of what we read, but of all that it meant in the upgathering of traditional beauty and interest. For the Dean himself was stirred not only by some exquisite line of Tennyson, but by the pervasive wanderings in Europe of the Arthur legend — and by his own discovery of the very fountain of Broceliande, with some of its old enchantments still about it. He would linger over his theme, sipping it like an epicure. Respect sits lightly on the shoulders of the undergraduate, and he might easily be incapable of recognizing the scholarship that went to the making of those lectures. But that other spirit none could miss, and there lives with us the memory of work in which nothing was machine-made, but all was done as by an artist who loved it.



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Published Quarterly by the GRADUATES' SOCIETY

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VOL. I

SEPTEMBER, 1920

No. 4

ACH alumnus must appraise for himself the value after graduation of the honor and privilege of holding his degree. He may do so by contemplating what his life would have been without it — without his capacity for intellectual enjoyment, his position professionally, socially, financially and in the comradeship of cultured men.

When his alma mater calls for help he must appraise this debt, and in so doing he appraises himself.

But there is a money debt which can be measured for him, and which every honorable man will struggle to pay, once it is called to his attention. If he paid full tuition in his student days he paid far less than his instruction cost. The Endowment of the University paid the rest.

Tuition fees at McGill will be advanced in some faculties 50% on October 1st, 1920. It costs the University two to five times the amount of the fees to educate a student. To raise the tuition further would exclude many, but the income of the University is still far below the minimum to pay the instructing staff a living compensation.

McGill University needs \$5,000,000 additional endowment, of which two-thirds is required for increase of teachers' salaries at once. The effective operation of Canadian Universities cannot be continued unless professors' salaries are advanced. They are now less than the bare cost of living!

The SQUARE DEAL is the basis of every sound institution. McGill salaries have not been advanced to meet the advance in the cost of living during the past years. Is this a square deal?

Plan to subscribe to your alma mater when the call comes in November next.

In VOL. I, No. 1, of the McGill News, it was announced that the Graduates' Society hoped to secure from the Board of Governors of McGill the privilege of electing a certain percentage of their number. Later it was announced that this privilege had been granted and that the Graduates' Society would henceforth have direct representation on the Board of Governors, electing one representative each year to serve for a term of three years, and to begin with the elections of 1920. In the June issue of the News the names of two nominees to the office of Graduates' Representative on the Board were published. Since the publication of the June number of the magazine, it was discovered that the Nominating Committee which selected the names to be balloted for had unwittingly committed certain irregularities in their nominations for this

office, which made it advisable that the nominations should be withdrawn. The result is that there will be no Graduates' Representative elected to the Board of Governors this year. The first election will take place next year, when it is expected that two representatives will be chosen instead of one.

Vast resources are needed to maintain a modern university in an efficient and up-to-date manner, and McGill is no exception to this rule. The many activities already in existence must be kept running properly; they are in the nature of a first mortgage on the assets of the concern, the interest on which must be met before anything new can be undertaken.

McGill, however, also has many new needs and one of the most pressing and the most important of these is residences for the students. This is a need which has always been felt. As more and more students have been attracted here from other places it has become urgent. And now, with the present housing situation in Montreal, it has developed into a crying necessity.

In considering schemes of expansion, we have got to realize that the student is the most important factor in the college polity. He comes as the raw material from which, after many and varied processes, the finished product is turned out. And the only justification for any university is the quality of that finished product. Unfortunately we sometimes lose ourselves in the mazes of the organization and are apt to forget this one basic object of the whole machine.

This proposition, then, may be laid down as sound truth: what the students need most is what the university needs most; and what the students need most, here and now, is residences.

Applying this test to the various new projects, while a new convocation hall would look very fine, it would be but a background for an imposing array of deans and professors at convocation and would benefit the students precious little. A new gymnasium is an excellent scheme and is badly needed but after all will be used only for relaxation and drill. On the other hand a building the students would of necessity frequent three times a day and every night is a decent, congenial place to eat and sleep — residences.

At present the only place under University auspices where there is any rooming accommodation at all for men is Strathcona Hall, with a capacity of sixty rooms, while the enrolment of students is about 2,500.

Among the graduates generally the call for residences will awaken a sympathetic response. McGill men now scattered over the country will have painful recollections of their battles with irate and implacable landladies. Many will remember the hashed mutton and watery potatoes of the average cheap boarding-house in those days when they were not overburdened with money and lived as best they could. But, if the graduates of the past did not fare any too well, what about their successors of the present day, when rooms are impossible to get except at exorbitant figures, and food is at fancy prices? These conditions call loudly for a remedy.

Again the urgent necessity of at least a statement as to when a start will be made on the residence programme is pointed out. The Board of Governors should without delay decide on its future action in regard to this, make an announcement and see that steps are taken to commence immediately to build residences which will most certainly prove to be stepping stones to a stronger McGill of the future.



GEO. VERNOT



GEO. R. HODGSON



W. R. KENNED

AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

cGILL was represented on the Canadian team, which participated in the Olympic Games at Antwerp this year, by two well-known athletes, one a graduate and the other still in attendance at the University. George Hodgson, former world's champion swimmer and breaker of many records at the last Olympiad in Stockholm, who during his college course enabled McGill to score many victories over Toronto, was entered in the four-hundred metre and fifteen-hundred metre swimming events. Kennedy, star of the McGill track team last season and winner of the individual intercollegiate championship through his fine all-round ability, took part in the track and field events. Neither of them was successful when pitted against the best of all other nations; but it is a high honor even to be considered worthy to take part in the Olympic Games and to qualify to represent one's country in these events. Hodgson, who in 1912, at Stockholm, established many records, was unable to come near his former times; but it is only fair to say that he had done little swimming for some years, as he served with the Canadian air forces during the war and had practically given up active competition. It was only at the earnest solicitation of many friends and athletic authorities that he finally consented to again compete. It is noted that his 1912 time for the 1,500 metre event was not even approached by Norman Ross, representing the United States, who this year won the event. Kennedy, who had strained his leg in practice, was unable to take part in the regular trials for choosing the Canadian Olympic team, but recovered in time to make the trip to Antwerp and participate in the jumping events. His best marks were outdistanced, however, by the fine showing of the Americans in the high jump and by the work of some of the Scandinavian jumpers in the broad jump.

Another Canadian competitor in the Olympic Games was George Vernot, the young swimmer, who will enter McGill from Montreal High School this fal'. Vernot swam second to Norman Ross in the 1,500 metre swim and many experts figure that he will yet defeat the famous American.

TENNIS COURTS CROWDED

The McGill tennis courts were very popular this summer and every evening many players made use of them. McGill had a team entered in the intermediate series of the city league and competed with Mount Royal, M.A.A.,

Outremont and Westmount. Some very interesting matches were played. The series is not yet completed; but on the whole McGill was not as strong as a number of the other teams and is not likely to end the season very far up in the list.

CRICKETERS AGAIN ACTIVE

A good deal of interest was evinced this summer in cricket, a game which has never become very popular in Canada, although there are many good players throughout the country. A team representing McGill played a number of matches during the summer and compiled a very creditable record, finishing second in the city league.

TRACK AND FIELD CONTESTS

It is a little too early as yet to discuss the prospect of McGill repeating the fine victory of last fall in the intercollegiate track and field events, but with the majority of the successful competitors back at the University this autumn there is every reason for confidence.

McGILL SWIMMER MADE RECORD

Harold Fisk, star of the McGill swimming team, established a new Canadian record in the Canadian swimming championships and Olympic trials held in July. In winning the one hundred yards back stroke he covered the distance in one minute twenty-three and two-fifths seconds, cutting nearly three seconds off the old mark.

OLD CAMPUS TO BE USED AGAIN

The old McGill campus, which graduates will remember as the scene of many a hard-fought football game, will be available again this fall for athletics. During the war it was used as a training ground and the turf soon disappeared under the incessant marching. It has been resodded and carefully guarded for some time past and now affords a fine football field. The new stadium will be used of course for all important games, but the old campus will be of

great service in allowing a greater number of students not of senior or even intermediate calibre to take part in sports and will, in all probability, be used for the class games, the most exciting of all matches.

OUEEN'S RUGBYISTS WILL BE WELL COACHED

Oueen's University has decided not to engage a professional coach for its football team, but to follow the method of past years in appointing an honorary coach. Professor Lindsay Malcolm, who is a recognized authority on rugby, will have charge of the tricolor players. He is an old Queen's football player and has followed the game carefully for years. With any sort of material to work with he should put a team on the field that will give both Toronto and McGill a hard struggle. The relations of McGill officials and players with Professor Malcolm have always been of the pleasantest. It will be remembered that he never indulged in the ill-natured criticism which some supporters of losing teams directed at Coach Shaughnessey's tactics; but on the contrary, after examining "Shag's" methods, declared that his plays were within the intercollegiate rules. McGill footballers wish him the best of luck with his Queen's squad and anticipate that with him in charge the cordial relations always existing between the two teams will continue to be of the pleasantest.

RUGBY FOOTBALL PROSPECTS

INTERCOLLEGIATE SCHEDULE

October 9.—McGill at Queen's.
October 16.—'Varsity at Queen's.
October 23.—McGill at 'Varsity.
October 30,—Queen's at McGill.
November 6.—'Varsity at McGill.
November 13.—Queen's at 'Varsity.

As seen by the above schedule intercollegiate football is to start earlier this year than last and already both graduates and undergraduates are eagerly discussing the possibility of the McGill team repeating last year's successes. McGill will again have one big asset to start off with this fall and that will be the presence of the famous "Shag' Shaughnessey, recognized as the premier football coach in the country, in charge of the "red and white" team. Coach Shaughnessey will take up his duties again about the fourteenth of September, by which time practically all candidates for football honors will be on hand. In addition to this McGill will have many of last year's senior men back in the line-up. Only five of last year's champions graduated last spring, and, with possibly one or two exceptions, all the other players are expected back at the University. The five members of last year's team to graduate were Montgomery, quarter back and captain; Seath, flying wing; Williamson, Gilhooley and Heney, all of whom played on the back division. This leaves the line practically intact and as McGill was unusually strong in spare defence men last year it is felt that a strong back division will be available. Among available half backs for this year's team, who played the position in one or more senior contests last year, are "Boo" Anderson and Cyril Flanagan. There are also a number of intermediates who last year were pressing hard for places on the senior fourteen.

OLD BOYS GAME

The Old Boys game will take place on Saturday, October 2nd at the McGill Stadium.

The Old Boys this year are exceptionally strong and it is confidently expected that they will show "Shags" hopefuls

how the game should be played.

The team will be chosen from the following players:
Geo. Draper, Lorne Montgomery, "Norm" Williamson,
Pringle Seath, V. Heney, Joe Gilhooley, Geo. Laing, N.
Timmins, T. Hall, E. Parsons, J. Todd, Hilary Bignell,
Fletcher, T. G. Rounthwaite, "Pep" Paisley, "Chuc"
Waterous, Art. Brown, "Andy" Davies, Stuart Forbes,
Norman Forbes, Ross Laing and J. Timmins.



McGILL SWIMMING TEAM

Tickets for the Old Boys game and for the intercollegiate games may be obtained from the secretary of the Students' Council, McGill Union, 328 Sherbrooke St. W., Phone Up. 433. The price of tickets is \$1.50 for all reserved seats. General admission 75 cents.

The University track meet will be held this year on Oct. 15th. It is expected that prominent athletes from amateur clubs in the city will be asked to compete in the open events. Added interest is anticipated owing to the fact that men who represented Canada at the Olympic Games will compete. A general admission will be charged.

The McGill Daily, the students' publication, will make its initial appearance for the session 1920-21 on Oct. 4th. All communications relative to the Daily should be addressed to the secretary of the Students' Council, McGill Union. Subscription rates to graduates and past students are:

Montreal.....\$2.50 yearly
Outside Montreal......3.50

Weekly edition \$1.00 per annum to all subscribers.

At a meeting of the Intercollegiate Rugby Rules Commission, held at the McGill Union recently, the following new interpretation was made to apply to the much disputed offside interference rule.

"That a hole in the line of scrimmage cannot be made by charging at right angles to the line of scrimmage, the man preventing a hole being made must be taken sideways."

Another amendment to the rules dealt with the score counted for a touchdown resulting from a fumble.

In future a touchdown from a fumble will only count three points with a try at goal, and whether the try is converted or not the ball will be kicked-off at the forty-yard line.

AT THE UNIVERSITY

N the last issue of the News some particulars were given regarding the convocation for conferring degrees in Arts, Applied Science, Law, Dentistry and the Graduate School; special mention being made of those who had received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and those also who had obtained the degree of Master or Doctor in course. This convocation was held on May 12th.

Since then three others have been held, one at Macdonald College, for conferring degrees in Agriculture, on May 28th; one in the Royal Victoria College, for conferring degrees in Medicine and Music, on June 8th; and a special convocation for conferring degrees on four representative delegates to the British Imperial Press Confer-

ence, on August 3rd.

In former years (except on one occasion) the degrees in Agriculture were conferred on the occasion of the Medical convocation, but this year, as the graduates were needed as soon as possible for service under the Federal Department of Agriculture, it was not thought advisable to hold them back for the Medical convocation, which meant a period of eleven days, and therefore the authorities authorized a special convocation to be held at the College instead of in Montreal, as was the case before and will be required in the future.

At the Medical convocation degrees were granted also to students of other faculties, who had qualified for the same in the meantime. These were mostly double course students in Arts and Medicine and those pursuing a course for the degree of Master or Doctor of Science or Philosophy, who, on account of the fact that they need to use the laboratories, are allowed longer time than the others to complete their course.

In 1909 the first Imperial Press Conference was held in London. When the question of the meeting place for the second conference came up for consideration Ottawa was chosen (chiefly, it is supposed, through the representations of Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the Montreal Star and a governor of McGill University).

On August 2nd the delegates on the way to attend the conference to the number of about one hundred arrived in Montreal, and on the afternoon of the following day, a special convocation of the University was held, to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on four prominent members of the delegation:-

Right Honourable Viscount Burnham, President of

the Empire Press Union; Sir Harry Brittain, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements:

Ralph Stapleton Ward Jackson, Esq., Chairman of the South African delegation; and

Thompson Wilson Leys, Chairman of the New Zealand delegation.

On this occasion the new Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, officiated for the first time. Addresses were delivered by Viscount Burnham and Mr. Leys. The Principal's address touched on the relation of the country to the University, on the value of the work of the Press, and on the part which the University must play in these days of uncertainty and unrest.

The following degrees have been conferred on graduates of the different faculties, as the result of the work of the

session:

Arts (including Commerce)	76
Applied Science (including Architecture)	83
	28
Dentistry	18
Graduate School	17

Medicine	1
Agriculture	15
Total	290
Diplomas Awarded	
Diploma of Pharmacy	6
Dipionia of Licentiate in Music	6
Diploma of Public Health	3

SUMMER SCHOOL IN LIBRARY METHODS

During the war the Library Summer School was discontinued, in common with a good many other activities connected with University life, but this year it was thought well to resume. It extended over a period of a month under the directorship of Dr. G. R. Lomer, the librarian. The attendance was up to the mark of pre-war time.

COURSE FOR GRADUATE NURSES

Mainly through the instrumentality of the Provincial Red Cross Society, the University has been enabled to establish a course for graduate nurses under Miss Madeline Shaw as directress.

This course will be open to graduates of recognized hospitals and will extend over a year. Two courses will be offered — one qualifying for the position of teacher in schools of nursing and for administration work in such schools, as well as in hospitals and sanitoriums; and the other for what is generally known as public health nursing.

In addition to the instruction given by the nurse director, lectures will be provided by different professors in the University, and a very practical course has been outlined. It will lead to a diploma, and work will commence at the opening of the session 1920-21.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

It has been practically decided that the present six-year course in Medicine will be discontinued at the close of the next session, and that those intending to qualify as medical practitioners will be required (commencing with the session 1921-22) to complete two years in the faculty of Arts, including in the list of their subjects, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. They will then spend four years in the faculty of Medicine, following purely medical studies. To this will be added a fifth year in a hospital under the direction of the faculty.

In connection with the administration of the faculty, a change has recently been made whereby the office of registrar has been abolished, and the present registrar has been given the title of assistant dean and will attend to all matters which generally fall within the province of these functionaries in the University. The dean will occupy more or less of an honorary position, will preside at meetings and will represent the faculty on public occasions. It is proposed to limit the dean's term of office to two or three years, so that a greater number of professors will be able to get into close touch with the affairs of the faculty than would otherwise be the case.

NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

The Provincial Government recently established a number of scholarships, which are open to graduates of the universities of the Province. These are of the value of \$1,200.00 a year for three years, and are open to graduates in any faculty, except Music. They are required to pursue their course of study in France.

One of these has been granted to McGill University. On account of the fact that word was received after the closing of the University, it was not possible to communicate this information to the members of the graduating classes directly. The award will be made in the near future.

A scholarship has recently been established by J. T. McCall, Esq., of Montreal, in memory of his son, the late James Darling McCall, who was drowned shortly after the close of the war, in which he had served with distinction. The late Mr. McCall was a graduate of McGill University, having obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1915. The scholarship has been awarded in the subjects of English and Philosophy at the end of the third year to that person who has "given proof of scholarship and ability as an honor student in these two subjects." It is of the value of \$300.00

This is the eighth scholarship or prize that has been founded in memory of a student or graduate. Of the eight,

This practice of founding scholarships or erecting buildings to commemorate the death of a member of the University has been carried out to a striking degree in those American universities, which, like McGill, are dependent on private endowments. Many of their best buildings bear witness to this fact. As yet no one building on the McGill University grounds is of a memorial character. There are a number of the illustrious sons of McGill whose names could be most fittingly preserved for all time by the erection of such buildings. It will be interesting to see what individual or group will be the first to act to this end.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF

The following members of the staff have resigned:—Mr. N. E. Wheeler, assistant professor of Physics, to accept the professorship in the same subject in his alma mater, Colby College, Maine; Dr. V. K. Krieble, assistant professor of Chemistry, to accept the professorship of Chemistry in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

Appointments have been made as follows:-

Mr. C. Carruthers, M.A. (Oxon) has been appointed assistant professor of Classics. Mr. Carruthers is the son of Adam Carruthers, professor of Greek Literature and Archaeology in the University of Toronto. He was a Rhodes scholar for the Province of Ontario, and served in an Imperial unit in the Great War.

Mr. B. K. Sandwell, a graduate of Toronto University, who has been chiefly engaged in journalistic work since his graduation, but has found time to do some lecturing in his chosen branch of Economics, has been appointed assistant professor in the Department of Economics, and will also do some special lecturing in the School of Commerce.

Dr. Paul Villard, who had been doing part-time work in the Department of Modern Languages, has been now added definitely to the staff as assistant professor of

Professor Paul T. Lafleur, assistant professor of English, has been appointed professor and head of the department in succession to Dr. C. E. Moyse, resigned.

There are still a number of appointments to be made before the staff for next session is complete. The headships of the Departments of History and Classics are still vacant. It is confidently expected that the former, at least, will be filled ere long.

A RISING CANADIAN ENGINEER

ALVAH E. FOREMAN, Sci. '03, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works of British Columbia, who has been chosen as president of the Canadian Good Roads Association, has had a rapid rise in the engineering profession and has fulfilled in every

degree the promise which he displayed during his brilliant undergraduate course at the University.

Originally from Cheapside, Ont., where he was born in 1878, Mr. Foreman went to British Columbia at the age of twelve and attended the public and high schools in Van-



A. E. FOREMAN

couver. When he concluded his course in engineering at McGill, he was a gold medallist, the leader in his class in each of the four years of his course, British Association medallist, and the possessor, all told, of thirty first prizes.

On graduation, Mr. Foreman travelled for a year and then entered business life in Toronto to gain experience. In 1907 he returned to British Columbia to become secre-

tary and manager of the Concrete Engineering & Construction Co. in Vancouver, two years later entering upon practice in Vancouver as a consulting engineer. The year 1910 saw him resident engineer-in-charge of the construction of a concrete power dam at Revelstoke and in 1911 he was supervising engineer of the Dallas Road Sea Wall for the city of Victoria and the Provincial Government. Remaining in Victoria, he became successively construction engineer on the Smith's Hill Reservoir, assistant city engineer and finally, in 1916, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works. In the course of his engineering career, Mr. Foreman has been connected with many of the largest public works in the province. He is an enthusiastic member of the Graduates' Society of British Columbia, of the Engineering Institute of Canada and of the Northwest Society of Highway Engineers. Mr. Foreman is also a member of the executive of the convocation of the University of British Columbia, and is very highly thought of in the engineering profession along the Pacific Coast.

RETIRES AFTER LONG SERVICE

AT HIS own request, Richard G. McConnell, Arts '79, has retired from the post of Deputy Minister of Mines at Ottawa, after long and honorable service. His retirement means the loss to the Dominion public service of one of the best known authorities on the geological and mining resources of Western Canada.

Mr. McConnell has had an interesting career during his long connection with the Geological Survey and the Department of Mines. Born at Chatham, Que., in 1857, he was educated at Carillon Academy and at McGill, taking first rank honors in natural sciences at his graduation in Arts. In 1881 he entered the Geological Survey and rapidly became known as one of the most proficient members of the staff. He made many important explorations and discoveries, especially in Western Canada, British Columbia and the Yukon. In the years 1887-8 he made one of the longest exploratory trips on record, traversing in those two seasons, the whole or large portions of the Stikine, Laird, Mackenzie, Porcupine, Yukon and Lewis rivers. In 1914 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Mines and held that office with the utmost satisfaction until his voluntary retirement.

Mr. McConnell is the author of numerous papers and reports on the resources of the Northwest.

"BILL" MURRAY'S WAR RECORD

BOY! Page "Bill" Murray and convey to him the congratulations of his fellow-graduates. During the war modest "Bill," one of the most popular men who ever left the University and Rhodes scholar in 1913, said little but did a great deal. From time to time graduates returning from overseas brought meagre word of Mr. Murray's activities but, until recently, it was not generally known what he had really accomplished. Now, thanks to the report of the Rhodes Foundation, we are able to learn that "Bill" is permitted to wear upon his young breast the insignia of the following decorations: the Military Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Croix de Guerre, the Order of the Crown of Italy and the Italian Silver Medal for Military Valor. Quite a breastful!

Mr. Murray's course at Oxford was interrupted by the war which, characteristically, he entered at the start as a trooper in King Edward's Horse. It was not long, however, before he tired of this branch of the service and secured a transfer to the Royal Flying Corps, with which he served until the close of hostilities, escaping miraculously on numerous occasions and gaining honor after honor.

Following the war, he was for a time Deputy Director of Rationing and Distributing, Ministry of Food, and is now engaged in literary work in London, his address being the Authors' Club.

"Bill" has been securing distinction in whatever he undertakes for so many years that he probably values his decorations but lightly. Before coming to McGill he had won the Governor-General's gold medal at the University of British Columbia and had held the intermediate Pacific Coast championship for three miles. At the end of his first year in Montreal, he carried off the MacDonald exhibition and in his third and fourth years the McKenzie scholarship. The Rhodes scholarship before his course was completed was the conclusion of his academic performance at McGill.

An all-round man, Murray made the McGill cross-country record of 38 minutes 21 seconds, for seven and three-quarters miles, and later captured the one mile event at the M.A.A.A. meet. In 1912 he created a new intercollegiate record for one mile.

The creator and first editor of *McGill Daily*, Murray was a leader in student activities. He served for two years as president of the Track Club, was president of the Literary and Debating Society in 1912, a leader in the Mock Parliament, captain of the Champion Intercollegiate Harriers — and Heaven only knows what else. In 1910 he was first in the public speaking contest.

It might be considered that with all these activities engaging his attention, his time might have been well taken up. Yet, in his final year, in addition to editing the *Daily*, running, speaking, attending meetings of students' societies and executives, not to speak of writing theses, attending lectures and studying, he occupied a post on the editorial staff of the *Montreal Herald* and still later was with the Montreal office of Lloyd's Greater Britain Publishing Co., of London. The amazing thing was that he managed to get any college work done at all.

to get any college work done at all.

In his war activities "Bill" has again demonstrated that
he is an exceptional man. His friends look for further
scholastic and athletic triumphs from him.

PROFESSOR KING'S PROMOTION

THE appointment of Prof. Louis Vessot King, M.A., D.Sc., Arts '05, to the Macdonald Chair in Physics at the University, has been received with great satisfaction by not only his associates on the teaching staff, but also by hundreds of former students.

Prof. King's career since entering educational work has been matched only by his record while a student. At the age of 19 he graduated from the Faculty of Arts with first class honors and the Anne Molson gold medal in mathematics and physics. In the same year he was elected to the Canadian scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, and in November, 1906, was elected a foundation scholar of that college, having won the Wilson scholarship. He finally graduated with first class honors in mathematical tripos.

Since joining the staff of McGill in 1910, Dr. King has steadily advanced from the post of lecturer. In 1915 he became a Doctor of Science of the University, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and elevated to the associate professorship in the Department. In 1917 the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, awarded him the Howard M. Pitt gold medal for the design of an instrument for measuring the flow of air or other gases. Dr. King has also been engaged in important researches in submarine acoustics for the British Board of Inventions and has carried out similar work of much value on the efficiency of fog signal machinery and the measurement and distribution of sound.

INVENTED THE GAS HELMET

EW war honors were more richly deserved than was the C.M.G. which was conferred upon Major Cluny Macpherson, Med. '01, director of Medical Services for Newfoundland, at the close of hostilities. Aside from his services as a medical officer which were of admitted value, Major Macpherson won distinction overseas by his efforts in the protection of the troops against poisonous gases and in 1915 devised the anti-gas helmet, which was adopted by the War Office. It was largely for his work in this direction that the honor was conferred.

Major Macpherson has risen to become a veritable force in Britain's oldest colony. Of Newfoundland he is a native and still in his 41st year. Educated at the Methodist College, St. John's, and at McGill, he took post-graduate studies at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and in 1902 returned to Newfoundland. No sooner had he got back than he was commissioned by the Government to undertake the suppression of a smallpox epidemic in Labrador. In this work he proved himself absolutely fearless and for the years 1902-04 was in charge of Dr. Grenfell's hospital at Harbor Grace. Returning to St. John's he entered into private practice and is now recognized as one of the leading medical men of the colony. In 1909 he again undertook the suppression of smallpox on the southwest coast. He is a Commissioner of the Supreme Court, a vice-president of the Newfoundland centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, assistant commissioner of the St. John Ambulance Brigade overseas, a member of the Newfoundland Medical Board and of the Council of Higher Education, a director of the Grenfell Association of Newfoundland, etc. He is a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Major Macpherson's war service was varied and comprehensive. In August, 1914, when the 1st Royal Newfoundland Regiment was raised, he was commissioned captain and principal medical officer. Proceeding overseas in March, 1915, he was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of major and thereafter served in France, Belgium, Gallipoli, Egypt and Saloniki. Invalided to Newfoundland in October, 1916, he was soon afterwards appointed director of Medical Services for Newfoundland, a position he occupied until the close of the war. Dr. Macpherson was a member of the first War Office committee on protection against poisonous gases.

"A TRUE COMRADE TO THE LAST"

IEUT. JOHN DOUGLAS ARMSTRONG, Arts '10, Sci. '12, who fell on April 9, 1917, while engaged in consolidating the Canadian gain at Vimy Ridge, was born in Ottawa on July 20, 1889, the son of the late Rev. W. D. Armstrong, D.D., Ph.D., for many years pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, and president of the Ottawa Ladies' College, and of Mrs. Armstrong, 369 Stewart Street, Ottawa. He attended the Ottawa Public Schools and Collegiate Institute and passed his matriculation examination in 1906. The same year he entered the Faculty of Arts, pursuing a double course in Arts and Science. In 1910 he received his degree in Arts, and in 1912 his degree in Science. During his University course, Lieut. Armstrong was most active in student activities, and was one of the most popular men of his time. His summers were spent upon surveys and other engineering work, such as the laying out of the tracks of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Fort William, Ont. He was president of his year, a member of the glee club, and of the orchestra.

After graduation, Lieut. Armstrong entered the employ of the Dominion Bridge Company, with which corporation he was connected for a year. Not liking the confinement of office work, he joined the engineering staff of the Foundation Company, and while with that concern was employed on the Montreal harbor improvement scheme, and in the construction of a bridge at Newcastle, N.B. In the spring of 1914 he and G. Arthur Bennet, Sci. '11, made a trip to Europe and visited a number of places on the continent, including the Krupp works.

Following the declaration of war, Lieut. Armstrong was engaged in the preparation of the mobilization camp at Valcartier, with the firm of Bate & McMahon. In January, 1916, he received his commission in the Canadian Engineers, and immediately went into training at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa. On May 14, 1916, he left Ottawa in charge of a company, and on June 1 he reached England. After further training at Bramshott, where he acted at times as an instructor, Lieut. Armstrong went to France early in August, attached to the 11th Field Company, in which several other McGill graduates were serving as officers. The 11th Field Company served on the Ypres salient, on the Somme front during the September offensive, in the vicinity of Arras and at Vimy. Lieut. Armstrong spent this entire period, with the exception of ten days leave in London, with his company on the firing line. On Easter Monday morning, April 9, 1917, he went over the top at Vimy Ridge about 7 a.m., and was killed very shortly afterwards. His body was not recovered until the next day. Interment was made in the Military Cemetery at Villers-au-Bois on April 13. One friend in writing says: "You can judge how he was loved by his men when I tell you that every available sapper attended the service voluntarily." The members of the 11th Field Company have erected a handsome solid oak Maltese cross over Lieut. Armstrong's grave and placed a low oak railing round his grave and that of a fellow officer. Lieut. Armstrong was mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig after Vimy Ridge.

Major H. L. Trotter, of the 11th Field Company, in writing of Lieut. Armstrong's death, said: "We were ordered to send over a certain number of officers and sappers with the great attack of April 9th. I chose Douglas to take charge of the 'party of consolidation' of the first objective. He had six sappers under him and his duty was to organize a working party of the garrison and dig a good trench which would be held in case the Bosche counter-

attacked. Dug. and L. L. Johnson, who was going on to the second objective, started together and went about 200 yards together before they separated each to go his own way. It must have been only a few minutes later when Dug. was hit by a machine-gun bullet. The sapper who was with him was also wounded in the arm and leg, but he stayed with Dug. until he passed away. The bullet entered his right side about four inches below his ribs and he died almost instantly. I found him lying on his back with a smile on his face. Some of the sappers carried him in, and we brought him back far from the firing line, and buried him with military honors in the English cemetery.

"His services to his country have been great. It was by a mistake of someone else's that he did not get the M.C. last fall, for he deserved it above all in this Company, and his name was sent in.

"His coolness and self-possession were a by-word among the officers, and the new ones looked to him for advice on how to behave under fire."

Lieut. L. L. Johnson, who was with Lieut. Armstrong when "he went over the top," writes:

"His last words to me were to caution me about advancing too fast under our own barrage; his thoughts being for my safety and not for himself. He went forward the coolest of us all, a gallant officer and a true comrade to the last."

McGILL MAN HEADS MINERS

RTON E. S. WHITESIDE, M.Sc., Sci.'94, who has been elected president of the Canadian Mining Institute, is widely known as a colliery engineer and manager throughout Western Canada and is now general manager of the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, Coleman, Alberta. He is also president of the Western Coal Operators' Association and has taken a leading part in the development of coalfields in Alberta.

Mr. Whiteside is a native of Metcalfe, Ont., near Ottawa, and is in his 50th year. On matriculating into McGill in 1890 from the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, he won the Jeffrey Burland scholarship and when he was graduated four years later he secured first rank honors in natural science.

Mr. Whiteside has fulfilled the predictions of promise which were made during his early career as a mining engineer. He first served a few months in the McGill Observatory and then proceeded to Alberta, where he spent nine years with the H. W. McNeill Co., Limited, operating coal mines at Anthracite and Canmore, first as a mining engineer and later as general superintendent and chief engineer. His work in connection with these mines brought him before the notice of mining operators in a prominent way, with the result that in 1904 he was offered and accepted a position as general manager of the Western Canada Collieries, Limited, at Frank. Four years later he became general manager of the International Coal and Coke Company's mines and works at Coleman. In addition to attending to these duties, he has been a close student of coal mining methods and management and to this end has on several occasions visited the different coal mining areas of not only Canada and the United States, but of Great Britain and the continent as well.

A charter member of the Canadian Mining Institute, Mr. Whiteside has served as a Councillor during several years and was one of the organizers of the Rocky Mountain branch of the body which has now chosen him as its head.

REMINISCENCES OF THE FIFTIES

R. ALEXANDER PETER REID, Med. '58, formerly Provincial Health Officer of Nova Scotia, who died at his home in L'Ardeise, C.B., on February 27, belonged to a fast-disappearing class of medical men. A raw, self-taught boy from the country, he came to McGill as early as 1854 and by dint of honest effort succeeded in acquiring a first-rank position in the profession of medicine.

Some years ago, the late Dr. Reid was kind enough to set down, for the benefit of the undergraduates of that period, a series of his reminiscences of McGill in the Fifties. The contrast between the college as it existed in those days and the University of the present time was illuminating.

Even at that early date and with the meagre facilities which it boasted, the McGill Medical School, according to Dr. Reid, was reputed the best in Canada. It was for that reason that he, a native of London, Ont., chose it rather than the Medical School at Toronto. His earliest education was secured at a private school in London where, as he said, "the ruler was the most used cerebral stimulant, varied with the rawhide and the rod." When he was about 12 years of age, his father took him away from school, saying that he did not think he was learning anything of moment. He was set to work as a cooper's assistant, in which work he 'made a most important discovery: that knowledge was the most important element of success and a school or its equivalent a necessary factor. Consequently," continued Dr. Reid, "if I could not go to the school, I brought the school to myself. I picked out the subjects I decided to be proficient in and set to work at home at unoccupied times in the morning and evening which I could easily expend. . . . A new and good school was started in London about 1850 and, when work was slack in summer, I would maybe get a month or two of school. The ruler was not needed as a stimulant. When not at school, there were two or three friends of blessed memory who would give me an hour at night two or three times a week when needed to help me out of difficulties I could not surmount in Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, etc. In this way, I managed to get over several books of Virgil's Aeneid, Sallust's Cataline, Cicero's Orations and Ovid's Metamorphosis. I found Greek too hard to manage and had to give it up as being the one least necessary in ordinary practical life. Time and labor were matters to me of great moment at that period of my career.'

Dr. Reid had by this time made up his mind to study medicine. At that time this usually meant being articled to a doctor and paying a fee. While Dr. Reid could conceive some advantages in sweeping out the preceptor's office, dusting his shelves, keeping his office and books, and making up medicines, he could not see how a busy doctor could afford the time and attention which he desired and, furthermore, the fee involved was an obstacle. Accordingly, he determined to proceed direct to a medical school, McGill by choice, and reached Canal Basin, Montreal, after a steamboat journey from Hamilton, in 1854, "a raw

boy, never away from home.

The little brick building in Coté street which housed the Faculty of Medicine was the headquarters of the students, although they spent a great deal of time at the Montreal General Hospital. In the outdoor department at this institution the students began their experience, examining patients, using the stethoscope, percussion, making out the history, pulling out teeth (an every-day task), bandaging, etc. At the hospital, Dr. Reid said, "we learned the first and cardinal rules for the success of the physician: sympathy, carefulness, tenderness, interest and appeal."

As a result of his efforts, Dr. Reid was able to master a difficult oral examination in Latin and became a fully-qualified student.

Anatomical material was in those days even more difficult to procure than is now the case. The supply from the hospitals would rarely more than fill 10% of the demand. Hence it was necessary to secure material through other media. To obtain bodies by means of "the underground railway" cost from \$10 to \$100, a considerable expense to students, and the result was that very often students took upon themselves the task of procuring the material. Occasionally, the college bore half of the expenses.

The old military cemetery on Papineau road was the scene of some of the most exciting body-snatching exploits. After each interment, an armed squad was on guard. On a long, cold winter night the watching soldiers appreciated the comforts of a nearby tavern. Once in a while a guard would run out, report all clear, and return to his whiskey and cards. Not infrequently a stranger (a student) would get acquainted. "Drinks all round when judiciously suggested were always in order, accompanied by a game of of seven up or forty-fives. When all were jolly and comfortable, the services of the stranger might be accepted to go out and see if all was in order. If there were a dog in the way, he was provided for with a generous bone. The confederate could in this way advise his companions who were on outside duty and, quickly returning, give a favorable report and continue the libations.'

Naturally, this was risky business and occasionally shots were fired by the guard. One student outwitted the guard by wrapping himself in a black cloak and throwing himself on the ground. The guard, approaching, failed to recognize any disturbance and returned to the tavern. The student then worked at his leisure and was able to convey his booty to a waiting cab. It was a common custom to visit the locality and mark a newly-filled mound so

that it could be easily recognized at night.

Very often the McGill students were supplied by the the students from the French Medical College who were acquainted with the country districts where there were fewer difficulties. Now and then quite a haul was made when a yault was entered.

Dr. Reid defended this practice, not merely on the grounds of necessity, but also on the ground of the self-

reliance which it gave the student.

The medical students then worked until 10 p.m., when the demonstrator left, and often much later. Janitor Cook was after that hour in charge and it was a common custom to go round with the hat and send Cook for refreshments — usually beer, whiskey, crackers and cheese. This practice continued until 1855, when a row took place and several, including Cook, emerged with evidence of rough usage. Thereafter, by order of the Faculty, "dry" became the rule inside the walls, with the exception of an occasional bottle concealed in a pocket. Outside, however, these rules did not obtain.

The second summer of his course Dr. Reid spent in a physician's office at London, Ont. He grew dissatisfied with the attitude with which this gentleman's patients regarded him and, there being no practical chemistry in the curriculum at that time, went home and fitted up a small laboratory, where he made experiments in preparation for a prize essay which he also used as a graduating thesis, then necessary. The thesis, which was on strychnia, was too late for the competition but was given the honor, without a parallel up to that time, of being printed and distributed at the expense of the Faculty.

In his final year Dr. Reid passed his primary examination at McGill, then took a summer session in London, followed by a month at the famed Lying-in Hospital at Dublin. After visiting Paris, he attended Edinburgh, from which he received the degree of L.R.C.S., and returned to McGill in time to be graduated with the other members of

Dr. Reid first practised in Ontario and in 1860 went to the Northwest Territories. In the following year he crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast, returning to the East in 1864, when he established himself in practice at Halifax. During his long residence in the province of Nova Scotia the late Dr. Reid wielded a powerful influence in the medical profession and was instrumental in bringing about many reforms. He was one of the founders of the Halifax Medical College, in which he held several chairs at different times and of which he was also for some years president. He was instrumental in having perfected legislation bearing upon the study and practice of medicine in Nova Scotia, and served as an alderman of the city of Halifax, in which city he was for sixteen years visiting physician to the City Hospital.

Transferred to the superintendency of the Hospital for the Insane, he occupied this position for 15 years, when he became superintendent of the Victoria General Hospital. From 1893 to 1904 Dr. Reid was secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, and from 1904 to 1914 Chief

Health Officer for Nova Scotia.

Dr. Reid served as a member of the Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie University and was an examiner of the Provincial Medical Board. He was the author of various papers on medical subjects.

His wife, formerly Miss Eleanor M. Robinson, of Halifax (to whom he was married in 1875), survives with five children. In religion Dr. Reid was a Roman Catholic.

CLASSMATES ARE HONORED

WO of the most faithful Presbyterian ministers in the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, singularly enough members of the same class in the Faculty of Arts, were this year the recipients of honorary degrees from the Montreal Presbyterian College: Rev. W. D. Reid, B.D., Arts '90, minister of Stanley Presbyterian Church, Westmount, and Rev. H. C. Sutherland, B.D., Arts '90, of Lancaster, Ont. Both received the honorary

degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Rev. Dr. Reid has been a most active graduate of the University, in which he has upon many occasions displayed his great interest. After pursuing the course in Arts, he followed an honors course at the Presbyterian College, winning six scholarships. He also did postgraduate work in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Berlin and at Harvard. On graduation he took charge of Victoria Mission, Montreal, and left it a self-sustaining charge. Next came Taylor Church, Montreal, which under his ministry increased its membership from 250 to 1,260. For nearly three years he was superintendent of Missions in Alberta, returning to Montreal to assume charge of Stanley Church.

Of Rev. Dr. Sutherland, it may also be said that he has carried on a ministry of usefulness and importance, although he has been almost entirely stationed in rural districts. The attitude taken by the Senate of the Presbyterian College in regard to conferring the honorary degree upon Rev. Dr. Sutherland is set forth in the following letter addressed to him by the principal, Rev. Dr. D. J. Fraser, also of Arts '90:

"My dear Sutherland:
"The committee of our Senate on honorary degrees

unanimously recommended to the meeting of the Senate yesterday that you be invited to accept the degree of Doctor of Divinity, honoris causa, and the Senate unanimously adopted the recommendation. The Senate wishes to give this recognition to your work as a student at McGill and this College, to your services to your church especially in this province, to your character and attainments which have won for you the respect and confidence of the Presbytery of Glengarry, and have gained for you the highest office in the power of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa

"I need not say what great personal pleasure it gives me to see your alma mater thus acknowledge your worth. Ministers laboring in rural churches, especially when they exercise an unostentatious ministry like yours, are in danger of being overlooked by college senates; but I feel strongly that the country ministry for permanent and farreaching influence is of greater importance in our Dominion than the city ministry. We of the college are also mindful of your gift to the church of your only boy, whose record, as a student and whose devotion, even unto death, as a soldier enriched the traditions of the college, and will be an inspiration to future generations of students.'

A YOUTHFUL LUMBER KING

THE Canadian Lumbermen's Association made no mistake when, at its annual meeting held not long ago, it chose as its president for 1920 Dan McLachlin, past student, who, as head of the firm of McLachlin Brothers, Limited, Arnprior, Ont., is admittedly among the leading men in the Canadian lumbering industry.

The McLachlin have been lumber operators for several generations and Mr. McLachlin bears the Christian name of his grandfather, who, as early as 1835, was engaged in the square timber trade on the Ottawa. Mr. McLachlin's affiliation with the industry is thus inherited, and ever since youth he has been groomed to fill some such

a position as he now occupies.

As a youth Mr. McLachlin spent three years in woods operations, so we are informed by the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, and through study of the business became thoroughly familiar with all its branches. When, therefore, in 1912 his father, H. F. McLachlin, passed away, he was well equipped to step into his shoes. Under his direction, the business of McLachlin Brothers, Limited, has developed to a remarkable degree and it is now one of the largest on the Upper Ottawa.

This youthful lumber king (for he is still only in his 40th year), is the directing genius of an industry which manufactures 55,000,000 feet of lumber a year or a capacity of 412,000 feet daily. Eleven camps are operated in the company's limits and about 900 men employed in bush operations. McLachlin Brothers have 1,400 square miles of timber limits in the province of Quebec and 220 square

miles in Ontario.

In addition to holding office in the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, of which he was vice-president for several years, Mr. McLachlin has just retired as president of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association and is a vice-

president of the Canadian Forestry Association.

As head of the town's largest industry, Mr. McLachlin has naturally been of great assistance to Arnprior, and his fellow-citizens have not been slow to appreciate the value of his efforts. For eight years he has been a member of the town council, and during six of these was Mayor. Under Mr. McLachlin's progressive direction, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will no doubt continue to prosper and expand.

McGill Centenary Reunion, October, 1921-Will You Be There?

Fraser S. Keith, Sci. '03, Chairman of Publicity, McGill Re-Union Committee

CTOBER nineteen hundred and twenty-one is the time. Montreal is the place. The hundredth birthday of Old McGill is the occasion.

These are the essentials of the case and there is no

Next year Old McGill will celebrate her hundredth birthday. Festivities are being planned in keeping with the importance of the occasion, designed to make this great gathering of McGill men and women the premier social event of our time.

It is intended to make the week to be set aside for the re-union one to be remembered by every one fortunate enough to be present and to be referred to with interest by their children's children. For an entire week McGill University, the centre of education and culture, will become the place of many social and athletic functions, glad re-unions and joyous memories. The anticipation of taking part should thrill the former student with a thousand pulsating memories, through which desire becomes keen anticipation coupled with a firm resolve not to be barred from active attendance.

Think of the joy of turning once again to the old spot which, although some of its physical features may be altered, will revive all the hallowed memories of former

Your classmates will be there. Your class will hold a re-union where the happy incidents of student days will be retold.

Will you be there? If so, you will have added new memories to your treasure store.

The men or women whose months were few at Old McGill will be as welcome as those whose degrees are

From every corner of the globe where McGill men and women have cast their lots many are already pledged to come in order that they may share in this unique cele-

There will be college sports and athletic features, including a football match between McGill and-let us hope Toronto, at which the young gladiators of the grid playing on their own lawn will doubtless carry the pigskin to

It is as yet too soon to give details of the proposed programme, but all are assured that you who come will live once again those dear old college days and - don't forget - those college nights.

Over six months ago the Graduates' Society appointed a committee to proceed with arrangements for the McGill Centenary. This committee has been working quietly, but effectively, on the many details involved in arranging for a gathering of great magnitude such as that of October, 1921, is expected to be. The committee includes the following:

Brig. Gen. G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman

Capt. J. G. Ross, Vice-Chairman Capt. Henry Morgan, Secretary

Lieut.-Col. Gregor Barclay, Quebec Chairman Major J. C. Kemp, Ontario Chairman

Capt. Abner Kingman, Jr., Manitoba Chairman

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Cameron, D.S.O., Other Countries

Capt. H. C. Scott, Saskatchewan Chairman

Mr. F. B. Common, Maritime Provinces and Newfound-

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Turner, Alberta Chairman

Mr. Fraser S. Keith, British Columbia Chairman

Mr. H. Y. Russell, United States Chairman Mr. J. W. Jeakins, General Committee Dr. J. A. Nicholson, General Committee Prof. N. N. Evans, General Committee

Centenaries occur but once in a lifetime. In the centenary of our alma mater an opportunity is afforded of paying homage to Old McGill and of joining your former classmates, friends and acquaintances of student days for a week that will be historic.

McGill Graduates of British Columbia Send Telegram to Sir Arthur Currie

I IS fitting that the new Principal of McGill should hail from the Province of British Columbia, a province where the graduates of the University are very numerous, well-organized and enthusiastic This was strikingly shown by the telegram sent to Sir Arthur Currie on August 2nd by the McGill Graduates' Society of Vancouver and District, which reads as follows:

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

Principal, McGill University,

Montreal, Que.

The McGill Graduates' Society of Vancouver and district send you their congratulations and felicitations upon entering on your duties as Principal of McGill and pledge you their loyal support in the work you have undertaken. We as British Columbians are particularly proud of your recent achievements and have every confidence that the same success will attend your duties as Principal of our alma mater. We hope that in the near future we may have the honor and pleasure of a visit from you. G. S. RAPHAEL, Secretary.

As will be remembered, the McGill Graduates' Society of Vancouver is the parent body, but three other branch societies are in process of formation in other parts of the Province, i.e, in the east, in the north, and on Vancouver

In forming the eastern society, the support of the following is being solicited:

S. G. Blaylock, Trail

Dr. C. S. Williams, Rossland Dr David Hartin, Nelson.

The graduates responsible for organization in the northern part of the province are:

E. E. Campbell, Amyox.

Dr. C. A. Eggert, Prince Rupert.

On Vancouver Is and, A. E. Foreman and Dr. Gordon Kenning, both of Victoria, are undertaking the formation of the society in that district.

PROF. J. A. DALE LEAVES McGILL

PROFESSOR J. A. DALE, who has been Professor of Education at McGill University since the foundation of the chair in 1908, has resigned in order to accept the invitation extended to him by the University of Toronto to become director of its social service department, with the title of Professor of Social Science. He will take up his new duties next session.

Professor Dale has been associated with almost every major body concerned in the forwarding of education in Canada. İmmediately upon coming to Canada he was made a director of the Dominion Education Association, and shortly afterwards he was made a member both of the Council of Public Instruction for the province of Quebec, and of the Committee of the Canadian Club, Montreal, whose proceedings have all been edited by him.



PROF. J. A. DALE

He has constantly represented McGill, the last occasion being at the opening of Hart House, University of Toronto.

At McGill he was the founder of the McGill School of Physical Training, the first of its kind in Canada, and when the war broke out, the first to train the masseuses who did such magnificent work. The Social Workers' Federation began in one of Prof. Dak's classes. This federation paved the way for the present cepartment of social service, which was brought about by the joint efforts of Sir William Peterson and Prof. Dale.

He was a member of the executive Canadian Committee for Mental Hygiene, which, commencing with studies of shell-shock, has extended itself until it covers the whole field of mental hygiene, and has done especially good work in connection with the feeble-minded and the insane in the west.

From November, 1918, to August, 1919, when McGill undertook with the other Canadian universities to release a professor for the work of the Khaki University, Col. Tory especially asked that Prof. Dale might be the representative sent by McGill. Prof. Dale went all over Belgium, France, and the occupied part of Germany, carrying a vital message to the soldiers at a critical time in their lives.

Amongst his many minor activities, as some may deem them, though Professor Dale does not so regard them, have been his chairmanship of the committee which founded the University Settlement, of which he was for many years the president, and is now the vice-president. This settlement was founded in 1910, in two tiny tenements, and with practically no income, whereas it has now a large property and a total income of well over \$10,000. He was also the first honorary secretary of the City Improvement League. In 1910 he was sent to New York in connection with the first Child Welfare Exhibition held here. The founders of the People's Forum unanimously decided upon him as their first president, and finally, in line with his being on the editorial staff of the St. George': Quarterly for many years in England, he became a member of the editorial staff of the Canadian Bookman when it was founded here.

McGILL GRADUATES IN CEYLON

URRAY G. BROOKS, B.A., Arts '08; W. Gordon Brown, B.Sc., Ph.D., Sci. '08, two graduates of McGill widely known and respected by their fellow students, were for several years during and after their graduation active workers at Strathcona Hall, where their earnest work for the student body won for them the affection and esteem of all.

Here their successful work among the undergraduates brought them to the attention of the International Council, at whose call they dedicated their lives to the uplifting of humanity in Ceylon — one of the crown colonies of the British Empire, where the christian civilization of our people had then scarcely penetrated. They are now the English-speaking representatives of the Y.M.C.A. in Ceylon, and it is a matter of gratification to their alma mater that their support has been undertaken by their fellow graduates and the present students of McGill.

For this purpose an organization known as the "McGill Mission" was brought into being in the spring of 1917. At its inception, a meeting of responsible representatives of all sections of the University was much impressed by the earnest and optimistic addresses of Murray Brooks (then home on furlough), and others conversant with the far east, on the remarkable opportunity for a great Christian enterprise afforded by Ceylon. Situated as it is upon all the great trade routes of the Indian Ocean this island, with its three millions of people, constitutes a key position from which Christianity may radiate throughout the entire east, more particularly to India, now moving so rapidly toward the status of a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, and so urgently needing the best features of western civilization.

Moreover, it is observed that at present a wave of appreciation of Christianity is sweeping over India. Millions of copies of the Scriptures are being bought; whole villages are embracing the new faith, and, in the view of an eminent English Divine recently returned from that country, only the lack of Christian workers prevents a general movement towards Christianity.

For these reasons Ceylon has been allotted to McGill, so well represented by Brooks and Brown, and the McGill Mission has been organized for their support. In the capital city, Colombo, is a large and well-equipped building where our two representatives direct the work — which comprises that of a large city Y.M.C.A. with supervision over twenty-four branches in various parts of the island, manned by native secretaries, supported by their own countrymen.

The present membership of the McGill Mission are impressed with the importance of their undertaking in Ceylon and desire that all graduates of the University should share in it. The moment is critical, and we must either send other workers or, at least, make it possible for those already there to train teachers and Y.M.C.A. secretaries.

The annual budget of the McGill Mission is met in part by subscriptions from the under-graduates and in part by subscriptions from the graduates and friends of McGill.

The amount needed before December 31st of this year is \$10,000.00. The office of the McGill Mission is at Strathcona Hall, where communications should be addressed to the president, secretary or treasurer of the mission. Get into touch and give it your support.

HAD YOU HEARD THAT?

As resident engineer in charge of the construction of the first of the briquetting plants to be erected by the Lignite Utilization Board of Canada in the West, Ivor F. R. Roche, Sci. '13, has left Montreal for Estevan, Sask. Mr. Roche latterly was on the Montreal staff of the Board. Previously he was on the engineering staff of the Canadian Light & Power Co., on its power development at Ste. Timothee, Que., and later was with the Fraser, Brace Co., part of the time on the construction of wooden ships and part superintending the construction of the Lasalle bridge on the Lake Shore road, Montreal.

G. C. Papineau-Couture, K.C., Arts '03, Law '06, has severed his connection with the firm of Jacobs & Couture and has formed a new partnership in Montreal, with Humbert C. G. Mariotti, Arts '10, Law '13, under the firm name of Couture & Mariotti, with office at 97 St. James Street.

William Grier, aged 78, a retired merchant, who died in Montreal on May 17, was the father of A. Gordon Grier, Sci. '99, of Peterboro, Ont.

It is interesting to note that at the Dominion Council of Health Conference in Ottawa in May, four of the nine provinces were represented by McGill graduates, Nova Scotia by Dr. W. H. Hattie, Med. '91; Saskatchewan by Dr. M. M. Seymour, Med. '79; British Columbia by Hon. H. E. Young, LL.D., Med. '88, and Prince Edward Island by Col. H. D. Johnson, Med. '85.

Lt.-Col. F. H. Wilfred Bovey, C.B.E., Arts '03, has proceeded overseas for duty with the War Graves Commission, attached to the Headquarters Overseas Detachment, C.E.F. Lt.-Col. Bovey went overseas with the Royal Highlanders of Canada and was transferred to the Canadian Corps staff on administrative duty.

George R. McLeod, Sci. '97, has been elected a councillor of the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, as has also John T. Farmer, Sci. '96.

Major Leslie C. Goodeve, D.S.O., Sci. '11, who went overseas in 1914 with the First Brigade, C.F.A., and who not long ago completed a most creditable course at the Imperial Staff College, Camberley, has been appointed to the district staff at Victoria, B.C.

Captain F. C. Hanington, M.C., past student, has been granted the rank of captain in the Royal Canadian Artillery, a unit of the Permanent Corps.

John McKergow, ex-Mayor of Westmount, who died on May 16, after a brief illness, was the father of Prof. Charles M. McKergow, M.Sc., Sci. '03, of the Faculty of Applied Science.

The University of Mount Allison, Sackville, N.B., has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon George J. Oulton, M.A., Arts '99, Principal of Aberdeen High School, Moncton, N.B.

Major F. H. H. Mewburn, Arts '13, has been selected to command the 61st Battery, 20th Brigade, C.F.A.

Dr. George E. Hodge, Med. '15, who has commenced practice at 603 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, took postgraduates courses in the Ottawa and Montreal General Hospitals, later acting for one year as house surgeon in the Central London Opthalmic Hospital, London, and as senior clinical assistant in the ear and throat department of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. He is now on the visiting staff of the Montreal General Hospital.

Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.D., Arts '96, of Kingston, Ont., has been chosen as one of the delegates of the Methodist Church in Canada to the Ecumenical Conference in London, England, in September, 1921.

Major E. P. Fetherstonhaugh, Sci. '99, head of the department of engineering of the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man., has been appointed a member of the Manitoba executive cooperating with the Canadian Air Board.

The death took place in Montreal on June 2, of Mrs. Luke Styles, mother of Dr. W. A. L. Styles, Med. '05, of that city.

At the convocation of the Hartford, Conn., School of Religious Pedagogy, held on May 26, the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon Rev. Norman A. MacLeod, B.D., Arts '92, who is now in charge of the Congregational Church at South Windsor, Conn. Rev. Dr. MacLeod was previously minister of the Union Church at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Frederick H. Grindley, Agr. '11, who has been assistant to the Dominion Fruit Commissioner at Ottawa, has been appointed to the responsible post of secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.

Colonel H. A. Chisholm, C.M.G., D.S.O., Med. '05, who served as deputy director of medical services, C.E.F., has been retained on the permanent staff of the Canadian Army Medical Corps on account of his efficiency and experience.

Rev. Gordon N. Maxwell, Arts '17, has been ordained to the Methodist ministry and has been appointed to take charge of the South Pittsburg, Ont., circuit. While a probationer he did duty at Eardley, Ont., mission.

Following successful courses at the University, Diplomas of Public Health have been granted to Drs. W. F. Daw, Med. '14, of Bay Roberts, Newfoundland; Edgar Douglas, Med. '04, of Halifax, N.S.; and to H. A. Wheaton, Sci. '05, Med. '19, of Petitcodiac, N.B.

Rev. Ralph M. Timberlake, Arts '08, who has completed a post-graduate course at Harvard University, has resigned from the Montreal Conference, Methodist Church,

to accept an appointment in Massachusetts with the Congregational Church. Rev. Mr. Timberlake has specialized in religious education and young people's work.

Rev. Cyril H. Adair Arts '20, has been ordained to the Methodist ministry and has been stationed by the Montreal Conference at Brome, Que.

Rev. Dr. Hugh Pedley, Arts '76, has been elected honorary president of the Congregational Union of Canada. Rev. Dr. F. J. Day, Arts '94, Toronto, is financial secretary, and Rev. Dr. E. Leroy Rice, Arts '08, of Rock Island, Que., educational secretary.

Algy S. Noad, Arts '19, has been appointed to the teaching staff of Western University, London, Ont., as an instructor in the Department of Romanic Languages. Mr. Noad, who was in his senior year editor-in-chief of *McGill Daily*, has spent the past year in Cuba, doing practical work in Spanish.

Francis G. Wickware, Arts '04, Sci. '06, has successfully brought through the press the tenth issue of the *American Year Book*, a compilation of which he is the editor and which appears annually from New York.

Dr. John A. Dresser, Arts '93, consulting geologist, Montreal, has been commissioned by the Minister of Lands, British Columbia, to head a party to investigate the further possibilities of the Peace River section of that province.

After 22 years as professor of notarial procedure at the University of Montreal, Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, Law '76, has resigned the chair and will retain only the Forget professorship in financial, commercial and industrial law.

The University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que., has conferred the degree of D.C.L. (honoris causa) upon Rev. Canon J. M. Almond, C.M.G., C.B.E., past student, of Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. A. Hamilton Gault, D.S.O., past student, has been gazetted honorary lieut.-colonel of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Canadian Permanent Force.

Dr. T. F. Cotton, Arts '05, Med. '09, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. The college has granted a license to practice to Dr. R. F. Price, Med. '16.

Percy T. Moore, Arts '98, who will be remembered among graduates for his activities in connection with the Glee Club, has recently closed a most successful season in "Adam and Eve" at the Longacre Theatre, New York. Mr. Moore was, while still new to the stage, associated with E. H. Sothern, and has since taken important rôles in such well-known productions as "The Travelling Salesman," with Rose Stahl in "Maggie Pepper," with John Barrymore in "The Eoys of Company B," with Arnold Daly in "Candida," and in "The Cinderella Man." Mrs. Moore is also well known on the stage as Helen Mar Stewart, and closed last season at Washington in "Romeo and Jane." Mr. and Mrs. Moore visited Montreal at the close of the season and spent the summer nearby.

W. J. Hamilton, Sci. '88, manager of smelters, railways and mines for the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation, Peru, has been in Montreal recently. Previously Mr. Hamilton was engaged in mining enterprises in Colorado and Mexico. The plant with which he is now connected is at a 14,000 foot elevation in the Andes and is the highest metallurgical plant of any size in the world. It has a monthly copper production of six million pounds.

Offered the candidacy of labor in the riding of Southeast Toronto, Rev. Dr. Salem G. Bland, Arts '77, pastor of the Broadway Methodist Tabernacle in that city, was compelled to decline because of the pressure of other duties.

Mrs. Maude Tremaine Jost, who died in Ottawa on June 20, was the mother of E. B. Jost, Sci. '05, of the Department of Railways and Canals, and of Dr. H. T. Jost, Med. '16, of Ottawa.

Dr. L. C. Reid, Med. '16, is on the staff of the Toronto General Hospital.

Much sympathy is felt for Dr. Howard T. Barnes, Sci. '93, in the death in Montreal on June 23, of Mary Alice Cunliffe Barnes, aged eight years and six months, his twin daughter.

Dr. Hugh M. Kinghorn, Arts '90, Med. '94, has been elected president of the Stevenson Society, which maintains as a literary memorial and shrine the cottage at Saranac Lake, N.Y., occupied by Robert Louis Stevenson during the winter of 1887-88. Dr. Kinghorn is one of the leading specialists of Saranac Lake and was a member of the original Stevenson Memorial Committee, out of which the Stevenson Society grew.

H. B. Tett, Sci. '14, is now a member of the firm of Code & Tett, electrical engineers and contractors, Brockville, Ont.

S. Wilfred Hamilton, Sci. '05, has the sympathy of scores of graduate friends in the death through drowning while bathing at Vaudreuil, Que., in June of his wife, née Annette Auger, their two daughters, Louise and Yvette, aged five and nine respectively, and their cousin, Helene Hamilton, aged ten.

Miss Helen R. Y. Reid, Arts '89, of Montreal, has been elected a vice-president of the Canadian Public Health Association. Hon. Dr. H. E. Young, Med. '88, of Victoria, B.C., is a member of the executive.

A bronze tablet in memory of the first principal of the school, Irving O. Vincent, M.A., Arts '07, was unveiled in Edward VII School, Montreal, in June at the closing exercises.

Dr. H. S. Brown, Med. '20, has taken charge of a hospital at Bella Bella, B.C.

Louis deG. Prevost, Law '17, and Maurice C. Lalonde, Law '17, have been sworn in as clerks of the Recorder's Court in Montreal. F. X. Perras, Law '78, previously one of the clerks of the court, has retired on pension.

Captain Frank S. McGill, past student, and Captain George R. Hodgson, past student, have been elected members of the Province of Quebec Executive Council of the Canadian Air Force. Captain Mostyn Lewis, past student, has been appointed permanent secretary to the executive council.

W. Harold Taylor, Sci. '15, of intercollegiate tennis fame, has recently been appointed assistant manager and chief engineer of the Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City, one of the largest milling companies in the southwest now having a million-bushel elevator and clearing house under construction. After graduation, Mr. Taylor went to Winnipeg on the Greater Winnipeg Water District Aqueduct construction as an office engineer. Later he became an assistant engineer in the design office in Winnipeg, in 1918 going to Fort William, Ont., as designing engineer with The Barnett, McQueen Co., Limited, specialists in grain elevator construction, docks and heavy concrete work. Before going to Kansas City, Mr. Taylor was at Port Colborne, Ont., as designing engineer for the consulting engineers, C. D. Howe & Co., of Port Arthur, on the re-construction of the Government elevator.

The following graduates in Medicine have been successful in passing the examinations of the Medical Council of Canada: Drs. A. E. Alden, '18, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; W. N. Campbell, '18, Calgary, Alberta; G. B. Cross, '18, St. John's, Nfld.; E. E. Rogers, '17, Vancouver, B.C.; G. L. Lowry, '19, Carp, Ont.; G. D. Little, '20, Montreal; C. M. Eaton, '20, Truro, N.S.; F. D. Facey, '20, Millet, Alberta; George A. Upham, '19, Miocene, B.C.; F. J. Donnelly, '18, St. John, N.B.; D. F. Busteed, '13, Rochester, Minn.; A. F. Gillis, '17, Merritt, B.C.; L. A. Miller, '20, Edmonton, Alberta; W. Morrish, '18, Sceptre, Sask.; A. L. McDonald, '19, Sylvan Lake, Alberta; K. F. Rogers, '14, Toronto; E. Lozinsky, '20, Montreal.

E. C. Little, Sci. '15, is employed with D. G. Loomis & Sons, Limited, contractors for the St. Margaret's Bay Powers for the Nova Scotia Power Commission, as is also W. Stanley Cole, Sci. '20.

The Dominion Government has set aside \$6,000 for a monument to Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Law '61.

J. Penrose Anglin, Sci. '06, of Montreal, has been elected a member of the council of the Canadian Town Planning Institute, a recently-formed body.

Captain R. B. O'Sullivan, Arts '86, who is director of Dental Services, D.S.C.R., Ottawa, and who served as paymaster of the 38th Battalion in France, has been appointed paymaster of the Ottawa Regiment, Canadian Militia. Just prior to the close of the war, Captain O'Sullivan was chief paymaster of the 12th Canadian Brigade in France.

David E. Scott, for many years a merchant at Pakenham, Ont., died in Ottawa in July. He was the father of Alfred Scott, Sci. '95, of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Dr. John H. Gillespie, Med. '11, latterly of Pincher Creek, Alberta, has taken up practice in Morrisburg, Ont.

R. A. C. Henry, Arts '12, Sci. '12, assistant engineer, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, has been appointed engineer-in-charge, for the Dominion Government, in connection with the arbitration as to the acquisition of the G.T.R. System. His offices are in the Drummond Building, Montreal.

Dr. Wesley Bourne, Med. '11, of Montreal, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Society of Anaesthetists, with Dr. G. M Geldert, Med. '13, of Ottawa, and Dr. W. B. Howell, Med. '96, of Montreal, as members of the executive committee.

Miss E. M. Hill, Arts '20, of Outremont, has been awarded a bursary by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Among graduates who are still on active service with the British forces is Captain Donald C. Smelzer, Med. '18, whom graduates of later years vill recall as a successful track athlete. Captain Smelzer, who is with the R.A.M.C., was at last writing attached to the 21st Stationary Hospital, Fenaraki, Anatolia, Turkey-in-Asia, and says that the Turk is "just like the Mexican ir his tactics."

Harold C. Davies, Sci. '09, is now connected with the engineering staff of the Ontari₀ Hydro-Electric Power Commission at Toronto.

Herbert B. Dwight, Sci. '09, is now in Hamilton, Ont., in charge of direct current work for the Canadian Westinghouse Co.

A. F. M. Briggs, Sci. '09, is stationed at Welland, Ont., with a firm engaged in the manufacture of electric furnaces and does all their engineering, both electrical and mechanical.

The degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon E. P. Mathewson, Sci. '85, in May by the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo., in recognition of his attainments as a metallurgist and particularly with reference to his services in Colorado, where he began his work. Dr. Mathewson is chairman of the New York division of the American Institute of Mining Ergineers. He is without question one of the continent's leading mining engineers and is now in practice as a consulting metallurgist in New York city. The summer of 1920 he spert in British Columbia.

Dr. G. E. L. MacKinnon, Med. '02, is now serving in the Royal Navy as surgeon on H.M.S. *Rio Negro* in search of improved health as a result of his service in France. Latterly he has been in Mediterranean waters.

G. Drummond Burn, Arts '15, has been appointed manager of the Ottawa branch of N. A. MacDonald & Co., Limited, investment bankers.

J. Lindsay Gordon, past student, has been appointed air station superintendent under the Canadian Air Board.

Richard W. Guy, Sci. '15, has been appointed examiner of electrical and gas standards, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

(Continued on page 32)

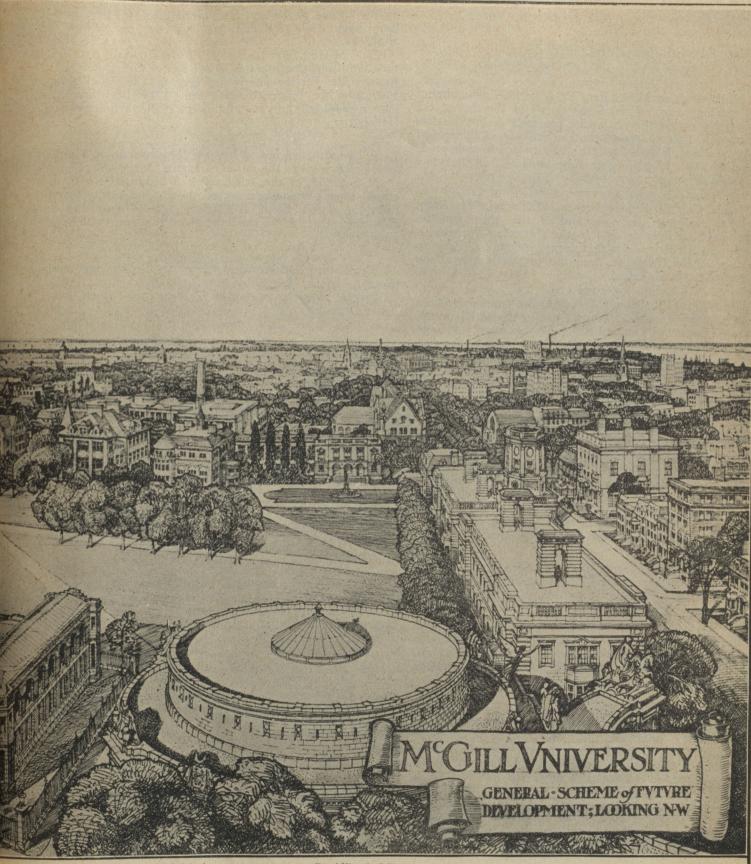


"GOD BLESS THE QUILL

Presbyterian College

Royal Victoria Hospital

MacDonald Eng



Diocesan College Montreal High School Royal Victoria College ering Bldg. Chemistry and Mining Bldg. Physics Bldg. Future Laboratory Extensions

Conservatory of Music Future Arts Building The Union
Strathcona Hall (Y.M.C.A.)

Future Convocation Hall (War Memorial)

Major R. H. Irwin, Sci. '08, has recently been appointed senior engineer officer, Military District No. 4.

Dr. Moses Markson, Med. '20, of Alexandria, Ont., has joined the house staff of the General Hospital, Toronto.

N. E. Wheeler, M.Sc., Arts '11, since 1909 a member of the teaching staff of the Department of Physics at the University and latterly assistant professor of Physics, has resigned to take charge of the Department of Physics at Colby College, Waterville, Me., from which he was graduated in 1909. Mr. Wheeler came to McGill in the same year as a demonstrator.

Lieut.-Col. D. Stuart Forbes, M.C., Sci. '11, Arch. '15, has resigned the command of the 8th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade to join the Canadian Permanent Machine Gun Brigade with the rank of major. Prior to leaving the 8th Brigade he was the guest of honor at the officers' mess in Montreal.

Dr. William K. Ross, Med. '83, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Ontario Hospital for the Insane, Brockville, Ont., of which he was some years ago assistant superintendent. Dr. Ross has been in the Ontario hospital service for almost his entire professional career and has been stationed at Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston. Latterly he was assistant superintendent and acting superintendent of the Rockwood Hospital, Kingston, Ont.

Dr. F. J. White, Med. '86, Moncton, N.B., has been elected second vice-president of the New Brunswick Medical Society, and Dr. William Warwick, Med. '04, of St. John, corresponding secretary. Dr. W. A. Ferguson, Arts '81, Med. '84, of Moncton, Dr. W. W. White, Arts '85, Med. '86, of St. John, Dr. J. S. Bentley, Med. '04, of St. John, and Dr. G. A. B. Addy, Med. '90, of St. John, were elected members of the Medical Society.

Dr. R. Tait Mackenzie, Arts '89, Med. '92, has been giving a private view of his sculpture at the galleries of the Fine Arts Society, in London, England. Many distinguished persons have attended.

Vernon B. Durling, Agr. '14, has been appointed junior entomologist on the staff of the Entomological Branch, Federal Department of Agriculture, with headquarters at Annapolis, N.S.

On returning from overseas, where he served successively with the McGill General Hospital, the 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion and No. 12 Canadian Field Ambulance, Dr. George L. D. Kennedy, Med. '15, spent six months in the Pittsburg, Pa., General Hospital, and is now on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Dr. Joseph A. Lemay, Med. '18, has entered into practice in Ottawa. He was house surgeon at the Ottawa General Hospital for a year and a half and then took a course at the Post Graduate and Medical School, New York city.

Dr. W. R. Dunbar, Med. '97, of Truro, N.S., was one of the Conservative candidates in Colchester riding at the recent Nova Scotian general elections and suffered defeat with the majority of the other representatives of his party.

The recent provincial legislation abolishing the Court of Review and providing for six more judges for the Appellate Court of King's Bench, has resulted in the transfer of Hon. Mr. Justice E. W. P. Guerin, D.C.L., Arts '78, Law '81, and of Hon. Mr. Justice E. Edwin Howard, Arts '95, Law '98, from the Superior Court to the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Justice Guerin has been on the Bench since 1907, and Mr. Justice Howard since 1919. Both are well known graduates and keen followers of the fortunes of the University.

A casualty list issued by the Department of Militia and Defence gives the name of Lieut. Harvey W. Cockshutt, Sci. '05, of the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, as among those previously reported missing and now reported killed in action. Lieut. Cockshutt, whose home was in Brantford, Ont., fell in the fighting on the Ypres salient in June, 1916.

Kate Fraser Drummond, wife of Sir George Burn and sister of Mrs. A. Haig Sims, Montreal, who died at Ottawa on July 21, was the mother of G. Drummond Burn, Arts '15, of Ottawa.

Sent to China in 1884 as a medical missionary from Crescent Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Dr. William McClure, Arts '79, Med. '84, is now in charge of the medical department of Shan Tung University, Honan, China. He was in Montreal for a few days last summer on furlough and on returning in September was accompanied by Dr. Percy C. Leslie, Med. '96. Dr. McClure has been connected with the University of Shan Tung in a teaching capacity for the last four years, there being now 100 students there. It is an institution supported by Presbyterian churches throughout the world.

Rev. J. L. McInnes, Arts '12, who has been attending the University of Edinburgh, is an officer of the Canadian Club formed at the University not long ago and has taken a leading part in discussions before that body.

Colonel H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Law '03, has been given the degree of D.C.L. (honoris causa), by the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in recognition of his distinguished services during the war. Colonel Blaylock is a graduate in Arts of Bishop's.

The latest product of the pen of Frank L. Packard, Sci. '97, of Lachine, Que., is "The White Moll," a tale of adventure in the New York underworld which has won wide favor, as has all the fiction presented by Mr. Packard in recent years. "The White Moll" has also appeared on the moving picture screen.

Capt. W. T. May, Sci. '12, and Mrs. May have the sympathy of graduates in the death at St. Louis, Mo., on July 29 of their daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, aged five months.

Dr. Lewis G. Hunt, Med. '71, ex-Mayor of Richmond, Surrey, England, was in Canada last summer on his second vacation in seven years.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Dr. J. T. Lewis, Med. '94, Hillsboro, N.B., died there on July 22. She was the daughter of the late Thomas Hilyard, of Eastport, Me.

Among those attending the Imperial Press Conference in Canada last summer was Dr. Thomas F. Cotton, Arts '05, Med. '09, who is known as a prolific contributor to the medical journals of Great Britain. Following extended service with the Army Medical Corps in the late war, Dr. Cotton resumed the practice of his profession in London, where he is known as a heart specialist. He is also consultant to the Ministry of Pensions and on the staff of the Medical Research Council.

Rev. J. W. Graves, B.D., past student, has been appointed sub-warden of the Robert Browning Settlement, London, by the Council. He is a minister of the Methodist Church.

Rev. Herbert L. Johnson, M.A., Arts '12, associate rector of St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, Mass., during the summer delivered, upon the invitation of the Diocese of Massachusetts, a course of lectures on Methods in Religious Pedagogy at the Wellesley, Mass., Conference.

John G. Archibald, Arts '04 Rhodes Scholar in that year, was from 1915 to 1917 in the War Trade Intelligence Department, from 1917 to 1918 in the Ministry of Shipping and is now University Lecturer in Private International Law, an important post, at All Souls', Oxford.

Percy E. Corbett, M.A., Arts '13, is at Balliol College, Oxford, engaged in the study of law.

The memorial to Lieut.-Col. G. Harold Baker, M.P., Law '00, which will be erected by the Federal Government in the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, will take the form of a monument in marble of about 6 feet 6 inches in height, representing the late Lieut.-Col. Baker in uniform. It will be placed in a niche in the buildings on a pedestal four feet in height and will bear the following inscription: "Lieut.-Col. George Harold Baker, M.P., 5th Mounted Rifles, killed in battle on June 2, 1916, in Sanctuary Wood. Erected by order of the Parliament of Canada."

On taking leave of American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, of which he had been minister for 16 years, Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston, Arts '87, was presented with a purse of \$11,000, the gift of the congregation. Dr. Johnston's future ministry is as yet uncertain. He has been invited to a chair in one of the leading theological colleges in the United States, and the suggestion is also made that he take charge of a nation-wide evangelistic movement for the Presbyterian Church in Canada. He has been invited by the committee of the World's Sunday School Union to be one of the speakers at the World's Convention to be held in Tokio, Japan, this year.

A brilliant future is being predicted for Maurice Versailles, Law '20, who took high honors at graduation. As a French-Canadian, Mr. Versailles was not eligible for the travelling scholarship in Law founded by the late Sir William C. Macdonald, although he was richly entitled to it. The University, accordingly, awarded him a special travelling scholarship, which he will take up at Oxford and at the Sorbonne. Mr. Versailles was graduated with first class honors, winning the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal as well as the Bar of Montreal prize for commercial law, and the Junior Bar prize for civil procedure.

Etienne S. Bieler, M.Sc., Arts '15, a clever member of a clever family, has been awarded a research scholarship at the University of Cambridge by the Commission of the

Exhibition of 1851. After having been twice wounded while on active service, first with the P.P.C.L.I. and afterwards with the C.F.A., Mr. Bieler was detailed to research work in the anti-submarine department of the Admiralty. After demobilization he returned to the University and entered upon graduate research work, winning the degree of Master of Science and the Governor-General's silver medal for graduate research work.

George A. Drysdale, Sci. '98, who has been with the Midwest Engine Company, Indianapolis, Ind., for the past nine years in charge of their metallurgical department, has perfected an acid resisting metal to be used in the manufacture of mine pumps. Pumps of this metal in a working exhibit will be shown at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, New York, the week of September 20th.

McGill men will be glad to learn that Sir William Peterson, whose illness led to his resignation as principal of McGill University, is now making steady progress towards recovery. He and Lady Peterson have decided to take up their residence in England, and their address will be Wildwood, North End, Hampstead, London, N.W.

The Hon. Adrian Knatchbull-Hugessen, Arts '12, Law '14, returned to Montreal in August after spending six weeks in the Old Country.

At the Fortieth Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Medical Society held this year at Moncton, N.B., a number of McGill men were elected to office in that body. Dr. F. J. White, Moncton, second vice-president; Dr. Wm. Warwick, St. John, corresponding secretary; Dr. W. A. Ferguson Moncton, Drs. W. W. White, D. J. S. Beatty, and G. A. B. Addy, all of St. John, members of the medical council.

F. L. Code, Sci. '20, has been appointed to the staff of the University of Saskatchewan as instructor in Physics.

I. E. Mitchell, Arts '01, Med. '03, sends congratulations to the News from Hong Kong. Dr. Mitchell has been appointed superintendent of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals in Hong Kong, China.

G. G. Auchinleck, Sci. '08, who is superintendent of agriculture at Reduit, Mauritius, B.W.I., will be transferred in September to the Department of Agriculture, Southern Division, Galle Ceylon. Mr. Auchinleck has just passed the examination for the Fellowship of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain.

John A. McDonald, Arts '02, Med. '05, medical missionary at Kongmoon, South China, writes that the McGill News is greatly appreciated amongst the McGill men of that district. In addition to Dr. McDonald the McGill colony in South China is composed of Peter Hing, Law '09, Rev. Geo. Thomson, past student of the class of Arts '04, J. O. Thompson, Med. '09, Herbert Thompson, Arts '12, and Mrs. J. O. Thomson, past student, all of Canton; Miss F. D. Willis, Arts '09, Miss Helen Willis, Arts '14, of Pekin; Dr. E. I. Mitchell, Arts '01, Med. '03, of Hong Kong, and Dr. Urquhart.

Mr. Frederic Hague, K.C., Law '83, left for England and France in July last. The principal object of his trip is to see the graves of his son, Lieut. Owen C. F. Hague, Sci. '09, and his son-in-law, Lieut. T. Sargent Owens, Law '11,

both of whom were killed in action and are buried in Northern France. He was accompanied by his wife, his daughter, Mrs. T. S. Owens, and Miss Frances Owens, of Ottawa. They will be away about three months.

Colonel S. H. McKee, C.M.G., Med. '00, has been appointed to the command of No. 16 Field Ambulance, Montreal, on re-organization.

A sketch of the late Guy M. Drummond, Arts '09, is contained in E. B. Osborn's volume, "The New Eliza-' recently published. Mr. Osborn says of him:

"Guy Drummond did everything in his power to encourage among his compatriots a wider and deeper knowledge of France and the French language. Each year he gave a young Canadian the opportunity of attending the Ecole Libre, paying the whole of his expenses — a fact known only to a very few of his intimate friends. His encouragement of French studies, apart even from its special value in Canada, was an act of imaginative statesmanship.'

The following graduates in Law are among those who have recently been created King's Counsel of the province of Quebec: J. H. Dillon, '07; John T. Hackett, '09; Walter S. Johnson, '06; T. R. Ker, '04; Edgar R. Parkins, '07; Frank Callaghan, '08, and W. J. Shaughnessy, past student, all of Montreal.

Dr. Harold J. Mack, Med. '15, has commenced practice in Cornwall, Ont. He served on the staff of the Western and Montreal Maternity Hospitals and latterly was urologist at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

Lt.-Col. F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., Arts '01, Med. '05, has become medical officer of the re-organized Royal Montreal Regiment, 1st (Westmount) Battalion, Canadian Militia, with the rank of Captain. Among those who become subalterns are: J. E. Slessor, past student, and J. S. Brisbane, Sci. '15.

Walter M. Scott, Sci. '95, who has been in practice in Winnipeg for a number of years, has been appointed by the administration board of the Greater Winnipeg Water District to succeed R. D. Waugh as chief commissioner.

The Governors of the University announce the founding of a scholarship by J. T. McCall, Montreal, in memory of his son, James Darling McCall, Sci. '15, who was drowned while on a fishing trip at Lake Wayagamack last year. The scholarship is of the annual value of \$275.

Dr. J. G. McDougall, Med. '97, has been elected president of the Halifax, N.S., Medical Society.

Col. H. W. Blaylock, C.B.E., Law '03, has built and is occupying, with Mrs. Blaylock, a residence near Broadstairs, England, known as Gaspé Cottage, Dumpton Gap.

George R. Hodgson, past student, is a member of the Canadian swimming team competing in the Olympic Games at Antwerp. He was one of the sensations of the 1912 Olympic Games.

Howard W. Matheson, M.Sc., Arts '11, is now vicepresident of the Canadian Electro Products Co., Limited, and the head of one of the most important chemical industries in Canada. The company is a subsidiary of the

Shawinigan Water & Power Co., and has its plants at Shawinigan Falls. Previous to his present connection, Mr. Matheson was with the Du Pont Powder Co.

Dr. D. McAlpine, M.P.P., Vet. '94, has been elected an honorary member of the Ontario Veterinary Association. He resides in Brockville, Ont.

Louis J. Hartman, Med. '16, who has been practicing in Menomonie, Wis., has returned to Alexandria Bay, N.Y., his former home, to practice his profession. Dr. Hartman has recently been promoted to Major in the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army in which he served with distinction in the Great War, receiving the Croix de Guerre for gallant service on the Soissons front in July,

After a residence of about twenty years in Spokane, Washington, J. H. Featherston, Sci. '93, has sold his interest in the Imperial Coffee and Tea Company and is now located in Seattle, Washington, where he is engaged in the brokerage business of domestic and imported food products.

Paul Melhuish, Sci. '08, who spent the summer in charge of a Government survey in Alberta, has gone to Cuba where he has accepted a position with the United Railways of Havana and Regla.

Abram Lighthall, Sci. '08, has recently been appointed

to the teaching staff of the University of B.C.

John Kerry, Arts '11, Law '15, and A. S. Bruneau,
Arts '13, Law '17, are severing their connection with the
law firm of Campbell, Macmaster and Papineau. They expect about October 1st to form a partnership under the name of Kerry & Bruneau for the practice of law in Mont-

Alexandra Braeuer, R.V.C., '12, spent three years, 1915-1918, with Dr. Grenfell, having charge of his Mission

School at St. Anthony, North Newfoundland.

The residents of Hayden, Colorado, are building a Civic Hospital, which is to be named after John Vernon Solandt, a McGill graduate in Veterinary Medicine of the Class of '94. Dr. Solandt, after leaving McGill, graduated in medicine from Denver University and practised in Hayden until the time of his death a few years ago, following an automobile accident.

Miss Madeleine Fritz, Arts '19, acted as assistant to Miss Alice E. Wilson, of Ottawa, in a 200-mile expedition down the shores of Lake Winnipeg by row boat for the purpose of collecting fossils for the department in Ottawa. The two geologists began their exploration starting from Berans River. They made the return trip in six weeks

going south, following the east shores of the lake.

The Rev. J. L. McInnis, Arts '12, who went overseas as Chaplain to the 207th Infantry Battalion and was later Chaplain to the 54th Battalion in France, has returned home after a year's study in Edinburgh. The Rev. Mr. McInnis has accepted a position as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Duncan at the church of St. Andrew's and St. Paul's, Montreal, and will begin his duties in September next.

Miss C. N. Burridge, B.A. '14, has accepted an appointment in Oak Bay High School, Victoria, B.C.

S. J. Willis, Arts '00, late of the staff of the University of British Columbia, has been made Superintendent of Education for British Columbia.

Percy H. Elliott, Sci. '07, late of the University of British Columbia, has accepted a position in the new branch of the provincial university to be opened in Victoria this

DORMITORIES AT HARVARD

[In view of the present discussion at McGill as to the ways and means of establishing students' dormitories, the following information in regard to the Harvard dormitories will be of interest. It has been supplied by the kindness of Mr. Frederick Allen, Secretary of the Corporation of Harvard.]

HE three new freshmen dormitories, Smith Halls, Standish Hall, and Gore Hall, were completed in August, 1914, in time for occupancy by the Class of 1918. A fourth is contemplated in the original scheme and will be constructed later, in the immediate neighborhood. These three dormitories extend east along the river front from Boylston Street in the order named. They are on land owned by the University and surround a central green into which Dunster Street and Holyoke Street lead directly from Harvard Square and the College Yard. In a pleasant site, overlooking the Charles, and convenient both to College buildings and to Soldiers' Field, the new halls are well placed to realize President Lowell's chief desire in establishing the new freshmen dormitory system-namely, a desire for more thorough intermingling of men from all parts of the country.

Smith Halls, the largest of the three, forms an enclosed quadrangle on Boylston Street, just back of the Power House and opposite the Elevated Station. The outlook toward the Power House has been carefully screened so that when the vines planted have grown to their full height, the Power House will be wholly hidden from view. The funds for Smith Halls were obtained from the bequest of the late George Smith received in 1904, with the provision that it should accumulate until it should be sufficient to build three dormitories the collective size of the present hall. The dining room and common room of Smith Halls, which extend along the southern side of the quadrangle, are larger than those of either Standish or Gore. There are 109 suites, providing for 197 students. Every student in the freshmen halls has a separate bedroom and every suite includes a bathroom. The suites vary in size to accommodate from one to five men. Rentals are low in comparison with those charged in the private dormitories which formerly housed a large number of freshmen. The main kitchen for all three halls is underneath the south wall of Smith, the twelve-foot extension beyond the wall being covered by a terrace. A service tunnel runs to the other halls, in which there are subsidiary dining rooms. The dining service for all three is under the same management as is Memorial Hall

The money for Standish Hall was given by Mrs. Russell Sage. It encloses three sides of a quadrangle, the open side looking out upon the river. It contains 65 suites, providing for 133 students. Gore Hall was built from subscriptions given by alumni and others, and the name preserved the memory of Governor Christopher Gore, who left a large bequest to the College in 1829. The College Library building bore his name until it was demolished in 1913 to be replaced by the Widener Memorial Library. Gore Hall

contains 86 suites, housing 162 men.

The halls were designed by Shepley, Rutan, and Coolidge, and are colonial in style, although the enclosed quadrangle of Smith is similar to that of an English university. The architects made careful studies of Hollis, Stoughton and Harvard Halls, and of Holden Chapel, to give the feeling and quiet dignity of the older buildings in the yard. The three common rooms of the different halls vary in color and design. The central part of the first floor of each hall is given up to this and to the dining room.

The only restriction introduced with the opening of

the halls is that all freshmen who do not live at their homes in or near Cambridge shall live and eat in the halls unless permitted by the assistant dean in charge of freshmen to live elsewhere. There are no parietal rules or regulations for freshmen which do not apply equally to all upperclassmen in the other University dormitories. Proctors are carefully chosen, and three members of the Faculty reside in the halls. The athletic interests of the class have been put in charge of a special director, and interdormitory athletic contests have been arranged, resulting in an addition to the number of men engaged in sports. Debates and musical contests between the halls have also been held.

The rooms are assigned by lot, with due respect for the special preferences of the applicants so far as possible.

During the summer the freshman halls are used to house men and women in the summer school, the dining

room in Smith Halls being used in common.

The building of the freshman dormitories has intensified the tendency during the last decade for this region between the yard and the river to become the geographic centre of those activities in which the social spirit, and literary, and other interests of the student body express themselves. Here are the principal club houses, most of them within easy reach of the dormitories. Along Massachusetts Avenue, facing the yard, and in Harvard Square, southwest of the yard, are the shops, restaurants, billiard rooms, etc., most frequented by the students. Across the river are the principal athletic fields, and on its banks are the boat houses.

DR. D. A. CRAIG FOR HALIFAX

N IMPORTANT post with the Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission, the outcome of the measures instituted in Boston for the relief of stricken Halifax at the time of the Mont Blanc disaster, has been accepted by Dr. D. A. Craig, Med. '09, lately medical superintendent of the Queen Alexandria Sanatorium at Byron, Ont. In addition, Dr. Craig will have a seat on the Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie University, Halifax.

The work of the commission, of which Dr. Craig has become an officer, has been carried on since the disaster. The old slum areas of Halifax have been replaced, at a cost at a cost of \$26,000,000, by modern workingmen's homes, surrounded by garden plots and pretty boulevards. The housing problem having been dealt with, the commission is now directing its efforts to improving the public health conditions, and to this end the admiralty house and two other locations in Halifax and Dartmouth have been taken

Dr. Craig is a native of Russell, Ont., and is a son of T. A. Craig, now inspector of schools at Kemptville, Ont. He took post-graduate courses in London, Edinburgh, Manchester and New York, and later served on the staffs of the Laurentian Sanatorium, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Oue., and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. Afterwards he was medical superintendent of Lake Edward Sanatorium, Lake Edward, Que., before going to Byron.

The doctor, who has been associated with various Canadian and American medical associations, was recently created a fellow of the American College of Physicians. He was instrumental in the organization of the Western Ontario Academy of Medicine, of which he was the first secretary, and of which he was later vice-president. During the war he ranked as captain in the A.M.C., and served as consultant in tuberculosis for Military District No. 1. As an authority on diseases of the chest he has written important theses for the leading Canadian and American medical journals.

A NEW MUSEUM AT McGILL

E UROPEAN visitors to Canada have at times expressed surprise at the New World disregard we Canadians have exhibited towards the matter of preserving as many as possible of the links that bind us to our comparatively short but none the less honourable past.

The historical instinct has never been a very prominent feature of our national character. We have been too busy growing up to bother about preserving mementos of our national childhood. Only here and there has a more or less isolated patriotic scholar made any attempt to rescue from

oblivion the relics and archives which have already become the basis of the history of a conscious nation.

Fortunately, however, some of these scholars have done their work well, and among them the most indefatigable and successful is Mr. David Ross McCord, who, after spending a long life-time in gathering together a world-famous collection, has presented it to the nation, making McGill University the perpetual trustee.

Graduates who have not recently visited the University will be interested to learn that the old Joseph House

which stands at the southwest corner of the Campus has been converted into a museum — The McCord National Museum — where is housed this wonderful historical collection recently presented to his alma mater by David Ross McCord, K.C., Arts '63, Law '67. Mr. McCord is himself the honorary director of the museum. The McCord Collection is known to archæologists and historians all over the world and the paintings, the documents, the objects of art and the cameos of history which it shelters, illustrating especially the development of British influence and the progress under British rule, will make the museum a Mecca for men of British birth and blood from all parts of the Empire. Miss Mary Dudley Muir, Mr. McCord's assistant, has kindly furnished the News with the interesting facts about the contents of the museum which appear in this article.

It may be presumed that the rank of a national museum would depend upon the number of original objects it contains. Any visitor of experience on first entering a museum at once asks: Now tell me what have you got here that can be found nowhere else in the world? The vast number of objects that cannot be duplicated is the characteristic of The McCord National Museum. In no department that Mr. McCord has touched has he failed to reach the climax. In brief, there is not an object in this museum that is not on the level of the Bodleian, or the British Museum, and in some departments England has been surpassed. For instance, Wolfe, who gave England a continent, must be studied here and here alone. There are in England only two authentic portraits of this hero, and these show him in his youth when he joined the

service. Here we have four miniatures of Wolfe, on ivory and paper, made during the last two years of his glorious career, as well as other relics of all kinds of the General. Noble letters of his from his earliest to his last days—exhibiting every phase of his character, and his opinions on the conduct of war. His opinion on Frederick the Great, for example, lies with a colossal chart displaying every possible manoeuvre of the Prussian King who, however lacking in virtue, was acknowledged the greatest soldier of his day. Wolfe's last journal, in manuscript, which it will be remembered was lost for a hundred and fifty years, was

retrieved by Mr. Mc-Cord after it had visited St. Louis, Mo., and the Riviera before its final return to England — its last pages the General himself tore up before the famous escalade, so that no eye could estimate his opinion of that great feat of daring. Interwoven with the military matter are pathetic allusions to his poor weak body.

Tecumseh's eagle-feathered war-bonnet with its kingly horns, and his totemed bow with its arrows, are here. Here too are to be found the necklaces which accredited Brant as a king at the Court of George III, and which the



THE McCORD NATIONAL MUSEUM

chief's grandfather very likely wore at the Court of Queen Anne. Probably the oldest wampum belt to which a date can be assigned is in this museum.

Among the Arctic relics is the only Journal of Sir John Franklin's Great Expedition of 1819-22. With it is the level he used when he laid the first lock of the Rideau canal. Simpson's and Dease's Journals are also here. Among the Nelson relics are the Orders for Sailing and for Battle at Trafalgar.

A part of this museum is the most valuable piece of ground in Canada — the spot in Ontario where the two famous Sulpician priests took possession of the West for Louis XIV.

The ultimate source of the Nile was discovered by Stairs, of the Royal Engineers, and among his relics preserved here is, possibly, the most valuable drawing in the world — a drawing, made at a height exceeding ten thousand feet, of the mighty peak of Ruwenzori.

There will be framed in this museum, out of a much greater mass of original paintings and drawings, at least four hundred pictures. A few of the rarer engravings only will adorn the walls, such as the practically unprocurable mezzos of the four kings from the Mohawk country to the Court of Queen Anne.

The autograph collection is very large and precious—there are personal letters of the kings and queens of the two races whose subjects live side by side in Canada. There is superb china here—some of which has been used by the McCord family for generations, also rare pieces of mahogany. Precious books are also found, such as: Purchas His

Pilgrims - the Lord Amherst, of Hackney, copy; Du-Creux' History of Canada, 1664 — the Beckford, Hamilton Palace, Hoe copy; Simcoe's Journal; etc., etc.

The mention of these few objects will convey an idea of the range of this national museum and of its many departments. Perhaps in the future when Mr. McCord's work comes to be estimated the verdict of the public will be: that the gallery of battlefields and historic sites, by which accurate history and art have joined hands as nowhere else in the world, will be his most permanent original record.

David Ross McCord, who has given this collection to Canada, is a remarkable man. Born at Temple Grove in 1844, the son of the Hon. Justice John Samuel McCord of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, he graduated from McGill University and practised law for some years in Montreal. From his earliest years, however, his deepest

interest lay along the lines of antiquarian lore.

A PRISONER IN GERMANY

FORMER McGill man who had a most interesting career during the war was Captain Henry George Rogers, past student of Cooksville, Ont., who was for some months a prisoner of war in Germany

Captain Rogers, who was with the Canadian Mounted Rifles brigade, was in charge of an advanced post at Lake Zillebeke on June 2, 1916, when he was shot through the shoulder, both lungs and the liver, in the course of the

German attack on the Canadians' position.

In spite of his wounds and with only a remnant of his platoon left, Captain Rogers succeeded in holding the position for two hours, when the little party was surrounded by the enemy and taken prisoner. His condition appeared so hopeless that he was abandoned by the German medical officers and had it not been for Brigadier-General V. A. S. Williams, who was in the same ward and who implored the doctors to attend to his case, he could not have lived. Such was the attention that he received, however, that within six months he was discharged from hospital with no apparent ill effects.

After a year at Friedberg prison camp, Captain Rogers was sent to Clauethal, where he engineered a scheme to escape which would have proved successful had it not been for the betrayal of an orderly. A tunnel, which took six months to build, was constructed with an entrance through a trap door in Captain Rogers' bedroom. It went through ten feet of solid rock and 60 feet of loose rock and was about 300 feet in length. The tunnel was lit by electricity and material was removed by a sleigh and deposited below

the barracks.

When the tunnel was within a day of completion, the prisoners were betrayed by an Irish Sinn Fein orderly and court-martialed. The sentences which they received were so severe that the matter was taken up by the British Government with the German authorities.

DR. KERR IS "DEMOBBED"

FTER eighteen months of war service for Uncle Sam, Dr. Norman Kerr, Med. '89, has returned to his practice in Chicago. He is now a lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U.S. army and did much surgical work of value during his period of

In July, 1918, Dr. Kerr left his practice in Chicago, with offices in the Marshall Field Annex, to join the

medical service of the United States army. From July to October, 1918, he was in charge of fractures at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., being then ordered to Hoboken, N.J., and assigned to duty at Fox Hills, Staten Island. Dr. Kerr remained there until October 24, 1919, in charge of the operating service. The work was arduous, hundreds of invalided soldiers passing through Dr. Kerr's hands. At one time General Hospital No. 41, to which he was attached, reported the second largest number of surgical operations in the country.

From New York Dr. Kerr was ordered to Fort Sheri-



MAJOR NORMAN KERR

dan, Ill., 25 miles north of Chicago, where he reported for duty on October 28, 1919, and where he remained until March 11 last. At this camp, Dr. Kerr was operating surgeon in the department of Septic Bones and Joints.

Dr. Kerr is an ardent graduate and for some years past has been secretary of the McGill University Alumni Association in Chicago. McGill men in that vicinity will find in him a warm friend of the University.

Dr. Kerr has been associate professor of surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital and is attending surgeon at the Henrotin Memorial Hospital. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

The Secretary, McGill News, Dear Sir,-

During a recent trip to the Far East the writer had the pleasure of being introduced through the good offices of Miss Pauline Soo Hoo, of the Canton Christian College and a graduate of the Sergeant Physical Culture School. Cambridge, Mass., to Mr. Peter Hing, a resident of Canton, China, and a graduate of McGill University, Law '09.

It was a great pleasure in this far country to meet a McGill man and the cordiality of my reception was much appreciated. Mr. Hing organized a reception and dinner for me to which he invited all the McGill graduates resident in and about Canton. The exigencies of travel, however, made it at the last moment impossible to accept the invitation, and so the pleasure of meeting these McGill representatives in the Far East had to be foregone.

I should like to take the opportunity of calling to the attention of the readers of the McGill News, the interest of McGill graduates in this far country in their alma mater, and to assure them of my appreciation for the cordiality with which they received me. I hope that in the course of a year or two it will be possible for me to repeat the visit and to carry to them greetings from McGill.

PROF. F. E. LLOYD.

THE FIRST STUDENT PUBLICATION AT McGILL

[The following interesting notes on the first student publication at McGill are contributed by the Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A., who is now an inspector of schools with headquarters at Knowlton, Que. The Rev. Mr. Taylor continues to take an active interest in his alma mater. He is secretary of the District of Bedford Graduates' Society and a life member of the McGill Graduates' Society.]

FTER the Law and Medical lectures for the year were over in April, 1873, one of the students then in the third year in Arts called a meeting of the students of the first, second and third years and spoke to them about starting a college paper. It was agreed that the idea should be carried out. A prospectus number was issued early in May. It was then decided to call the paper The University Gazette and to publish it on the first day of every month throughout the session, making eight numbers for the year. The size was a little larger than the Mc-GILL NEWS, being nine by thirteen inches. The prospectus number contained eight pages, of which the two last only were given up to advertisements, secured by personal canvas on the part of the mover in the enterprise. The heading was a woodcut executed by Mr. Walker. It gave the picture of the entire McGill buildings, including the new McGill Medical buildings on the right, and the Observvatory on the left with the arms of McGill beneath the central, or Arts building. In curved outline over the buildings was the name in large letters - University Gazette. The annual subscription was one dollar with no charge for the prospectus number. This prospectus was issued May 2nd, 1873. Later on the size increased to sixteen pages when representatives from Law and Medicine appeared on the editorial staff. In No. 1, Vol. 1, which appeared October 1st, 1873, the committee with slight changes appears as in the prospectus:-

Ernest M. Taylor, 4th Year . Editor

J. S. McLennan, 4th year.
G. H. Chandler, 3rd year.
Stuart Jenkins, 2nd year..

W. B. Dawson, 4th year . . . Treasurer

A. D. Taylor, 4th year Corresponding Secretary

J. S. Hall, Fac. Law..... Recording Secretary

In November issue we find:

Editorial Committee

E. M. Taylor, J. S. McLennan, G. H. Chandler, Stuart Jenkins and E. Lafleur, with W. B. Dawson as treasurer, and John S. Hall secretary.

But in December, in addition to the above, we find John D. Cline, B.A., representing the Medical Faculty and W. Simpson Walker representing the Faculty of Law. The position of recording secretary is no more and A. D. Taylor's name disappears. John S. Hall doing the work of corresponding and recording secretary. It will be remembered that, the same John S. Hall later became the treasurer of the Province of Quebec.

In the prospectus a valuable article on Natural History was contributed by Mr. G. T. Kennedy who was at that time an assistant to Principal Dawson. Subsequent issues contained excellent articles on the "Birds of Montreal and Vicinity," by Mr. Kennedy. In the January number, appears a very amusing article by the late Dr. W. G. Beers, entitled "My Last Experiences in Resurrectioning." In February, 1874, in consequence of a severe and protracted attack of retinitis threatening him with loss of vision, Ernest M. Taylor, who was at that time, in addition to carrying on his own studies, acting as classical tutor in the Wesleyan Theological College, felt obliged to retire from the editorial committee and give up his studies. At that time there was no indebtedness against the committee,

there being about seventy dollars in the treasury. The printing of the magazine was done by the job department of *The Montreal Witness*.

At the Convocations that year, as reported, John D. Cline appears as the winner of the Holmes gold medal, A. D. Taylor and John S. Hall, graduate in Arts. W.B. Dawson and John McLennan in honours in Arts, and John S. McLennan is valedictorian in Arts.

A complete set of this first year's issue, including the prospectus number of May, 1873, may be seen in the McGill Library.

AN OGOJA LETTER

("Out-stations rapidly reverting to bush" — Governor's circular)

If you take a map of British West Africa (fairly large-scale, and approximately up-to-date), you will notice an acute angle formed by the converging boundaries of Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria and the late Kamerun colony. Here the streams that feed the Cross River arise, and here is situated Ogoja, my present station; I use the qualifying adjective, knowing from past bitter experience how insecure from uprooting are any vine and fig-tree in this restless life; and at present, with medical officers so few and recruits so coy, and headquarters constantly besieged with applications for "any doctor, any colour" (Leacock) from stations languishing unmedicated for years of war, any day may bring a "proceed forthwith" wire.

However, while it lasts, this is the pleasantest place I have been in for many years; and it is a blessed change from the glaring beaches and sweating swamps of the coast typical, to look out from one's palm-thatched porch on a clear morning — at present the desert-dust of the Harmattan wind from the north has blotted out everything in a French-grey haze — on a heartening view of great blue hills rising in a triple rampart to the north and east, beyond a stretch of rolling "orchard-country," with a belt of big tree forest at the base of the foot-hills. Much more enlivening than watching the little goggle-eyed walking-fish of the coast estuaries hopping along the mud at low water, garnering the garbage of a lazy tide!

From our geographical and strategic position at the meeting of three political cross-roads, Ogoja is blessed with plenty of variety in types of native visitors; long, angular Hausas from the North, trading with the less sophisticated Southerners, and meeting with but a feeble resistance, until in the western sector of the province they encounter the intrusive Aro, who - being more especially under the patronage of the devil - can out-dicker anyone who is not a Pelmanist. Just beyond our northern boundary is the country of the Munshis, a large and very capable nation, whose racial pride appears to take the form of being as unlike the Hausas as possible. While the latter gentleman wears flowing robes (of blue and white, for choice) in ever-increasing layers — the lower strata having been laid down at some inconceivably remote geological period — the Munshi goes lightly clad — a quarter-yard of cloth draped à la Directoire, headgear probably enlivened with a few porcupine quills, a cutlass, knife, bow and a satchel of some small wild beast's skin slung about him, the unoccupied areas usually painted a rich crimson with camwood, or a perfervid orange with teasel-seeds.

Further, this area being under the British flag, and trade flourishing, we attract visitors from the civilized Southern settlements; notably the light-minded Akuna-

Kunas, whose females affect that abomination known as a "Mother Hubbard," foisted on coast converts (so runs the popular, and possibly unjust, accusation) by the missions; all I know is that the gain in modesty does not appear to outweigh the hideous silhouette, and the too obvious increase in craw-craw — a word that exactly expresses something both scratchy and contagious! The Akuna-Kunas come up in flotillas during the rainy season, and bear away from our simple farmers all the yams they can buy, making huge profits out of the transaction on their return to Calabar, where growing one's own food appears to be considered vulgar.

Our own people — dozens of little villages, with nearly as many languages — "buffer-stating" these rival bands of Philistines, are pleasant pagans, clean, cheery and industrious, and easy to get on with, possessing as they do both common-sense and an appreciation of humour. Like all the best people, both the small babies and the old grannies are notably pretty — or perhaps it is my personal liking for the two extremes. Certainly, one gets the most entrancing grins of greeting along the road, from wizened old crones toddling on their way with mysterious bundles for market; and, now that I have acquired an assortment of salutations negotiable over the fifty-odd miles of high-road in my Division, and can cap "O-ma," "Sa-mi," or "Dewo" with the correct rejoinder, the old dears simply go into raptures!

We are great farmers here, and know all about rotation of crops, nitrifying the soil with ground-nuts though yams are the main crop, and are grown on a large and successful scale; hence the constant machinations of the Akuna-Kuna octopus to corner the market.

As for a brief description of medical work in an outstation, it's rather difficult; myself, I have hever been in any station where local conditions were not explained as being "temporarily abnormal"; and at this place and time, they truly are - instead of spending the normal ten days or so at headquarters in Ogoja, and devoting the balance of the month to visiting the outposts of my own division, I am liable at any moment to be sent for to visit the other two divisions making up Ogoja Province, there being no other doctor in the whole area of some eight thousand square miles, and no other lines of communication than roads, which are suitable for motor-bicycles, in parts but then one comes to a stick-and-creeper-constructed bridge, some fifty feet long, which writhes unnervinglyunder a single foot-passenger; or, while flashing along a broad "speedway," as good as any road in England, there is suddenly encountered a brusque hiatus, with the urgent need of a leap for life and the clapping on of emergency brakes, to say nothing of the strain on nerves and language. No - the two feet supplied by nature - and boots, at war prices, supplementary - are the most reliable means of transport.

To arise at moonset, hale out the cook to make an early cup of tea, while the sleep-sodden and shivering house-boy packs the bed and the dozen odd boxes of essentials for the march; then, to start the carriers off in the cool green dawning, on another four-to-five hours' trekking before the sun is too overpowering; this is the usual programme; occasionally one may have to do an extra march in the afternoon, but it's asking a good deal of the men.

This last month, I have been hurdling over the country, pursuing an epidemic of chicken-pox. The mortality has been low, and would probably have been much less, if the recent world-plague of 'flu hadn't given the wild African what he never had before—a tendency to "chest." However, next week I purpose hieing me to the mountain fastnesses of Obudu, thirty miles away, and off the tele-

graph line, and there I can take my little deck chair, and seated on the edge of an abrupt plateau, drink in tranquility and strength and the spirit of toleration from the great Sonkwala Hills.

Also, possibly a small whisky-and-sparklet.

There will be other odd jobs to do, as well — investigate a local outbreak of chicken-pox, sort out patients and papers from the welter of the local dispensary, complete medical forms, and speed up the sanitary gang on their work; this is the season of sudden and irresistible grass fires, and our fire-belt needs widening by many a yard more. Keeping the native nose to the grindstone is a wearing task, and never better expressed than by one of the many Irish nursemaids of my childhood — "Just keeping a dog, and doing your own barking."

However, manifold though our local and departmental woes, the daily Reuters keep us smugly thankful that Ogoja feels so little of the throes of world-reconstruction; while no doubt the peoples whom we pity are equally sorry for us, so everyone's happy.

Apropos of reconstruction, a delightful episode, not on the official programme, occurred on our Peace Day

(August 4th)

The European and native staff, the police and Mr. Chukuru (Third Class Clerk, Political Department, with piccolo) and all the floating population of the station, met to salute the flag, and sing the National Anthem (Mr. Chukuru, at his own instigation, supplying an attenuated and mosquito-like piping as orchestral support!); after which our resident, tall, white-moustached and very dapper in official blue cloth uniform, addressed a huge concurse of local chiefs and their trains, through divers interpreters.

And, when the speech was ended, the paramount chiefs were free to reply. And the courtly Hausas bowed in billowing blue draperies to the ground, and breathed "Zaki!" (Lion!) "Allah be praised!" and other unobtrusive appropriatenesses. But not on those lines was the reponse of a Sonkwala chief, a dauntless and highly practical child of the free and inviolate hills; stepping forward briskly, he wagged his hand in salutation, and spoke as follows:

"We have heard what you tell us: the war is finished; that is very good; the Germans are beaten; we are very glad; every man, white and black, who has helped England to win is a fine man; we are highly gratified — and now — when are we going to get tobacco out from England again?"

And — each in his degree — so say all of us!

JOHN HANINGTON, Med. '05,

Medical Officer, Ogoja, Calabar, West Africa.

MARRIAGES

TANNEY — On August 1, the marriage took place in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, of Dr. Ansell Meredith J. Tanney, Med. '15, of that city, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Tanney, Iroquois, Ont., and Yvonne Georgina, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hoole, "Sunnymeade," Bexhill, Sussex, England.

TAYLOR — On July 10, at St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, Miss Margaret Taylor, Arts '10, daughter of Rev. S. J. and Mrs. Taylor, Côte St. Antoine Road, was married to J. M. Moore, of Lewisburg, W.Va. WELDON — Richard Lawrence Weldon, M.Sc., Sci.

WELDON — Richard Lawrence Weldon, M.Sc., Sci. '17, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Weldon, Winnipeg, Man., was married on June 12, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, to Miss Helen Isabel Church, youngest daughter of the late James Reid. Mr. and Mrs. Weldon are residing at Grand'Mere, Que.

DEATHS

OLE — By the death on July 7 at his home, 15 Holton Avenue, Westmount, of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Minden Cole, D.S.O., Law '97, McGill lost a graduate whose services as an officer of the volunteer militia were of the utmost advantage and who, in addition, was well known in the city of Montreal as a real estate and insurance broker.

Of military stock, the late Lieut.-Col. Cole early in life became connected with the militia. Indeed, while still a pupil of the Montreal High School, he was a member of the cadet corps. His father was Major Frederick Cole, a native of the Isle of Wight, and his mother, still living, was the daughter of William Barrett, an officer in the Royal Navy. Born in Montreal on August 1, 1859, Lieut.-Col. Cole studied in the Faculty of Arts at the University and later, after an interval of business, took the course of the Faculty of Law, securing the degree of B.C.L. in 1897. His business career was begun in his father's office in Montreal and on the latter's death, he succeeded him as special agent in Canada of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. At the time of his death he was head of the firm of F. Minden Cole & Co., real estate and insurance brokers.

At the age of 17, Lieut.-Col. Cole joined the 51st Hemmingford Rangers as a private, later becoming a trooper in the Huntingdon Cavalry. In 1878 he received a commission as second-lieutenant in the Montreal Garrison Artillery, to the command of which he succeeded in 1892. The tenure of his command was extended by reason of special services in connection with the Dominion Artillery Association, of which he was president in 1897-8, and in 1901 he

was transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

Lieut.-Col. Cole's active service during his long connection with the Garrison Artillery was varied and embraced a number of domestic disturbances, including the Orange riots in Montreal in 1878, the railway riots of 1879, and the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. In 1896 he was the commander of the Canadian artillery team which competed at Shoeburyness and which won the Queen's Cup and the Londonderry Cup. On his return to Montreal after this successful trip, he was tendered a public banquet. During the South African war, Lieut.-Col. Cole acted as honorary secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Patriotic Fund. He was also one of the founders of the Montreal Military Institute.

An enthusiastic supporter of the Boy Scout movement, the late Lieut.-Col. Cole accomplished much towards the advancement of the organization in the Montreal district and was district commissioner, Baden Powell Boy Scouts, chairman of the Montreal council, and the commander of the overseas boy scouts at the coronation of King George V in 1011

At the outbreak of the Great War, Lieut.-Col. Cole at once offered his services and was appointed in July, 1915, to the command of the 1st Canadian Heavy Artillery group. As such he took part in the battles of Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele and the operations on the Somme, returning to Canada in 1918. He then became president of the District Court Martial, retiring from duty only when his severe illness necessitated such action. Lieut.-Col. Cole died following a surgical operation for the removal of cancer.

Lieut.-Col. Cole was decorated with the D.S.O. for his services with the Canadian Corps and also held the Northwest Medal, the Long Service Decoration and the Great War Medal. He was a Knight of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and belonged to the St. James's, Canadian, Montreal Curling Clubs, Montreal; the Junior Army and Navy Club, London; and to the M.A.A.A.

In 1897 Lieut.-Col. Cole was married to Florence M., daughter of the late Hon. N. W. Trenholme, D.C.L., Arts '63, Law '65. Mrs. Cole survives with two sisters and four brothers, three of whom are graduates; Arthur A. Cole, M.A., Arts '91, Sci. '94, Cobalt, Ont.; G. Percy Cole, M.Sc., Sci. '06, Montreal; and L. H. Cole, Sci. '06, Ottawa.

DAVIDSON — News of the sudden death in Paris, France, on July 19, of Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson, M.A., K.C., Arts '90, Law '93, was received with the keenest regret by fellow graduates and indeed by the community of Montreal at large, the members of which had come to regard him as of the finest type of citizen. His success at the bar, his attainments as a soldier and his many personal attributes all contrived to make his loss felt as a personal one throughout the city and in many other parts of the

The late Lieut.-Col. Davidson may be said to have inherited his connection with the University with which his father, the Hon. Sir Charles Peers-Davidson, D.C.L., Arts '63, Law '63, has enjoyed a lifelong association. Lieut.-Col. Davidson was born in Montreal on November 7, 1870, and was consequently only in his fiftieth year at the time of his death. After passing through the Montreal High School, where he displayed scholarship of a high order, he followed successful courses in Arts and Law at McGill, being graduated in the former in 1890 and in the latter three years later. In 1894 he received the degree of Master of Arts as well. He was an active member of the Graduates' Society and took a great interest in all the activities of the University.

Called to the bar in 1893, Lieut.-Col. Davidson practised throughout in Montreal, being at the time of death senior partner in the firm of Davidson, Wainwright, Alexander and Elder. He was an able lawyer and was held in the highest regard by his legal confrères, who had honored him with election to the board of the Bar Association. In 1906 he was created a King's Counsel and in 1900 collaborated in the preparation of "Canadian Law of Partnership." Lieut.-Col. Davidson went overseas last summer in connection with litigation before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, the hearing before which had been completed. His return was expected imminently, when word was flashed over the wires of his sudden death from heart disease in Paris only a few hours after his arrival from London.

Early in life, Lieut.-Col. Davidson evidenced much interest in the volunteer militia movement, in keeping with the military record of his father, and became an officer in the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, of which he became major in 1907 and lieutenant-colonel commanding in 1914. In the following year he raised the 73rd Battalion for overseas service and commanded it in Canada, England and France until the winter of 1916, when ill health necessitated his return to Canada. While at the head of the 73rd, he served at Ypres and on the Somme, during heavy actions.

Lieut.-Col. Davidson took pleasure in yachting and had been commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. He also belonged to the Montreal Jockey Club, the Forest and Stream Club, the M.A.A.A., Canada Club, Mount Royal Club and the St. James's Club.

In 1897 he was married to Harriet Louise, daughter of Rt. Hon. Sir William V. Whiteway, G.C.M.G., formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland. Mrs. Davidson survives with two sons and one daughter.

The funeral was held at Montreal on August 9, burial taking place in Mount Royal cemetery.

ELLIS—On August 23rd, at 86 Woodlawn Avenue East, Toronto, William Hodgson Ellis, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and late Dean of the Faculty of

Applied Science and Engineering in the University of Toronto, in the 75th year of his age.

FRY — Sad indeed were the circumstances surrounding the death at the Montreal General Hospital of Henry Stevenson Fry, Arts '14, Law '20, on June 7. Mr. Fry, who was a most popular junior member of the Graduates' Society, died as the result of a serious operation believed to have been made necessary through wounds received during service overseas. His death occurred at the very threshold of his professional career as he was about to take his final examination before the Board of Notaries when attacked by illness.

The late Mr. Fry was born in Montreal 27 years ago, the eldest son of Henry Fry, Law '88, and of Mrs. Fry. He was a grandson of the late James Stevenson,

After attending the Montreal High School, he entered upon and completed a course in Arts at the University, and was continuing studies in Law when war was declared. He immediately joined the C.O.T.C. provisional battalion and qualified for a commission. Unable to secure an appointment, he joined No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill), and served with that unit in France. After several months with the hospital, he was, at his own request, transferred to a combatant regiment, the 42nd Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, as a lieutenant. At Passchendaele he was severely wounded and on recovery was appointed paymaster to a Canadian hospital in England. In 1919 Mr. Fry was demobilized.

Returning to Montreal, Mr. Fry resumed his studies in Law at the University and last spring was graduated. He

had intended entering the notarial profession.

On June 3, 1917, in England, the late Mr. Fry was married to Miss Norton Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Scott, Montreal, who was then in England on duty at a military hospital. Mrs. Fry survives with one child, as do also his parents and three brothers.

GWILLIM — After a long and painful illness, John Cole Gwillim, Sci. '95, for some years professor of Mining at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., passed away in that city on August 19. His health had been uncertain for a considerable period, improving in the summer when he was exploring mineral lands in British Columbia and failing on his return to duty at the university. This spring he was

obliged to give up work at Queen's.

The late Prof. Gwillim was born nearly 52 years ago at Laver Court, Clifford, Herefordshire, England, and at the age of 13 came to Canada with his parents, settling near Winnipeg. After preparation at St. John's College, Winnipeg, he entered McGill where he took the course in mining engineering and was graduated in 1895. Until 1903 he was engaged in the practice of his profession as a mining engineer in the west, part of the time with W. S. Johnson, Sci. 96, now of Lachine, Que., and part of the time as a member of the Geological Survey. In 1903 he was called to Queen's, where he occupied the chair of mining engineering. In the summer he continued his field work in the west, for a number of years exploring the coal lands of the Canadian Pacific railway and later the oil fields of Alberta for the same company. His last work in the field, done in 1919, was the exploration of the Peace River oil field. As a scientific explorer he had few equals in Canada and as a teacher he was beloved by his colleagues and students.

In October, 1900, Prof. Gwillim was married to Miss Jane Birch, Vancouver, B.C., who survives with one daughter. Burial was made at Winnipeg, Man.

HALLIDAY — Dr. James Thomas Innes Halliday, Med. '66, died on July 4 at the family residence, 457 Water Street, Peterboro, Ont. He had been in failing health for some time.

Born at Grafton, Ont., on July 16, 1844, Dr. Halliday was the son of Dr. Thomas Halliday, who came to Canada from Annan, Scotland, and became a pioneer physician at Grafton. At the age of 20 Dr. Halliday was graduated from McGill with honors, having on account of his youth, to wait for a year until being awarded his medical diploma. He practised successively at Vernonville, Grafton and finally in Peterboro, after 1882. He became one of the leading surgeons in Peterboro and district.

For 25 years Dr. Halliday was medical officer of the 57th Regiment of Militia and on his retirement in 1909 was presented by his fellow-officers with a solid silver tray. For many years he was president of the officers' mess.

"As a physician," says the Peterboro Examiner, "deceased came into remarkably close relationship with his many patients and their families, his presence in a sickroom being accepted as a silent benediction. It is accordingly impossible to estimate the personal grief caused throughout the community by his passing."

Dr. Halliday's widow, formerly Miss Amy Vernon, of Vernonville, Ont., survives, with two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Robert A. Ross, Montreal. Dr. Vernon St. Clair Halliday, Med. '92, who died suddenly in New York in 1904, of dyptheria, contracted from a patient whose life he was instrumental in saving, was a son of Dr. Halliday.

HAY — The death occurred in the General Hospital, Montreal, on May 20, of Miss Eleanor Clunie Hay, Arts '18. The late Miss Hay was born at Lachute, Que., and attended the Lachute Academy. While at the Royal Victoria College, she was active in tennis and basketball. The funeral was held at Lachute on May 23.

McCLUGAN — Ellen McClugan (Mrs. W. C. Hamil-

McCORMACK — Dr. Andrew Campbell McCormack, past student, son of Dr. Norman McCormack, Med. '85, of Renfrew, Ont., died at Gravenhurst, Ont., Sanitorium on July 27, of tuberculosis contracted while on duty as

a medical officer in military hospitals.

Dr. McCormack was born in Renfrew in 1890, attended the Renfrew public schools and Collegiate Institude, then McGill, and completed his studies in medicine at Western University, London, Ont. In 1915 he enlisted in No. 3 Canadian Stationary Hospital at London, Ont., with which unit he served in Canada, England, the Dardanelles, Egypt and France, until his return to Canada to complete his course.

In January, 1917, he was appointed to the Cogswell Street Military Hospital, Halifax, N.S., and remained there and at Camp Hill Military Hospital, until transferred to London, Ont. He received special mention for his services following the Halifax disaster of December, 1918. Later in the same year he was a sufferer from spinal meningitis, from which he recovered. The immediate cause of his death was septic pneumonia, resulting from a septic tooth.

Dr. McCormack was married on September 11, 1918, to Miss Lucy Benwell Wheaton, daughter of Andrew Wheaton, Halifax, N.S. In January, 1919, while her husband was lying helplessly ill of spinal meningitis, Mrs. McCormack was taken suddenly ill and died five months after her marriage.

MacLENNAN — Of Rev. Duncan Hugh MacLennan, M.A., Arts '71, who died suddenly at the home of John McCrimmon, township of Charlottenburgh, Ont., on June 4, an old associate in the Presbyterian ministry says: "By taking a comprehensive view of him, he was a man of extensive knowledge, intellectual power, excellent character and a faithful laborer in the vineyard. That he did not occupy a more prominent position in the church may

be ascribed to a natural element of diffidence on his part out of which he put forth no particular effort to emerge.'

The late Rev. Mr. MacLennan was born at Lancaster on October 22, 1840, the son of Hugh Mac-Lennan, third line of Lancaster. When quite young he taught school, a calling for which he was well qualified, and early in the sixties, as the result of evangelistic preaching at Lancaster, made up his mind to study for the ministry. In 1871 he was graduated in Arts at McGill, proceeding four years later to the degree of M.A. In 1873 he procured the gold medal for efficiency in theology at the Montreal Presbyterian College. The same year he crossed to Edinburgh and there attended theological studies at the University and at the Free Church Hall.

Ordained to the ministry on March 6, 1877, he was at once inducted into the charge of Alexandria, Ont., where he labored successfully for five years. At the end of that period, Rev. Mr. MacLennan was translated to Tecumseth and Adjala, Presbytery of Barrie, going later, first to Thessalon and then to Bruce Mines. In the latter place he was stationed for fifteen years. Retiring from mission work, he spent the last fifteen years of his life in Toronto, preaching as he had opportunity, and distributing religious periodicals and tracts until his final retirement from the

ministry early this year.

Rev. Mr. MacLennan died the day after his arrival in Glengarry to spend the summer. He was buried at Williamstown. His wife, one son and one daughter survive.

RITCHIE - The death occurred on June 26, at Queenstown, South Africa, of Dr. John Lichtenstein Ritchie, Med. '74, who had been settled in South Africa for an extended period. Dr. Ritchie was the third son of the late Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Judge in Equity, Halifax, in which city he was born on November 26, 1852. After receiving his preliminary education at private schools, he studied medicine at McGill and was graduated in 1874. A post-graduate course was taken at St. Thomas Hospital, London, England, following which Dr. Ritchie practised for a short time in Halifax.

In 1879 Dr. Ritchie entered the Army Medical Services and took part in the Zulu campaign and in the first Boer war. On the conclusion of the latter he settled in South Africa, first at George, Cape Colony, and afterwards at Queenstown, where he had a very extensive practice and where he was much admired not only for his skill as a physician, but for the charm of his manner and the kind-

liness of his heart.

Dr. Ritchie was married to Miss M. Thwaits, of Cape Town, and had five sons and two daughters. His youngest son fell in action during the late war. One brother and two sisters also survive in Halifax, N.S.

ROSS — An illness of three days of pneumonia on August 5, proved fatal to Dr. Joseph John Ross, Arts '90, Med '94, who passed away at his residence, 581 Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, Que. Dr. Ross was one of the best

known physicians in the city.

The late Dr. Ross was born at Dewittville, Que., on June 26, 1867. Graduated in Arts in 1890, he later pursued a course in medicine, securing his degree in 1894. Dr. Ross' professional career was spent throughout on the island of Montreal. He had offices in Westmount and Point St. Charles and enjoyed a wide practice. During the influenza epidemic of 1918 he worked tirelessly and was one of the founders of the emergency hospital for sailors which was established in the Catholic Sailors' Institute.

In Fraternal circles Dr. Ross was prominent. He was a past master of University lodge, A.F. & A.M., a member of the Royal Albert Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, held

the 32nd degree in the Scottish rite and was a member of the Royal Order of Scotland. He was also a leading Rotarian.

He is survived by his wife, one son and three daughters. RUSSELL — Rev. Walter Russell, D.D., Arts '87, one of the foremost evangelists of the Presbyterian Church in

Canada, died on May 22 in Montreal.

The son of John Russell and Jean G. Dodd, the late Rev. Dr. Russell was born at Bristol, Que., on December 23, 1860. After attending the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, he entered McGill, being graduated in 1887. Later, he pursued a course at the Montreal Presbyterian College and in

1889 was ordained to the ministry

Taking up evangelistic work, Rev. Dr. Russell became widely known throughout Canada and in different parts of the United States. He took an important part in many religious conventions and in Y.M.C.A. work. Besides theological articles, booklets, tracts and poems, he wrote several works, including: "The Burning Bush" and "The Life of Love." In July, 1892, Rev. Dr. Russell was married to Miss Jillie H. Mayhew, of Mount Vernon, Me. Mrs. Russell survives with two daughters. Burial was

made at Bristol, Que.

SUTHERLAND — Forbes Dunbar Sutherland, past student, well known in Canadian journalistic circles and latterly connected with the London press, died in London, England, on June 26. A son of the late Dr. William Sutherland, he was born in Montreal on April 20, 1880, and was educated at the Montreal High School and at McGill. For five years he served in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police and later for a similar period with the Corps of Guides. Entering journalism, he was successively city editor of the Montreal Star, and on the staff of the Boston Herald and the Canadian Century. Mr. Sutherland also did much free lance work and acted as a correspondent for the London Times, the New York Sun, the Boston Transcript and other newspapers. He was regarded as a clever writer. Mr. Sutherland was married to Marie Eugenie Jeanne, youngest daughter of the late Chief Justice Sir H. T. Taschereau, Montreal.

THAYER — On June 22 the death took place in Montreal of Dr. Linus Orton Thayer, Med. '59. Dr. Thayer was one of the oldest practitioners in the city and for some years past had lived a retired life. Born on February 2, 1834, he was the son of J. Thayer, Montreal. After graduation at McGill, the late Dr. Thayer took post-graduate work in London, where he was graduated both in medicine and pharmacy. He practised almost throughout in Mont-

real, and was for a time in Brooklyn, N.Y.

BIRTHS

LEXANDER — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on June 15, to E. Douglas Alexander, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Alexander, of Montreal, a son.

BAILLIE - At 4258 Avenue Road, Westmount, on July 24, to Archie F. Baillie, Sci. '09, and Mrs. Baillie, a daughter.

BOURNE - On July 11, at 34 St. Mark Street, Montreal, to the wife of Dr. Wesley Bourne, Med. '11, a son

(died same day).
BURT — To Mrs. A. LeRoy Burt (Dorothy Duff,

'13), a daughter.

DAWSON — At Montreal, on July 16, to Heber W.

Dawson, Sci. '16, and Mrs. Dawson, a daughter.

EDGAR — At the Women's Hospital, Montreal, on May 28, to John H. Edgar, Sci. '03, and Mrs. Edgar, a son, John Tertius.

- At 146 Moira Street, Belleville, Ont., on GERRIE -August 2, to W. H. Gerrie, Sci. '17, and Mrs. Gerrie, a daughter.

GODSON — To Mrs. Henry Godson (Edna Lehman,

GRANT — At the Women's Hospital, Montreal, on July 7, to the wife of Dr. K. G. Grant, Med. '17, a daughter. HOWARD — At the Montreal Women's Hospital, on July 4, to Wilbert H. Howard, Law '15, and Mrs. Howard,

HYNDMAN — At the Ottawa Maternity Hospital, on June 12, to Dr. A. B. Hyndman, Med.'15, of Carp, Ont., and Mrs. Hyndman, a daughter.

LAWRENCE — At St. Joseph's Hospital, Victoria, B.C., on May 17, to Dr. R. Grant Lawrence, Med. '17, and

Mrs. Lawrence, of Swanson Bay, B.C., a son.

LEWIS — At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on May 28, to Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, Arts '06, Med. '12, and Mrs. Lewis, a son.

McCUAIG — At 620 Belgium Avenue, Montreal, on June 20, to Clarence N. McCuaig, past student, and Mrs. McCuaig, a son.

MERRILL -At 529 Lansdowne Avenue, Montreal, on May 22, to Walter A. Merrill, Law '11, and Mrs. Merrill, a daughter.

MORRISH — At Sceptre, Sask., on August 6, to Dr. Walter Morrish, Med. '18, and Mrs. Morrish, a daughter, Mercy Elizabeth.

NUTTER — To Dr. J. Appleton Nutter, Arts '00, Med. '04, and Mrs. Nutter, at the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on July 17, a daughter.

O'HALLORAN — At Ottawa, on May 15, to Melbourne O'Halloran, Arts '15, and Mrs. O'Halloran, a daughter.

PARLOW - To Mrs. Alan Parlow (Grace Ryan, Arts '14), a son.

PORTER — To Mrs. Cecil Porter (Winifred Mathewson, '12), a daughter.

POTTS — To Mrs. A. E. Potts (Mary A. R. Stewart, '12), a daughter.

PRESTON — At Hamilton, N.Y., on July 12th, 1920, to Mrs. G. P. Preston (Mary Alexandra Braeuer, Arts '12),

STRUTHERS - At the Montreal Maternity Hospital, on June 17, to Dr. R. R. Struthers, Arts '14, Med.'18, and Mrs. Struthers, a daughter.

SUTHERLAND — At Ottawa, on July 19, to R. D. Sutherland, Sci. '14, and Mrs. Sutherland, a daughter.

TURNER — At Montreal, on July 23, to the wife of

Dr. W. G. Turner, Arts '96, Med. '00, a son. WOODRUFF — At Ottawa, on July 1, to Bernard J. Woodruff, past student, and Mrs. Woodruff, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ALKWILL—In July, at Christ Church, Vancouver, B.C., Miss Agnes Blanche Balkwill, Arts '14, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Balkwill, was married to John W. Southin, ex-lieutenant in the 29th

BALLANTYNE — Linton H. Ballantyne, Arts '15, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Ballantyne, Westmount, was married on June 30, in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, to Catherine Sophie, daughter of Dr.

A. N. and Mrs. Edwards, Pau, France.

BANGS — In St. George's Church, Montreal, on June 8, the marriage took place of Miss Ursula Emma Plant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Plant, of Westmount, to Raymond Gardner Bangs, Sci. '16, son of the late J. A. Bangs, and of Mrs. Bangs, Ottawa.

BELL — Captain Gerald Gordon Bell, D.S.O., Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre, with palm, past student, son of the late G. T. A. Bell, and of Mrs.

Bell, Ottawa, was on June 22 married in All Saints' Church, Ottawa, to Miss Edith Grace Drayton, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, and Lady Drayton.

BRAEUER — The marriage took place in Montreal on Sept 10th, 1919, of Miss Mary Alexandra McLean Braeuer, Arts '12, to Geo. P. Preston, of Altamont, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs Preston are at present living at Hamilton,

CAMPBELL — In St. Alban's Church, Edmonds, B.C., on July 28, Dr. Ivan Glen Campbell, Vet. '93, Med. '97, of Vancouver, B.C., son of the late R. Anson Campbell, Montreal, was married to Helen Kathleen, youngest daughter of the late R. C. Davis. After a honeymoon spent at Penticton, they will reside at Dr. Campbell's residence in Vancouver, 2000 Nelson Street.

DAVIS - F. Harold Davis, Sci. '17, of Montreal, was on June 9, in St. Anthony's Church, Montreal, married to Miss Lilly Coggins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T.

Coggins, of Montreal.

DUCLOS On June 30, at 2074 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask., Victor Eugene Duclos, Arts '15, son of Mrs. Justice Duclos, Arts '81, Law '84, and Mrs. Duclos, Montreal, to Thelma Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duncan, Regina, took place. Mr. and Mrs. Duclos are residing in the Crescent Apartments, Regina.

FISHER — In St. George's Church, Montreal, on June 8, Captain Philip Sydney Fisher, D.S.O., D.F.C., Arts '16, son of the late Roswell C. Fisher, Law '69, and of Mrs. Fisher, was married to Miss Margaret Linton Southam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Southam,

Montreal.

FISHER — At Hantsport, N.S., on June 15, at the home of Mrs. Michael Davison, her only daughter, Nita Seville, was married to Seymour Jost Fisher, Sci. '10, superintendent of the James Smart Mfg. Co., Brockville, Ont., and son of Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Fisher, Hantsport.

FORBES — The marriage of Miss Ada Gertrude McCormick, elder daughter of the late A. G. McCormick and of Mrs. McCormick, Ottawa, to Major John Hunter Forbes, Sci. '08, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Forbes, Montreal, took place on July 24, at the summer home of the bride's mother, Lighthouse Point, Metis Beach, Que.

GARROW — The marriage took place on June 2, at the home of the bride's mother in Toronto, of Annie Isobel, daughter of Mrs. George Waters, of that city, formerly of Montreal, to Edwin Esselmont Garrow, Sci. '14, son of Dr. A. E. Garrow, Med. '89, and Mrs. Garrow, of Montreal. Mr. and Mrs. Garrow are residing in Winnipeg.

GNAEDINGER — The marriage took place on June 16, at 4170 Dorchester Street West, Montreal, the home of the bridegroom's parents, of Janet, daughter of Mrs. E. Gemmill, Belfast, Ireland, and Frederick Theodore Gnaedinger, Sci. '12, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gnaedinger, Westmount, Que. They will reside in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

GORDON - The marriage took place in All Saints' Church, Winnipeg, on June 26, of Miss Diana Vernon Stewart Campbell, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, Winnipeg, and Dr. John Keith Gordon, Arts '16, Med. '20, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gordon, Winnipeg.

GREENWOOD — At Welland, Ont., on July 10, Dr. Frederick Stowell Greenwood, Med. '78, of St. Catharines, Ont., was married to Miss May Louise Bridgman, B.A., of Toronto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Bridgman, of Welland.

GRAHAM — Elsie Graham, '19 (Mrs. Albert Richard

GREGGS - R. Luella Greggs, '14 (Mrs. R. O. Cutler).

HENRY — The marriage took place in Robie Street Methodist Church, Halifax, N.S., on June 15, of Miss Mary Aleta Millett, daughter of Lewis J. Millett, Windsor, N.S., and Thomas Haliburton Henry, Sci. '14, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Henry, Westmount. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are residing in Prud'homme Avenue, Notre Dame de

HERSEY — On June 2 the marriage took place in Erskine Church, Montreal, of Geraldine May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Hodgson, Montreal, to Eric Mason Hersey, past student, son of Dr. Milton L. Hersey,

Sci. '89, Montreal.

HEWARD — At St. Matthew's Church, San Mateo, Cal., on June 30, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of James P. Langhorne and widow of Richard Hammond, was married to Chilion Graves Heward, Arts '07, Law '10, son of the late Arthur R. G. Heward and of Mrs. Heward, Montreal.

JOHNSON — On June 9, the marriage took place at the residence of the bride's brother, George Irving, Arts'02, at Summit, N.J., of Captain Hammond Johnson, M.C., Sci. '15, son of Lieut.-Col. H. D. Johnson, Med. '85, and Mrs. Johnson, of Ottawa, to Edith, daughter of David P. Irving, Vernon, P.E.I.

JOSEPHS — In St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on June 22, the marriage took place of Margaret, eldest daughter of John Gracie, Kingston, and Dr. George

E. Josephs, Med. '81, of Pembroke, Ont.

KENYON - At Waterloo, Que., on September 1st, Lot A. Kenyon, Sci. '08, of Montreal, was married to Adeline Louise Perkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Perkins, of Waterloo.

LAING — On August 5, at St. Paul's Episcopal Methodist Church, New York City, Dr. James Robert Laing, Med. '17, of Hamilton, Ont., son of Robert Laing, Montreal, was married to Mary Lucille, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Bradwin, Toronto.

LEET — On August 14th, at the home of the bride's sister, at Danville, Ont., Mr. Justice Seth P. Leet, Law '79, of Montreal, was married to Miss Mary Adams

Griffith, of Danville, Que.

MacFarlane — On July 7 at 10 Laval Street, Quebec, Miss Agnes Oastler Young, of Camberslang, Scotland, became the wife of Innes Parlan MacFarlane, past student in Agriculture, of Huntingdon, Que.

MACLACHLAN — The marriage took place on July 26, at the Methodist Church, Bathurst, N.B., of Adelaide Christina, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kent, Bathurst, and Duncan William MacLachlan, Sci. '06, of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

MATTHEWS - Miss Gertrude Irene Timmis, past student, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Timmis, of New York, formerly of Westmount, was married on June 25, in New York city, to Dr. Leonard Morgan Matthews, Med.

'17, of Port Arthur, Ont.

- At St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, MOLSON Ont., on June 17, the marriage took place of Miss Florence Hazel Browne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Browne, of Kingston, to John Henry Molson, past student, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Molson, Montreal.

MOLSON — The marriage of Catherine Delesderniers, only daughter of Sherringham A. Shepherd, London, England, to W. Hobart Molson, past student, son of the late Dr. W. A. Molson, Med. '74, of Montreal, took place

on June 22, in St. George's Church, Montreal.

MONTGOMERY - The marriage of Eileen Anna Marriott, second daughter of Mrs. W. L. S. Jackson, Montreal, to Dr. Lorne C. Montgomery, M.C., Med. '20, of Montreal, took place at the Church of the Advent, Westmount, on June 9.

MORSE — On June 2, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Montreal, the marriage took place of Tena Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Scott, 174 Powell Avenue, Ottawa, to Dr. Harry Dodge Morse, Med. '18, of Berwick, N.S.

MUNDIE — At St. Andrew's Church, Westmount, on June 2, the marriage took place of Gladys Irene, daughter of the late E. G. Taylor and of Mrs. William Roper, Montreal, to Dr. Gordon Stewart Mundie, Arts '06, Med. '10, son of the late James Mundie and of Mrs. Mundie, Montreal

MURPHY — On June 28, at St. Thomas Aquinas' Church, Ottawa, the marriage took place of Margaret Isabel, daughter of the late T. P. Gorman and of Mrs. Gorman, Ottawa, to Stephen John Murphy, Sci. '13, son

of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Murphy, Montreal.

NATHANSON — At Ottawa, on June 8, Dr. Joseph N. Nathanson, Med. '19, of New York, was married to Miss Harriet Doner, daughter of John Doner, 450 McLaren Street, Ottawa.

NELSON - On June 17, the marriage took place at the home of the bride, 245 Mackay Street, Montreal, of Miss Gwenyd Jane Owen and Maxwell Stuart Nelson, Sci.

'15, both of Montreal.

NESS — The marriage of Eva Harriett, daughter of Mrs. James Smith, 175 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, to Alexander R. Ness, Agr. '12, of Macdonald College, son of Robert Ness, Howick, Que., took place on May 21, at the home of the bride's mother.

PERRY — In Montreal West Presbyterian Church, on June 30, the marriage took place of Miss Alma Marie Kuhns, Arts '18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Kuhns, to Brian Rhodes Perry, Sci. '15, of Vancouver, B.C., son of

Mr. and Mrs. George S. B. Perry, Vancouver.

PLANCHE - At Saskatoon, Sask., on May 25, the marriage took place of Anne Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Eisele, Guelph, Ont., and Clifford Carlyle Planche, Sci. '11, of Calgary, Alberta, son of Mrs. L. E. Charbonnel, Cookshire, Que. Mr. and Mrs. Planche are residing in Calgary.

ROBERTSON — At Durham, Ont., on June 30, Dr. Lorne Forbes Robertson, Med. '01, only son of Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Robertson, Stratford, Ont., was married to Jessie Winnifred, daughter of Mrs. Bessie L. Munro, Durham. Dr. and Mrs. Robertson are residing at "The Elms,"

Stratford, Ont.

ROY — At St. Paul's Church, Bury, Que., on July 8, Louis Charles Roy, Agr. '17, District Agronomist, Cookshire, Que., was married to Gladys, eldest daughter of A. B. Hunt, M.P., and Mrs. Hunt.

SAWERS - At Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, London, England, on June 22, the marriage took place of Miss Hilda Virginia MacMaster, daughter of Donald MacMaster, M.P., Law '71, to Major Basil Lindsay Sawers, M.C., past student, of Victoria, B.C.

SCHAFHEITLIN - On June 17 at Bahrein, Persian Gulf, the marriage took place of Miss Gertrude Schafheitlin, Arts '09, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Schafheitlin, of Canning, N.S., and Rev. Gerrit John Pennings, of the American Mission in Arabia.

SCOTT — At the home of the bridegroom's parents, 169 Somerset Street, Ottawa, on June 19, the marriage took place of Dr. George Orville Scott, Med. '10, of Ottawa, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Scott, of the same city, and Miss Helen Hannan, of London, England.

SICARD — At Senneville, Que., on August 14, Dr. Lionel John Sicard, Med. '19, of Buckingham, Que., was married to Dorothy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Lyall, Montreal.

METALLURGICAL ENGINEERING AT McGILL

By Alfred Stansfield, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., A.R.S.M., Professor of Metallurgy

ETALLURGY has been defined as the Science and Art of extracting metals from their ores and fitting them for use, and while the science of metallurgy is comparatively recent, the art of metallurgy is one of the oldest, dating from prehistoric times.

Canadan metallurgy has made great advances during the past twenty years, and the present day metallurgist needs a very thorough training in chemistry, physics and engineering, before he can meet successfully the problems that present themselves in his practice.

The Department of Metallurgical Engineering offers a course leading to the degree of B.Sc. in this subject. It also gives instruction in Metallurgy, Materials of Construction, Fire-Assaying, Metallography, Electro-Metallurgy and Dental Metallurgy to students who are taking other courses. Post-graduate instruction is provided which leads to the degrees of M.Sc. and Ph.D., and special courses of laboratory and lecture instruction are arranged for partial students who cannot afford the time for a full course leading to a degree. The great demand for metallurgists during the war has directed attention to the growing importance of this subject, and an increasing number of students are entering for the undergraduate, the post-graduate, and the partial courses in this department.

Canada provides a large and growing field of opportunity for qualified metallurgists. They are needed in smelting plants such as the three large plants near Sudbury smelting the copper-nickel ores of that district, the large copper and lead smelting plants in British Columbia, the nickel refining plants at Port Colborne and Ottawa, electric smelting plants at Shawinigan, Welland, Orillia and Belleville, and the Coniagas reduction plant at Thorold. Iron and steel metallurgists are needed for the large steel plants at Sydney, Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton and Port Arthur, while iron and steel foundries and engineering plants needing metallurgical guidance are scattered over the Dominion.

Men entering this profession should have a sound training in engineering, combined with a knowledge of the chemical and physical principles of smelting and refining operations. They should understand the nature of metals and alloys, how to melt and cast them, and the results of varying thermal and mechanical treatments. They should also have a practical acquaintance with the operating conditions in metallurgical plants and with business methods. A qualified metallurgist should be able not only to conduct those operations that are in ordinary use at present, but to devise new methods and to have a large vision of the future development in his profession. Canadian metallurgy is now at a stage when many important changes and developments may be expected, and this offers very favorable opportunities to young men of ability.

Metallurgy at McGill became a separate department in 1902 and since then has been in charge of the writer, with the assistance of a demonstrator or lecturer and occasionally a research assistant. The late Mr. S. Werner was demonstrator and lecturer for a number of years, having charge of the instruction in fire-assaying. After his death in 1918, he was succeeded by Mr. Gordon Sproule, who now fills the position. Messrs. H. J. Roast and C. F. Pascoe are special lecturers conducting an evening course in Metallography.

Metallurgical instruction is given by this department to all engineering students in their second year (materials of construction), to third year students in chemistry, mining and metallurgy, and to fourth year students in chemistry, electrical engineering, mining and metallurgy. A course of lectures and laboratory is also given to all dental students in their second year.

The instruction given is by lectures and laboratory courses, and includes the properties of metals and alloys, the nature and uses of fuels and furnace materials, the methods of extracting metals from their ores, the refining of metals and the production of alloys. Fire-assaying, or testing ores to find any gold or silver they may contain, forms an important branch of instruction. Metallography the microscopic study of metals and alloys, is taught practically to many of the engineering students and also as an extension course.

Apart from undergraduate instruction, a number of graduated students return to take special courses in the laboratories, leading to the M.Sc., or higher degrees. There is abundant field in metallurgy for research that can profitably be undertaken by such students, and the laboratories, though much in need of enlargement, are sufficiently well equipped for much work of this kind. Students from abroad come here for post-graduate instruction in electro-metallurgy.

The equipment of this department includes a large laboratory containing furnaces for roasting and smelting ores on a considerable scale. One of these, a water-jacketed blast furnace, being large enough to smelt five tons of copper ore daily. There are also a number of smaller furnaces for melting metals in crucibles and for carrying out all kinds of experimental work.

A special feature is made of electric furnace operations. Through the generosity of Dr. Milton Hersey, a 50 h.p. electrical plant was obtained and has been applied in many ways to the operation of electric furnaces. This branch of the work is of especial value, not only because electrometallurgy is comparatively new and therefore gives greater promise of fresh discoveries, but also because electrical heating can be applied very effectively to many testing operations on a laboratory scale. An example of this is an electric furnace having a carborundum muffle which can be heated to 2000°C. (3600°F.) and which is in regular use for testing samples of fire-bricks and similar materials sent in by Montreal firms. Other electric furnaces include a tilting furnace for melting steel by the electric arc, an induction steel-melting furnace, a smelting furnace in which iron ores are smelted into pig iron, and in which ferro-alloys, such as ferro-silicon, ferro-molybdenum and ferro-titanium have been made from the ore.

There is also an electric crucible furnace suitable for melting steel and alloys of all kinds.

In connection with the production of alloys and the heat-treatment of steel and other metals, there are a few mechanical testing machines, including a drop-testing machine, a Sankey metal-bending tester and a Brinel hardness tester. The laboratory should contain a drop hammer and a pair of rolls for reducing ingots of steel and other metals to rods or sheets. Lack of funds and want of room have made it impracticable to obtain these appliances. There is also needed a mixing machine and a briquetting press for briquetting powdery ores, fuel and refractory materials.



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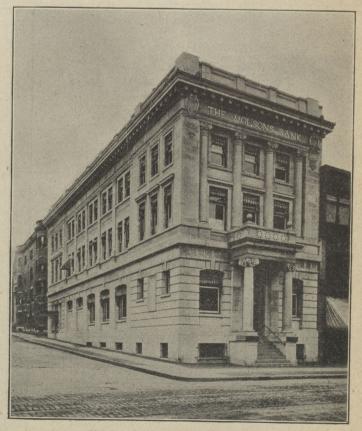
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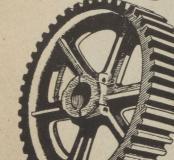
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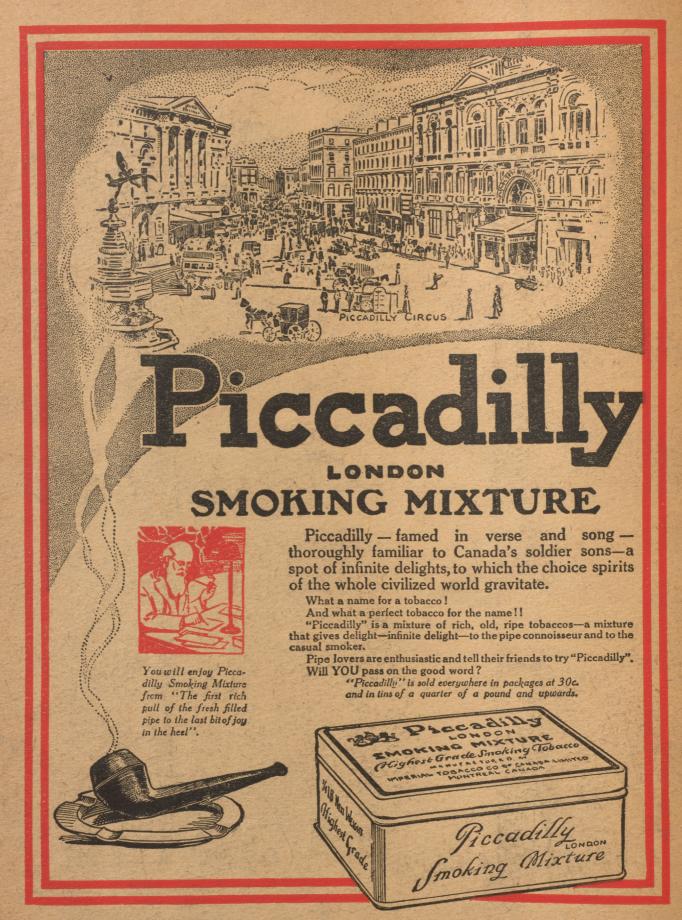
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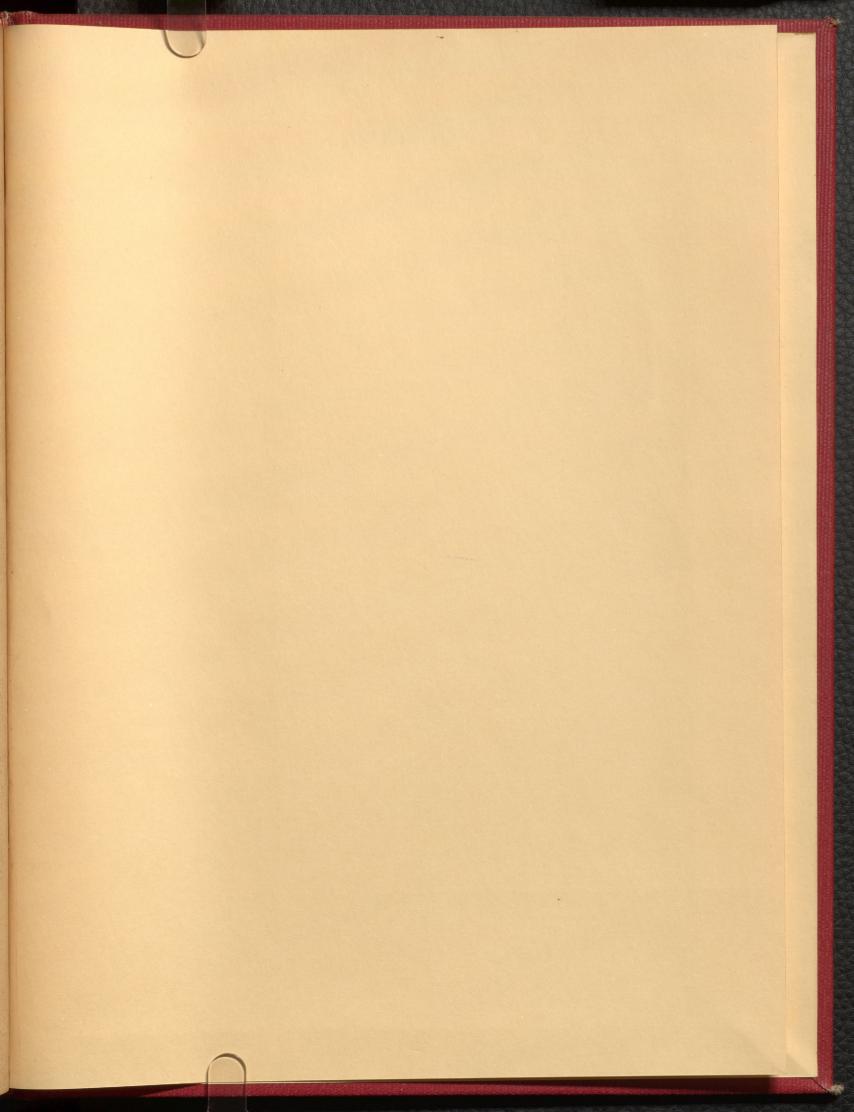
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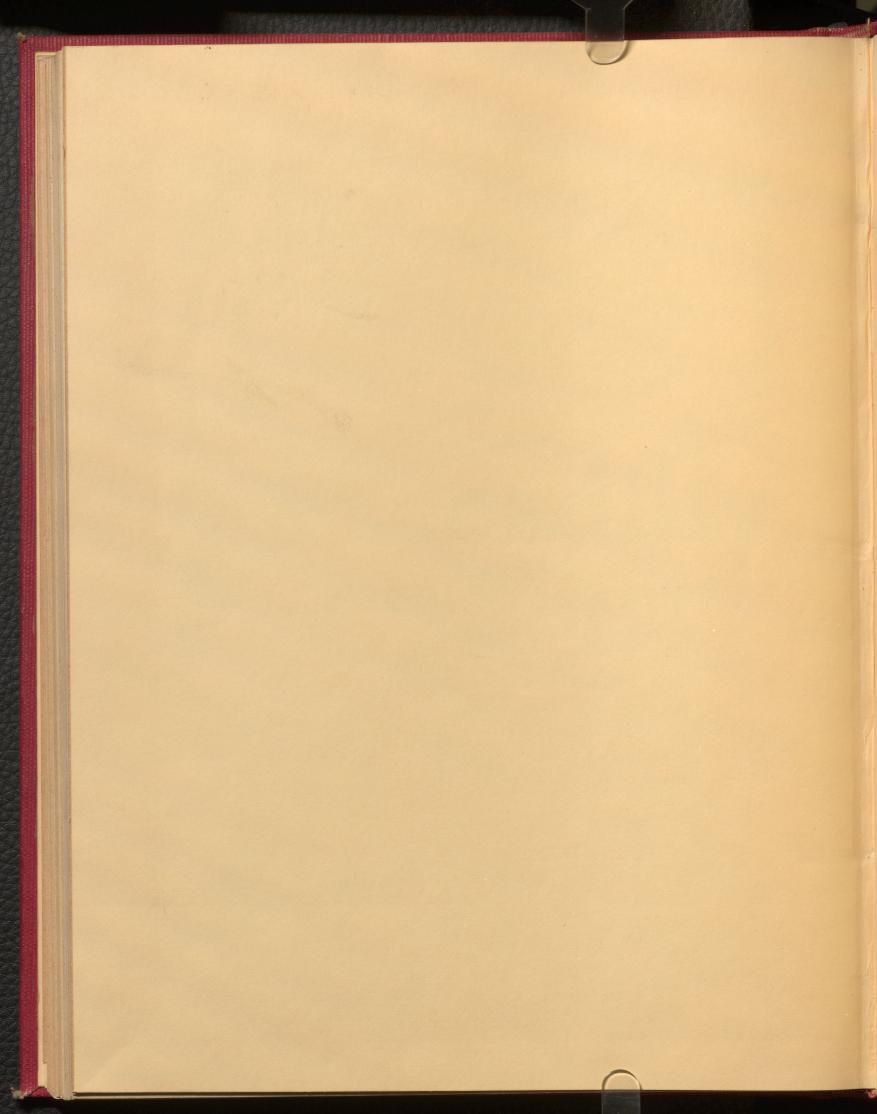




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